ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

Financial highlights

Financial highlights of 2014 were as follows:

Continuing operations (€ millions)	**2013 restated[1]**	**2014**	Change (%)	Organic change[2]
Consolidated net sales excl VAT	**47,870**	**48,493**	*+1.3%*	*+4.7%* [3]
Gross profit	**12,222**	**12,092**	*-1.1%*	
EBITDA[4]	**3,284**	**3,191**	*-2.8%*	*+3.5%*
Net depreciation and amortisation expense	**(958)**	**(960)**	*+0.3%*	
Trading profit	**2,326**	**2,231**	*-4.1%*	*+4.9%*
Other operating income and expenses	**266**	**(494)**		
Net financial expense, of which:	**(720)**	**(678)**	*+5.9%*	
Net finance costs	**(636)**	**(640)**	*-0.6%*	
Other financial income and expenses	**(84)**	**(38)**	*+54.9%*	
Profit before tax	**1,872**	**1,059**	*-43.4%*	
Income tax expense	**(390)**	**(310)**	*+20.4%*	
Share of profit of equity-accounted entities	**43**	**77**	*+78.4%*	
Profit from continuing operations	**1,525**	**826**	*-45.9%*	
attributable to owners of the parent	**856**	**253**	*-70.5%*	
attributable to non-controlling interests	**669**	**573**	*-14.4%*	
Consolidated net profit	**1,524**	**824**	*-45.9%*	
attributable to owners of the parent	**855**	**251**	*-70.6%*	
attributable to non-controlling interests	**669**	**573**	*-14.4%*	
Underlying profit attributable to owners of the parent[5]	**619**	**556**	*-10.3%*	

(1) The comments in the Annual Financial Report are based on a comparison of the 2014 and restated 2013 figures. Financial statements previously published have been restated subsequent to the retrospective application of IFRS 11 and IFRIC 21 and to changes primarily concerning determination of the fair value of Monoprix assets and liabilities acquired.
(2) At constant scope and exchange rates and excluding the impact of property disposals (to OPCIs, regulated French property investment vehicles).
(3) Excluding petrol and calendar effects
(4) EBITDA = Trading profit (loss) + current net depreciation and amortisation expense
(5) Underlying profit (loss) corresponds to profit (loss) from continuing operations adjusted for the impact of other operating income and expenses, non-recurring financial items and non-recurring income tax expense/benefits (see the Notes to the consolidated financial statements).

Significant events of the year

- On **15 January 2014**, the Group announced the launch of three new Cdiscount sites in Thailand, Vietnam and Colombia. These activities 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.
- On **10 February 2014**, Éxito, a Casino subsidiary, announced the signing of a contract to purchase and manage the 50 stores of the Colombian chain Super Inter. Éxito bought 19 stores in 2014 and signed a management lease contract for the 31 remaining stores, for which it has a purchase option exercisable in 2015. Super Inter is an independent retailer located in the Cali and the Coffee regions. This transaction consolidates Éxito's position as the leading retail group in Colombia. It also further accelerates Éxito's development in the high-growth discount format through an additional brand that complements Surtimax.
  The deal was financed in cash by Éxito and will have a positive impact on net profit as from the first year. The transaction received the approval of the Colombian competition authority in September 2014 (subject to the sale of four stores to a competitor).
- On **28 February 2014**, Casino announced the success of its bond tender offer, launched on 21 February 2014. It allowed Casino to redeem €214 million maturing in April 2016 and €336 million of bonds maturing in February 2017. This redemption, together with the new €900 million 10-year bond issue launched on 21 February 2014, extends the average maturity of Casino's bond debt from 4.8 years as at the end of December 2013 to 5.4 years as at the date of the transaction.
- On **28 February 2014**, Casino also announced the signing of a €1.2 billion five-year confirmed credit facility with a group of 18 banks. This transaction strengthens the Group's liquidity and extends the average maturity of Casino's confirmed lines from 2.6 years as at the end of December 2013 to 4.3 years as at the date of the transaction.
- On **4 April 2014**, Casino acquired 8,907,123 GPA preferred shares after exercising a call option that was subscribed in

- July 2012. After completion of this deal, Casino's interest in GPA rose from 38% to 41.4%, without any change in the total economic exposure of 46.5% (which takes the other derivative instruments into account).

- On **6 May 2014**, the Casino Group announced a project to create an e-commerce platform combining the Cdiscount sites in France, Colombia and Asia, as well as the Nova sites in Brazil (a joint venture between GPA and Via Varejo). This transaction created a global e-commerce pure player, with total business volumes of $4.1 billion in 2013.
- On **4 June 2014**, the Casino and Bolloré Groups announced a strategic partnership to develop an e-commerce platform in Africa. Cdiscount Afrique and Bolloré Africa Logistics will create a joint venture benefiting from their respective strengths: the expertise of France's leading e-commerce company and the skills of Africa's leader in logistics.
  An initial Cdiscount branded site will be launched in Côte d'Ivoire.
- On **4 June 2014**, the Boards of Directors of Casino, CBD, Via Varejo and Éxito approved the main terms for creating a major global e-commerce division and the formation of a new entity, Cnova. A registration statement was filed in relation to a potential initial public offering in the U.S. market.
- On **30 June 2014**, the Casino Group signed a commitment with Coopérateurs de Normandie-Picardie and Mutant Distribution to purchase 63 stores operated under the "Mutant Express", "Point Coop", "C. Express" and "Le Mutant" brands, in exchange for an exclusivity agreement. This transaction was finalised in October 2014.

- On **30 July 2014**, Casino successfully issued a €900 million 12-year bond. It was the first 12-year Eurobond completed by an issuer rated BBB-. This new bond will pay a coupon of 2.798%. The transaction strengthens the Group's liquidity and extends the average maturity of Casino's bond debt from 5.5 to 6.3 years.

- On **3 September 2014**, Cnova N.V. (the Casino Group's e-commerce division) announced the opening of its Cdiscount.com website to Internet users in Belgium. Cdiscount.com will now be able to deliver in Belgium and answer the increasing demand from Belgian Internet users.

- On **24 September 2014**, Cnova launched Cdiscount in Senegal: Cdiscount.sn, continuing its development in Africa.

- On **8 October 2014**, the Casino Group and Intermarché announced they will cooperate in purchasing, starting with negotiations for 2015. This peer-to-peer partnership applies only to France and aims to optimise the partners' purchasing and improve services to suppliers of national-brand goods.
  Intermarché and Casino Group will continue to manage and develop their own marketing strategies and outlets, thereby keeping their respective stores entirely separate.

- On **23 October 2014**, Cnova launched Cdiscount in Brazil. Cdiscount.com.br complements the online shopping experience that Cnova Brazil offers today, through extra.com.br, pontofrio.com and casasbahia.com.br.

- On **31 October 2014**, Cnova announced the launch of its initial U.S. public offering of 26,800,000 ordinary shares. All the shares are being offered by Cnova. In addition, Cnova granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to 4,020,000 additional ordinary shares to cover any oversubscriptions. This option was exercised for 2,357,327 shares on 19 December 2014, with payment and delivery on 24 December 2014.

- On **20 November 2014**, Cnova announced the pricing of its initial public offering of 26,800,000 ordinary shares at $7.00 per share, resulting in gross proceeds of $188 million. The ordinary shares began trading that same day on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the ticker symbol "CNV".

- On **1 December 2014**, Cnova announced the launch of Cdiscount in Cameroon (Cdiscount.cm), continuing its international expansion.

- On **2 December 2014**, Casino successfully issued a new €650 million bond with maturity over 10 years. This new bond will pay a coupon of 2.33%, the lowest coupon ever for the Group. This transaction strengthens the Group's liquidity and extends the average maturity of Casino's bond debt from 5.9 to 6.3 years.

- On **23 December 2014**, Casino announced the opening of a new Géant hypermarket in the new Yas Mall, Abu Dhabi's largest shopping destination and the second-largest in the United Arab Emirates. The franchise's fast-paced growth is driven by agreements with local partners.

Business report

The comments in the Annual Financial Report are based on a comparison of the 2014 and restated 2013 figures. Financial statements previously published have been restated subsequent to the retrospective application of IFRS 11 and IFRIC 21 and to changes primarily concerning determination of the fair value of Monoprix assets and liabilities acquired.
Organic and same-store changes exclude petrol and calendar effects.

Main changes in the scope of consolidation and associated effects:

- Accounting of the interest in Mercialys using the equity method since 21 June 2013
- Full consolidation of Monoprix since 5 April 2013
- Acquisition of Le Mutant (46 stores, of which 40 operated) from March 2014
- Integration of Super Inter since October 2014
- Accounting of the interests in Distridyn, Geimex and Disco using the equity method in 2014, with retroactive effect from 1 January 2013

Exchange rates:
In 2014, the currencies of the countries in which the Group operates fell significantly against the euro, compared with 2013. Average depreciation was -8.0% for the Brazilian real, -6.4% for the Colombian peso and -5.4% for the Thai baht. At a constant exchange rate, the main aggregates of the consolidated income statement were as follows:

Continuing operations (in € millions)	2013 restated(1)	2013 published(2)	2014	2014 at CER(3)
Net sales	47,870	48,582	48,493	50,903
EBITDA	3,284	3,262	3,191	3,389
Trading profit (loss)	2,326	2,288	2,231	2,390
Underlying profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent	619	618	556	594

(1) *of which Mercialys*
(2) *Sales, EBITDA and trading profit, excluding Mercialys, accounted for using the equity method as of the first half of 2013*
(3) *At constant exchange rates*

- The year 2014 was characterised in France by the end of the repositioning cycle of the discount banners (Géant and Leader Price) and the satisfactory development of premium and convenience store banners. In addition, all of the international subsidiaries and the e-commerce business posted strong performances over the year.
  - In France, the Géant and Leader Price banners were repositioned among the market's least expensive(4) as a result of price cuts. The year was also marked by the robust operating performance of the Casino banners and solid profitability at Monoprix and Franprix.
  - Internationally, the year was characterised by strong growth in profitability as a result of the operational efficiency plans.
  - Lastly, the e-commerce business posted very strong performance in 2014.

- The Group's consolidated sales rose by +1.3%, benefiting from an improved sales trend in France, which was confirmed in the 4th quarter and solid performance of international subsidiaries. Changes in the scope of consolidation made a positive contribution of +0.6% (excluding petrol). Exchange rate variations had a negative impact of -5.0%, associated mainly with the depreciation of the Brazilian real.

- Excluding petrol and calendar effects, organic sales growth was +4.7%:
  - In France, food retailing posted negative organic growth of -2.3%. Géant volumes rose as a result of sharp price cuts. Traffic was positive at Leader Price and volumes were stable in the 4th quarter.

(4) *Independent panellists*

- The Group's international activities (excluding e-commerce) posted high growth (+6.8%), driven by strong same-store performance and GPA's expansion in Brazil.

- E-commerce showed very strong organic growth over the year (+25.4%).

- Trading profit rose by +4.9% over 2014 (-4.1% in total). International activities (excluding e-commerce) represented 81.9% of trading profit (compared with 72.3% in 2013, including Mercialys).

  - Trading profit for the France Retail segment was down compared with 2013, resulting from the sharp price cuts, particularly at Leader Price. Operational efficiency plans were implemented at the Casino banners to offset price investments. Monoprix and Franprix maintained satisfactory profitability levels.
  - Trading profit for the Latam Retail segment grew by +11.9% on an organic basis (+2.7% total), thanks to strong performance of the GPA Group's banners.
  - Trading profit for the Latam Electronics segment rose sharply, by +35.7% on an organic basis (+24% in total), thanks to cost controls and implementation of operating synergies.
  - Trading profit for the Asia segment increased by +1.5% on an organic basis (-3.5% in total) in an unfavourable political and macroeconomic environment in Thailand.
  - Trading profit for the e-commerce segment was nearly stable compared with 2013, excluding the impact of the launch of the new international websites during the year.

- Trading margin fell slightly to 4.6% (-26bp in total), but showed organic improvement of +4bp. Comparison with 2013 restated figures:
  - Trading margin of the France Retail segment fell to 2.1%
  - Trading margin of the Latam Retail segment improved to 5.8%
  - Trading margin of the Latam Electronics segment rose sharply to 9.3%
  - Trading margin of the Asia segment dropped slightly to 7.2%
  - Trading margin of the e-commerce segment was 0.2%

FRANCE RETAIL

€ millions	**2013 restated**	**2014**	Organic change (%)
Net sales	**18,308**	**18,848**	*-2.3%*
Trading profit	**544**	**396**	*-31.6%*
Trading margin	***3.0%***	***2.1%***	

Food retailing sales in France totalled €18,848 million in 2014, compared with €18,308 million in 2013, up +2.9%. Excluding petrol and calendar effects, organic sales decreased -2.3%, with positive traffic and volumes since the 4th quarter.

The following should be noted for the year (by format):

- **Franprix-Leader Price** sales fell slightly by -1.4% to €4,227 million (versus €4,288 million in 2013).
  Leader Price total sales rose, thanks to expansion and acquisition of the Le Mutant and Norma stores. Customer traffic and volumes recovered as of the start of the 4th quarter. The banner's market share remained stable. In addition, the Leader Price Express concept, combining convenience and discount, was launched in 2014.
  Franprix continued to deploy the banner's new concept. Volumes of own-brand sales increased over the year. The banner's market share remained stable in 2014.

- **Monoprix** posted organic sales, excluding petrol and calendar effects, down -0.7% despite the 9.00 p.m. closing of some stores and the sale of stores required by the French Competition Authority. Food sales performed well, with volumes increasing over the entire year. Expansion was sustained, with 67 store openings in 2014 (excluding Naturalia).

- Excluding petrol and calendar effects, organic sales at **Géant** fell by -1.4% in 2014. The banner is now the price co-leader in the hypermarket segment[(1)], with food sales growing since the 4th quarter. Traffic is positive and volumes are recovering strongly, with good performance at year-end. In addition, the banner implemented several innovative sales initiatives (including Rounded Prices, synergies with Cdiscount and pallet displays).

- The **Casino Supermarkets** posted negative organic sales growth, down -2.9%, excluding petrol and calendar effects, impacted by price investments. Sales recovered gradually over the year, with stable traffic in the 4th quarter.

- The **Convenience** business posted a decline in sales over the year. Same-store sales recovered starting in the 4th quarter and this trend strengthened in the 1st quarter 2015. Franchise expansion remained buoyant and the banner observed the initial success of the transformation of the stores integrated into the new Petit Casino and Casino Shop concepts.

The France Retail trading profit totalled €396 million, down compared with 2013 as a result of sharp price cuts, particularly at Leader Price. Operational efficiency plans were implemented at the Casino banners to offset price investments. Monoprix and Franprix maintained satisfactory profitability levels.

The 2014 trading margin for food retailing in France was 2.1%.

[(1)] *Independent panellists*

LATAM RETAIL

€ millions	**2013 restated**	**2014**	Organic change (%)
Net sales	**15,477**	**15,422**	*+8.8%*
Trading profit	**872**	**895**	*+11.9%*
Trading margin	***5.6%***	***5.8%***	

Latam Retail segment sales totalled €15,422 million in 2014 versus €15,477 million in 2013, a slight decline of -0.4%. Excluding petrol and calendar effects, organic sales grew by +8.8%, driven by sales in Brazil.

Latam Retail's trading profit rose +11.9% on an organic basis (+2.7% in total), thanks to strong performance of the Assai and Pao de Acucar banners in Brazil, whose profitability improved. The banner maintained its active expansion, with the net opening of 108 stores in 2014 (including 9 Assai stores and 92 convenience stores).

Éxito's margin was stable in Colombia and profitability remained high in Uruguay. Overall, the Éxito Group experienced robust expansion in 2014, particularly in the discount formats via the affiliate networks. Lastly, Super Inter was consolidated starting in the 4th quarter and is not yet significantly impacting the results of the period.

LATAM ELECTRONICS

€ millions	**2013 restated**	**2014**	Organic change (%)
Net sales	**7,576**	**7,245**	*+4.0%*
Trading profit	**546**	**677**	*+35.7%*
Trading margin	***7.2%***	***9.3%***	

Latam Electronics segment sales totalled €7,245 million in 2014 versus €7,576 million in 2013, down -4.4%. Excluding the calendar effect, sales grew by +4% on an organic basis, with the 4th quarter improved sharply over the 3rd.

Latam Electronics' trading profit increased significantly, offsetting the negative impact of exchange rates. Via Varejo posted strong activity in 2014, despite the economic slowdown in Brazil in the second semester. The banner continues to benefit from the success of the operational excellence plans and to achieve commercial and logistics synergies among its networks.

Expansion was sustained over the year, with the gross opening of 88 stores.

ASIA

€ millions	**2013 restated**	**2014**	Organic change (%)
Net sales	**3,561**	**3,513**	*+4.2%*
Trading profit	**264**	**255**	*+1.5%*
Trading margin	***7.4%***	***7.2%***	

Sales in the Asia segment totalled €3,513 million in 2014, versus €3,561 million in 2013, down slightly by -1.3%. Excluding petrol and calendar effects, organic sales rose +4.2%.

Thailand's operational performance remained quite satisfactory in an unfavourable local environment and same-store sales were again positive in the 4th quarter. Organic sales growth continued at Big C in Vietnam, despite the slowing macroeconomic environment.

Asia's trading profit rose by +1.5% on an organic basis in 2014. Big C Thailand maintained a high level of profitability, particularly in food formats and thanks to the significant contribution of the country's shopping malls.

Lastly, expansion was buoyant in 2014, with the opening of 4 hypermarkets, 7 Big C Markets and 19,000 sqm of shopping centre space in Thailand. In addition, 5 hypermarkets opened in Vietnamese cities with strong potential, with the construction of shopping centres (27 centres in Vietnam at the end of 2014).

E-COMMERCE (CNOVA)

€ millions	**2013 restated**	**2014**	Organic change (%)
Net sales	**2,884**	**3,465**	*+25.4%*
Trading profit	**31**	**7**	*-64.9%*
Trading margin	***1.1%***	***0.2%***	

This segment includes the activity of Cdiscount in France, its international subsidiaries launched during the year, and Cnova Brazil.

E-commerce sales totalled €3,465 million in 2014 compared with €2,884 million in 2013, up considerably. Organic sales rose by +25,4%, driven by strong own sales on the Cdiscount and Nova sites and the accelerated marketplace development in France and Brazil.

E-commerce trading profit was nearly stable compared with 2013, excluding the impact of the launch of new international sites in 2014.

Cnova also generated net cash of €203m[1] in 2014, a sharp increase of 3.6x over 2013.

[1]*Data published by Cnova, excluding IPO proceeds*

Comments on the consolidated financial statements

In accordance with European regulation 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002, the consolidated financial statements of the Casino Group 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 applicable as at 31 December 2014.

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 shown in the consolidated financial statements, after taking account of or with the exception of the new standards and interpretations described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Net sales

2014 consolidated net sales totalled €48,493 million, compared with €47,870 million in 2013, up +1.3%.
The impact of changes in scope on sales was a positive at +0.6%, specifically as a result of the full consolidation of Monoprix as from the 2nd quarter of 2013.
The exchange rates had an unfavourable impact of -5.0%.
A detailed review of the change in sales was presented above in the comments on the activity of each of the Group's 5 segments.

Trading profit

Trading profit for 2014 totalled €2,231 million, down -4.1% compared with 2013.
Changes in Group structure had a negative impact of -2.1%, while currency effect had a negative impact of -6.9%.
Restated for all of these impacts, trading profit rose by +4.9% on an organic basis.
A detailed review of the change in trading profit was provided above in the comments on the activity of each of the Group's 5 segments.

Operating profit

Other operating income and expenses shows a net expense of €494 million in 2014, compared with net income of €266 million in 2013.

The -€494 million net expense in 2014 mainly includes:

- restructuring provisions and expenses of €197 million, including €34 million at GPA in Brazil; the other companies concerned are Casino, Franprix-Leader Price and Casino Restauration;
- provisions and expenses for taxes, risks and litigation, totalling €97 million, primarily concerning GPA in Brazil (€84 million);
- net expenses of €136 million, related to changes in scope, including €31 million for the GPA Group in Brazil, €47 million for the French companies, and €26 million in IPO costs.

The €266 million net income in 2013 mainly includes:

- gains on disposals of non-current assets for €61 million; and
- net income related to changes in scope for €551 million (primarily the revaluation of the interest previously held in Mercialys and Monoprix);
- net asset impairment losses for -€79 million;
- restructuring provisions and expenses for -€147 million;
- provisions and expenses for litigation, risks, and others for -€85 million.

After other operating income and expenses, **operating profit** was €1,736 million in 2014, versus €2,592 million in 2013.

Profit before tax

Net financial expense for the year shows a net expense of €678 million (compared with a net expense of €720 million in 2013) and is composed of:

- net finance costs of €640 million, stable compared with 2013 (€636 million);
- other financial income and expenses for a net expense of €38 million (compared with €84 million in 2013).

Profit before tax totalled €1,059 million in 2014 (versus €1,872 million in 2013).

Profit attributable to owners of the parent

Income tax expense amounted to €310 million, accounting for 29.3% of profit before tax (versus €390 million in 2013). Restated for non-recurring items, the effective tax rate came to 29.0% in 2014, versus 28.7% in 2013.

The share of profit of equity-accounted entities amounted to €77 million (versus €43 million in 2013).

Non-controlling interests totalled €573 million in 2014, compared with €669 million in 2013. In 2014, restated for non-recurring items, underlying profit attributable to non-controlling interests was €665 million, compared with €633 million in 2013.

In light of these factors, **profit from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent** amounted to €253 million in 2014 (compared with €856 million in 2013), primarily due of changes in other operating income and expenses.

Consolidated profit attributable to owners of the parent was €251 million (versus €855 million in 2013).

Underlying profit from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent declined by -10.3% to €556 million in 2014 from €619 million in 2013. Restatements of reported profit used to determine the underlying profit are included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Cash flows

In 2014, the Group posted improved **cash flows** up +1.2% to €2,015 million versus €1,990 million in 2013.

The change in working capital was positive at €343 million, compared with €461 million in 2013, with strong generation of operating working capital and a negative impact on non-operating working capital.

In 2014, the Group incurred **net capital expenditure** of €1,511 million (versus €1,403 million in 2013). The Group emphasised control of its capital expenditure, specifically by reducing costs/m².

The Group's **free cash flow** (cash flows + change in working capital - net capital expenditure) amounted to €846 million in 2014.

Financial position

At 31 December 2014, the Group's **net debt** stood at €5,822 million, compared with €5,502 million at 31 December 2013. The Group paid out €502 million in dividends in 2014. It also made financial investments totalling €411 million, primarily due to the increase of its stake in GPA and to the acquisition of the Le Mutant and Super Inter banners as well as to operations linked to Cnova IPO). Debt at 31 December 2014 was also affected by foreign currency translation adjustments.

Group **equity** amounted to €15,608 million at 31 December 2014, compared with €15,476 million at 31 December 2013 and €15,803 million at 30 June 2014.

As a result of the changes described above, the financial net debt to equity ratio rose slightly to 37.3% at 31 December 2014 (versus 35.6% at 31 December 2013).

The Group's debt profile improved significantly as a result of the December 2014 bond issue. With this issue, the average maturity of the Group's bond debt was extended to 6.3 years at the end of December 2014 (versus 5.4 years at the end of June 2014).

Outlook

The Group will **continue to implement five strategic priorities**:

- After their price repositioning, develop the discount banners in France and accelerate international roll-out
- Strengthen leadership positions in premium formats
- Boost expansion in convenience formats
- Maintain strong growth and cash generation at Cnova
- Continued improvement in operating efficiency: optimisation of purchases and costs

The Group has set the following objectives for 2015

- In France[1]:
  - an organic growth of annual sales
  - annual trading profit higher than the previous year
- Internationally[1]:
  - sustained organic growth of the business
  - higher growth in trading profit than in sales
- Overall, organic growth organic growth of trading profit
- An improvement of the Net Financial Debt/EBITDA ratio close to x0.2

[1] *Excluding e-commerce*

Appendix: Reconciliation of reported profit with underlying profit*

* Underlying profit corresponds to profit from continuing operations, adjusted for the impact of other operating income and expenses (as defined in the "Significant Accounting Policies" section of the notes to the annual 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 at fair value through profit or loss 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 or loss.
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	2013 restated	Adjustments	2013 underlying	**2014 reported**	**Adjustments**	**2014 underlying**
Trading profit (loss)	2,326	0	2,326	2,231	0	2,231
Other operating income and expenses	266	(266)	0	(494)	494	0
Operating profit (loss)	2,592	(266)	2,326	1,736	494	2,231
Net finance costs	(636)	0	(636)	(640)	0	(640)
Other financial income and expenses(1)	(84)	88	5	(38)	58	20
Income tax expense(2)	(390)	(96)	(486)	(310)	(157)	(467)
Share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted entities	43	0	43	77	0	77
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	1,525	(273)	1,253	826	395	1,221
attributable to non-controlling interests(3)	669	(36)	633	573	93	665
attributable to owners of the parent	856	(237)	619	**253**	303	556

(1) The following are deducted from "Other financial income and expenses": the impact of monetary discounting of tax liabilities in Brazil (-€25 million in 2013 and -€25 million in 2014), as well as changes in the fair value of the Total Return Swaps on GPA and Big C shares, and GPA forwards and calls (-€63 million in 2013 and -€31 million in 2014), and other changes (-€1.0 million in 2014) (fair value of Green Yellow warrants and GPA call at Cofidol, SAR).
(2) The following are deducted from income tax expense: tax items corresponding to the items deducted above, as well as non-recurring income tax expense/benefit.
(3) The following are deducted from non-controlling interests: the amount related to the items deducted above.

CASINO, GUICHARD-PERRACHON

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

Contents

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated income statement

For the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013

€ millions	Notes	2014	2013(*)
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Net sales	6.1	**48,493**	47,870
Cost of goods sold	6.2	**(36,401)**	(35,648)
Gross profit		**12,092**	**12,222**
Other income	6.1	**568**	325
Selling expenses	6.3	**(8,857)**	(8,529)
General and administrative expenses	6.3	**(1,573)**	(1,692)
Trading profit	5.1	**2,231**	**2,326**
as a % of net sales		***4.6%***	*4.9%*
Other operating income	6.5	**244**	999
Other operating expenses	6.5	**(738)**	(732)
Operating profit		**1,736**	**2,592**
as a % of net sales		***3.6%***	*5.4%*
Income from cash and cash equivalents		**204**	178
Finance costs		**(844)**	(814)
Net finance costs	11.4.1	**(640)**	**(636)**
Other financial income	11.4.2	**152**	164
Other financial expenses	11.4.2	**(190)**	(247)
Profit before tax		**1,059**	**1,872**
as a % of net sales		***2.2%***	*3.9%*
Income tax expense	9.1	**(310)**	(390)
Share of profit of equity-accounted entities	3.3.4	**77**	43
Net profit from continuing operations		**826**	**1,525**
as a % of net sales		***1.7%***	*3.2%*
attributable to owners of the parent		**253**	856
attributable to non-controlling interests		**573**	669
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Net profit (loss) from discontinued operations		**(2)**	(2)
attributable to owners of the parent		**(2)**	(2)
attributable to non-controlling interests		**-**	-
CONTINUED AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Consolidated net profit		**824**	**1,524**
attributable to owners of the parent		**251**	855
attributable to non-controlling interests	12.8	**573**	669

Earnings per share

in €	Notes	2014	2013(*)
From continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent	12.10.3		
Basic earnings per share		**2.04**	7.44
Diluted earnings per share (**)		**1.68**	7.43
From continuing and discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent	12.10.3		
Basic earnings per share		**2.04**	7.42
Diluted earnings per share (**)		**1.67**	7.41

(*) The financial statements previously published were restated after the retrospective application of IFRS 11 and IFRIC 21 (see Note 1.3.6) and the changes relating primarily to the determination of the fair value of Monoprix assets and liabilities acquired (see Note 3.2.1).

(**) In accordance with IAS 33, the calculation of diluted EPS takes account of the maximum dilutive effect of the Monoprix bonds redeemable in shares (ORA) issued on 27 December 2013. The Group holds a call option on these ORA. The maximum dilution, equivalent to €0.37 per share at end-December 2014, would be reduced to zero if the option were exercised.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

€ millions	2014	2013(*)
Net profit for the year	**824**	**1,524**
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss	**33**	(2,197)
Cash flow hedges	**32**	(5)
Foreign currency translation (**)	**19**	(2,176)
Available-for-sale financial assets	**(12)**	3
Share of items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss attributable to associates and joint ventures	**-**	(19)
Income tax	**(7)**	-
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss	**(1)**	8
Actuarial gains and losses	**(2)**	13
Income tax	**1**	(4)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax	**31**	(2,188)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax	**856**	**(665)**
Attributable to owners of the parent	**261**	16
Attributable to non-controlling interests	**595**	(681)

(*) The financial statements previously published were restated after the retrospective application of IFRS 11 and IFRIC 21 (see Note 1.3.6) and the changes relating primarily to the determination of the fair value of Monoprix assets and liabilities acquired (see Note 3.2.1)

(**) The €19 million positive change in 2014 arose primarily from the depreciation of the Colombian currency (-€236 million) offset by the appreciation of the Thai and Brazilian currencies (€144 million and €69 million, respectively). In 2013, the €2,176 million negative change arose mainly from the depreciation of the Brazilian, Columbian and Thai currencies (€1,641 million, €349 million and €120 million, respectively).

Movements in each period are shown in Note 12.7.2.

Consolidated statement of financial position

At 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013

ASSETS **€ millions**	**Notes**	**2014**	**2013(*)**	**1 January 2013(*)**
Goodwill	10.1	**11,009**	10,728	9,918
Intangible assets	10.2	**4,289**	4,208	3,815
Property, plant and equipment	10.3	**9,643**	9,295	8,031
Investment property	10.4	**667**	555	535
Investments in associates and joint ventures	3.3	**897**	941	1,468
Other non-current assets	6.9	**2,244**	1,588	1,982
Deferred tax assets	9.2.1	**366**	392	834
Total non-current assets		**29,115**	**27,709**	**26,583**
Inventories	6.6	**5,311**	4,640	4,506
Trade receivables	6.7	**1,513**	1,493	1,687
Other current assets	6.8	**1,786**	1,646	1,639
Current tax assets		**161**	75	43
Cash and cash equivalents	11.1	**7,359**	5,300	6,135
Non-current assets held for sale	3.5	**36**	92	1,461
Total current assets		**16,165**	**13,246**	**15,471**
TOTAL ASSETS		**45,280**	**40,955**	**42,054**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES € millions	**Notes**	**2014**	**2013(*)**	**1 January 2013(*)**
Share capital		**173**	173	172
Share premium, treasury shares, retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income		**7,534**	7,553	7,383
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**7,707**	**7,726**	**7,556**
Non-controlling interests		**7,901**	**7,750**	**7,693**
Total equity	12	**15,608**	**15,476**	**15,249**
Non-current provisions	13.1	**1,011**	963	938
Non-current financial liabilities	11.2	**9,223**	8,515	9,393
Other non-current liabilities	11.3	**745**	603	896
Deferred tax liabilities	9.2.2	**1,423**	1,402	1,289
Total non-current liabilities		**12,402**	**11,483**	**12,515**
Current provisions	13.1	**169**	214	272
Trade payables		**8,324**	6,982	6,343
Current financial liabilities	11.2	**4,525**	2,577	2,476
Current tax liabilities		**106**	145	113
Other current liabilities	11.3	**4,147**	4,077	3,991
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale	3.5	**-**	-	1,095
Total current liabilities		**17,270**	**13,995**	**14,290**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**45,280**	**40,955**	**42,054**

(*) The financial statements previously published were restated after the retrospective application of IFRS 11 and IFRIC 21 (see Note 1.3.6) and the changes relating primarily to the determination of the fair value of Monoprix assets and liabilities acquired (see Note 3.2.1)

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013

€ millions	2014	2013(*)
Consolidated net profit	**824**	**1,524**
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	**1,011**	1,044
Unrealised (gains)/losses arising from changes in fair value	**56**	142
(Income)/expenses on share-based payment plans	**25**	19
Other non-cash items	**41**	(7)
(Gains)/losses on disposal of non-current assets	**77**	(24)
(Gains)/losses due to changes in percentage ownership of subsidiaries resulting in the gain/loss of control or of non-controlling interests	**(6)**	(719)
Share of (profit)/loss of equity-accounted entities	**(77)**	(43)
Dividends from associates and joint ventures	**64**	56
Cash flows from operating activities before change in working capital, net finance costs and income tax	**2,015**	**1,990**
Net finance costs (excluding changes in fair value)	**631**	647
Current and deferred tax expenses	**310**	390
Income tax paid	**(424)**	(357)
Change in working capital (see Note 4.1)	**343**	461
Net cash from operating activities	**2,874**	**3,132**
Cash outflows related to acquisitions:		
• property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property	**(1,529)**	(1,559)
• non-current financial assets	**(15)**	(32)
Cash inflows related to disposals:		
• property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property	**64**	206
• non-current financial assets	**3**	8
Effect of changes in scope of consolidation resulting in the gain or loss of control (see Note 4.2)	**(101)**	(2,115)
Effect of changes in scope of consolidation related to joint ventures and associates	**(34)**	-
Change in loans and advances granted	**1**	38
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,611)**	**(3,454)**
Dividends paid:		
• to owners of the parent (see Note 12.9)	**(353)**	(338)
• to owners of non-controlling interests	**(122)**	(197)
• to holders of deeply-subordinated perpetual bonds (TSSDI)	**(27)**	(17)
Increase/(decrease) in the parent's share capital	**4**	14
Transactions between the Group and owners of non-controlling interests (see Note 4.3)	**(259)**	163
(Purchases)/sales of treasury shares	**(11)**	(3)
Issues of equity instruments	**-**	1,237
Additions to debt	**3,616**	1,703
Repayments of debt	**(1,348)**	(1,905)
Interest paid, net	**(639)**	(648)
Net cash from financing activities	**861**	**10**
Effect of changes in foreign currency translation adjustments	**(37)**	**(679)**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**2,087**	**(992)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**5,110**	6,102
• Cash and cash equivalents from operations held for sale	**-**	(204)
Reported cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period (see Note 11.1)	**5,110**	**5,898**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**7,197**	5,110
• Cash and cash equivalents from operations held for sale	**-**	-
Reported cash and cash equivalents at end of period (see Note 11.1)	**7,197**	**5,110**

(*) The financial statements previously published were restated after the retrospective application of IFRS 11 and IFRIC 21 (see Note 1.3.6) and the changes relating primarily to the determination of the fair value of Monoprix assets and liabilities acquired (see Note 3.2.1)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

€ millions (before appropriation of profit)	Share capital	Share premium[1]	Treasury shares	Perpetual deeply subordinated bonds	Retained earnings and profit for the year	Cash flow hedges	Net investment hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Actuarial gains and losses	Available-for-sale financial assets	Equity attributable to owners of the parent[2]	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
At 1 January 2013, as reported	172	4,075	(4)	600	2,647	(2)	(31)	71	(39)	17	7,507	7,694	15,201
Impact of changes in accounting policies (see Note 1.3.6)	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	48	(1)	48
At 1 January 2013[*]	172	4,075	(4)	600	2,696	(2)	(31)	71	(39)	17	7,556	7,693	15,249
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(844)	8	2	(838)	(1,350)	(2,188)
Net profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	855	-	-	-	-	-	855	669	1,524
Consolidated comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	855	(4)	-	(844)	8	2	16	(681)	(665)
Issue of share capital	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
Purchases and sales of treasury shares	-	-	4	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Issues of equity instruments[3]	-	-	-	750	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	741	420	1,161
Dividends paid[4]	-	-	-	-	(346)	-	-	-	-	-	(346)	(147)	(493)
Dividends payable to perpetual deeply subordinated bond holders and owners of non-controlling interests in GPA [5]	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	(30)	(39)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	18
Changes in percentage interest not resulting in the gain or loss of control of subsidiaries[6]	-	-	-	-	(248)	-	-	-	-	-	(248)	838	590
Changes in percentage interest resulting in the gain or loss of control of subsidiaries[7]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(359)	(359)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	3	(1)
At 31 December 2013(*)	173	4,088	(1)	1,350	2,937	(6)	(31)	(773)	(30)	19	7,726	7,750	15,476
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21**	**-**	**(3)**	**(1)**	**(8)**	**9**	**22**	**31**
Net profit (loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**251**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**251**	**573**	**824**
Consolidated comprehensive income (loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**251**	**21**	**-**	**(3)**	**(1)**	**(8)**	**261**	**595**	**856**
Issue of share capital	**-**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**4**
Purchases and sales of treasury shares	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**(7)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(8)**	**-**	**(8)**
Dividends paid[4]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(371)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(371)**	**(88)**	**(459)**
Dividends payable to perpetual deeply subordinated bond holders and owners of non-controlling interests in GPA [5]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6)**	**(76)**	**(82)**
Share-based payments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**21**	**25**
Cnova initial public offering (see Note 2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**213**	**-**	**-**	**(29)**	**-**	**-**	**184**	**(71)**	**113**
Exercise of the call option for 3.4% of GPA shares (see Note 3.1.1)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(16)**	**-**	**-**	**(55)**	**-**	**-**	**(71)**	**(244)**	**(315)**
Changes in percentage interest not resulting in the gain or loss of control of subsidiaries	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(21)**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**(18)**	**13**	**(5)**
Changes in percentage interest resulting in the gain or loss of control of subsidiaries	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**2**
Other movements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**2**
At 31 December 2014	**173**	**4,092**	**(2)**	**1,350**	**2,987**	**15**	**(31)**	**(858)**	**(31)**	**11**	**7,707**	**7,901**	**15,608**

(*) The financial statements previously published were restated after the retrospective application of IFRS 11 and IFRIC 21 (see Note 1.3.6) and the changes relating primarily to the determination of the fair value of Monoprix assets and liabilities acquired (see Note 3.2.1).

(1) Share premium: premiums on shares issued for cash or contribution in kind, or in connection with mergers or acquisitions, and legal reserves.
(2) Attributable to the shareholders of Casino, Guichard-Perrachon.
(3) See Note 12.5 for the perpetual deeply subordinated bonds issued by Casino, Guichard Perrachon and Note 12.6 for the bonds redeemable in shares issued by the Monoprix subsidiary (impact of -€4 million and €420 million attributable to owners of the parent and to non-controlling interests, respectively).
(4) Of which, respectively, €353 million and €18 million in dividends paid by Casino, Guichard-Perrachon on ordinary shares (see Note 12.9) and deeply subordinated perpetual bonds in 2014 (in 2013: respectively, €338 million and €8 million). See Note 12.8 regarding the impact on non-controlling interests.
(5) In 2014 and 2013, negative impacts of, respectively, €76 million and €30 million corresponding to the minimum dividends to be paid to CBD and Via Varejo shareholders, in accordance with Brazilian law.
(6) The positive impact of €590 million arose mainly from (i) the share exchange transaction with Mr. Abilio Diniz (net impact of €384 million – see Note 3.2.4), (ii) GPA's dilution in the subsidiary Via Varejo (impact of €210 million – see Note 3.2.6) and (iii) the buybacks of non-controlling interests related to Franprix-Leader Price master franchises (-€24 million).
(7) Includes €350 million from the removal of non-controlling interests following the loss of control of Mercialys.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The presentation of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 was changed to enable users of the financial statements to more easily read and understand the Group's financial position and performance, in accordance with the AMF recommendations. The Notes are now organised into main Notes, while most of the accounting policies, other than general accounting policies, are now presented together with the related Notes.
A cross-reference table between the presentation used for the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 and the presentation for the year ended 31 December 2013 may be found at the end of the section on financial statements in Note 19.

REPORTING ENTITY

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

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 reflect the accounting situation of the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as the Group's interests in associates and jointly-controlled companies.

The 2014 consolidated financial statements of Casino, Guichard-Perrachon were approved for publication by the Board of Directors on 16 February 2015.

Note 1 Significant accounting policies

1.1 Accounting standards

In accordance with European regulation 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002, the consolidated financial statements of the Casino Group 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 applicable as at 31 December 2014.

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 listed below.

Standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations applicable to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014

The Group has applied the following standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations:

- IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements and revised IAS 27 – Separate Financial Statements;
- IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements and revised IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures;
- IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities;
- Amendments to IFRS 10, 11 and 12 – Transition Guidance;
- Amendment to IAS 32 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities;
- Amendment to IAS 36 –Non-recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-financial Assets;
- Amendment to IAS 39 – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting;
- IFRIC 21 –Levies.

With the exception of IFRS 11 and IFRIC 21, whose impacts are explained in Note 1.3.6, these new texts have not had a material impact on the Group's financial performance or position.

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 available-for-sale financial assets, 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:

- the accounting treatment of the bond exchange (see Note 11.2.1);
- provisions for risks, primarily tax and social security, as well as the recoverable amount of the tax credits or taxes (VAT and similar) (see Note 13);
- determination of the fair value of investment property (see Note 10.4);
- the fair value measurement of the identifiable assets and liabilities associated with the acquisition in 2013 of Monoprix (see Note 3.2.1);
- impairment of non-current assets and goodwill (see Note 10.5);
- recoverable amounts of deferred tax assets (see Note 9);
- the fair value measurement of the derivative instruments (see Note 11.5).

Notes 10.5.2, 10.5.3, 3.3.5, and 8.2.2 show the sensitivity of measurements concerning goodwill, brands, equity-accounted entities and pension provisions.

1.3 Accounting changes and restatement of the comparative information

1.3.1 Application of IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"

IFRS 10 replaces IAS 27 - Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and SIC 12 - Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. This 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.

The first-time adoption of this standard did not result in a material impact.

1.3.2 Application of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 – Investments in Joint Ventures and SIC I13 – Jointly-controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers.
This standard defines the treatment of a joint arrangement through which at least two parties exercise joint control.
The definition of joint control is based on the existence of a contractual agreement and unanimous consent of the parties sharing the control. These standards mainly provide for two distinct accounting treatments since IFRS 11 eliminates the proportionate consolidation method applicable to jointly controlled entities:

- joint arrangements classified as **joint operations** because they confer rights to assets and obligations for liabilities, shall be recognised in the portion of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in accordance with the degree of Group control as per the contractual agreement. A joint operation may be undertaken through a simple contract or a jointly controlled legal entity;
- joint arrangements classified as **joint ventures**, because they give control only on the net assets, shall be accounted for using the equity method;

Changes made to the forms of joint arrangements and the accounting methods resulting therefrom have led to the classification of the Group's jointly controlled ventures as joint ventures within the meaning of IRFS 11, which has led to the accounting using the equity method of all companies previously consolidated by the proportionate method. The main companies concerned are Monoprix (impact only on the first quarter of 2013, as on 5 April 2013 the Group acquired full control of the company), Geimex, Grupo Disco Uruguay and Distridyn.

The impacts on the consolidated financial statements at 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2013 are set out in Note 1.3.6.

1.3.3 Application of IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

This standard brings together all disclosures where an entity has shareholdings in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities, irrespective of the level of control or influence exercised over the entity.
First-time adoption of this standard involves an extension of the notes to the financial statements.

1.3.4 Application of IFRIC 21 "Levies"

The Group opted for the early application of this interpretation, which involves recognising tax-related liabilities on the date of the taxable event laid down by the legislature.
The impacts on the consolidated financial statements at 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2013 are set out in Note 1.3.6.

1.3.5 Changes in the fair value of the assets and liabilities related to the 2013 acquisitions of control

During 2014, the Group completed the fair value measurement of the identifiable assets and liabilities related to the various acquisitions in 2013 (Monoprix was the main acquisition (see Note 3.2.1)), which resulted in the restatement of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (see Note 1.3.6).

1.3.6 Impacts on the consolidated financial statements

The tables below summarise the impacts on the consolidated income statement, the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated statement of cash flows resulting from:

- the change in method related to the first-time adoption of IFRS 11 and IFRIC 21;
- changes in the purchase price allocation (PPA) of the acquisitions of control in 2013 and
- the other following adjustments:
  - the availability of certain additional operating data at Cdiscount and Nova Pontocom led to the -€18 million downward adjustment of the sales figure for the year ended 31 December 2013 (the impact on the margin is not material).
  - rental income from the GPA shopping centres were reclassified from "Selling expenses" to "Net sales" for €43 million for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Impact on the main items of the consolidated income statement

€ millions	31 December 2013 reported	First-time adoption of IFRS 11	First-time adoption of IFRIC 21	Other	31 December 2013 restated
Net sales	48,645	(800)	-	2	**47,870**
Trading profit (loss)	2,363	(46)	10	-	**2,326**
Operating profit (loss)	2,625	(42)	10	-	**2,592**
Profit (loss) before tax	1,905	(43)	10	-	**1,872**
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures	21	27	(4)	-	**43**
Net consolidated profit (loss)	**1,523**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**1,524**
Attributable to owners of the parent	*851*	-	*4*	-	***855***
Attributable to non-controlling interests	*672*	-	*(2)*	-	***669***

Impact on the main items of the consolidated balance sheet

€ millions	31 December 2013 reported	First-time adoption of IFRS 11	First-time adoption of IFRIC 21	Adjustments associated with PPA(*)	Other	31 December 2013 restated
Total non-current assets	27,704	35	(28)	(2)	-	**27,709**
Total current assets	13,464	(226)	-	(3)	11	**13,246**
Total assets	**41,168**	**(191)**	**(28)**	**(5)**	**11**	**40,955**
Equity	15,426	(1)	51	-	-	**15,476**
Non-current liabilities	11,492	(3)	-	(5)	-	**11,483**
Current liabilities	14,250	(187)	(79)	-	11	**13,995**
Total equity and liabilities	**41,168**	**(191)**	**(28)**	**(5)**	**11**	**40,955**

(*) The main adjustments associated with PPA are shown in Note 3.2

€ millions	1 January 2013 reported	First-time adoption of IFRS 11	First-time adoption of IFRIC 21	1 January 2013 restated
Total non-current assets	27,081	(480)	(18)	**26,583**
Total current assets	15,990	(519)	-	**15,471**
Total assets	**43,071**	**(999)**	**(18)**	**42,054**
Equity	15,201	(1)	49	**15,249**
Non-current liabilities	12,634	(118)	-	**12,515**
Current liabilities	15,237	(880)	(67)	**14,290**
Total equity and liabilities	**43,071**	**(999)**	**(18)**	**42,054**

Impact on the main items of the consolidated statement of cash flows

€ millions	31 December 2013 reported	First-time adoption of IFRS 11	First-time adoption of IFRIC 21	31 December 2013 restated
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	3,144	(13)	-	**3,132**
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(3,248)	(207)	-	**(3,454)**
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	16	(6)	-	**10**
Effect of changes in foreign currency translation adjustments	(682)	4	-	**(679)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(770)	(222)	-	**(992)**

Note 2 Significant events of the year

Highlights of the year included:

- **Creation of an e-commerce division, formation of the new entity Cnova and initial public offering in the United States**

  On 4 June 2014, the Boards of Directors of Casino, GPA, Via Varejo and Éxito approved the principal terms of the creation of a major global e-commerce division, composed primarily of Cdiscount (France, Belgium, Thailand, Vietnam, Colombia, Uruguay, Panama, Ecuador, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal) and Cnova Brazil (formerly Nova Pontocom in Brazil), assembled under the new entity under Dutch law, Cnova N.V. ("Cnova"). The judicial reorganisation was finalised on 24 July 2014.

  On 21 November 2014, Cnova launched its initial public offering on the NASDAQ of 26.8 million ordinary shares at $7 per share, with an additional 2.4 million ordinary shares issued in December 2014 to cover the exercise of the oversubscription option by the subscribing banks. On 21 January 2015, Cnova was also admitted to trading on Euronext Paris.

  The reorganisation and the IPO were recognised as transactions between shareholders recognised within equity, generating the following impacts:
  - A transfer of -€139 million in non-controlling interests to equity attributable to owners of the parent under the judicial reorganisation allowing the Group's e-commerce activities to be brought together under Cnova; and,
  - In connection with the issuance of shares (€143 million) and the dilution impact (-€75 million), the net recognition of €68 million in non-controlling interests (net of €21 in IPO expenses after tax and disbursed), and the positive €45 million impact on equity attributable to owners of the parent (net of €29 million in IPO expenses after tax).

  This had an impact of €117 million on cash at 31 December 2014 net of the IPO expenses.

  Taking this major transaction into account, the Group revised its segment information to reflect the change in its activities (see Note 5).

- **Other 2014 changes in Group structure**
  - The exercise of the call option for the GPA preferred shares (see Note 3.1.1);
  - The Franprix - Leader Price subgroup: acquisition of control in Mutant Distribution (see Note 3.1.2);
  - Acquisition of all non-controlling interests in Monshowroom (see Note 3.1.3);
  - The Éxito subgroup: acquisition of control of the Super Inter Group (see Note 3.1.4).

- **Financing transactions**
  - Bond issuances (see Note 11.2.1)
  - Signing of a line of credit (see Note 11.2.1)

Note 3 Scope of consolidation

Accounting principles

Basis of consolidation

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 exists when the Group (i) has the power over the entity, (ii) is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and (iii) has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the 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, regardless of the percentage interest held.

Potential voting rights

Control must be assessed by taking potential voting rights into account, but only if they are substantive; that is, if the entity has the practical ability to exercise its rights and that these rights are 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 control 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.

Joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement in which the parties that exercise joint control over an entity have rights to its net assets. Joint control involves the contractually agreed sharing of control over an entity, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.
Joint ventures are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.

Associates

Associates are companies in which the Group exercises significant influence over financial and operational policies without having control. They are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.

Equity method of accounting

The equity method provides that an investment in an associate or a joint venture be recognised initially at acquisition cost and subsequently adjusted by the Group's share in profit or loss and, where appropriate, in other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. Goodwill related to these entities is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Any impairment losses and gains or losses on disposal of investments in equity-accounted entities are recognised in "Other operating income and expenses".

Business combinations

As required by IFRS 3 revised, the consideration transferred (acquisition price) 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 expenses".

Any excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recognised as goodwill. At the date of acquisition of control and for each business combination, the Group may elect to measure the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of net assets (partial goodwill) 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, the only method applicable before IFRS 3 as revised.

In case of acquisition by stages, the previous interest held is remeasured to fair value as at the date control is acquired. The difference between the fair value and the net carrying amount of this equity 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 if the information needed to revalue the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed corresponds to the new information obtained by the buyer and concerns facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. Goodwill may not be adjusted after the measurement period (a maximum of 12 months after the date control is obtained over the entity acquired). 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 expenses" if they arise after the measurement period, unless the obligation is settled in equity instruments. In that case, the contingent consideration is not remeasured subsequently.

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 of 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 translation differences are recognised directly within a separate component of equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of, the cumulative amount of the translation 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 translation differences are recognised in the income statement under "Foreign currency exchange gains" or "Foreign currency exchange losses". Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date.

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

Translation 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 also recognised in equity and then reclassified in profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

3.1 2014 changes in Group structure

3.1.1 Change in percentage interest in GPA

- **Exercise of call option**

On 4 April 2014, Casino acquired 8,907,123 preferred shares of GPA after exercising a call option purchased in July 2012.
The amount disbursed for this acquisition amounted to €330 million (see Note 4.3), with a negative impact of €71 million on equity attributable to owners of the parent.

- **Exercise of stock options**

The exercise of GPA stock options in the first half of 2014 had a negative impact of €6 million on equity attributable to owners of the parent.

These two transactions among shareholders recognised directly in equity brought Casino's interest in GPA to 41.32% as at 31 December 2014 (38.07% as at 31 December 2013).

3.1.2 Franprix-Leader Price subgroup transactions

- **Le Mutant**

On 28 October 2013, Leader Price signed an agreement with Mutant Distribution, a subsidiary of the Coopérateurs de Normandie-Picardie subgroup, relating to the acquisition of 46 stores, mainly in south western France, and the establishment of an affiliate partnership with the Leader Price banner via a brand licensing and supply agreement covering nearly 90 stores in Normandy-Picardy. These stores are operated under the Le Mutant discount banner.

After obtaining approval from the French Competition Authority, the Franprix-Leader Price group took control of the 46 Le Mutant stores on 8 March 2014. The amount disbursed for this acquisition was €32 million, generating provisional goodwill of €18 million.
The transaction costs for the acquisition of this subgroup amounted to €2 million and were recognised in "Other operating expenses" (of which €1 million in 2013).

The contributions of the activities of the Le Mutant subgroup to Casino Group sales and pre-tax profit for the period between 8 March 2014 and 31 December 2014 were €64 million and -€8 million, respectively. Had this acquisition been carried out on 1 January 2014, the additional contribution to net sales would have been €13 million and the contribution to pre-tax profit would have been non-material.

- **Other acquisitions of control**

During 2014, Franprix-Leader Price took control of various companies operating 26 stores under the Franprix and Leader Price banners. The amount disbursed for these acquisitions was €22 million, generating provisional goodwill of €26 million. Had these acquisitions been made on 1 January 2014, the contributions to net sales and pre-tax profit would have been €63 million and €5 million, respectively.

3.1.3 Monshowroom (e-commerce segment)

The main effect of the updating of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities was to revalue the brand by €6 million and customer relations by €1 million. The definitive goodwill of Monshowroom (E-Trend company) is thus €22 million.
In addition, Cdiscount Group (formerly Casino Entreprise) acquired all the non-controlling interests in Monshowroom in May 2014 for €6 million, with an impact of €4 million on equity attributable to owners of the parent.

3.1.4 Super Inter

In September 2014, the Colombian Competition Authority authorised Éxito to purchase 19 Super Inter stores for 200,000 million Colombian pesos (COP) (€75 million, of which €49 million was paid on 31 December 2014). This authorisation is subject to the sale of four stores to a competitor and a fair commercial relationship with Super Inter's suppliers.

Éxito also signed an agreement with Super Inter to (i) operate 31 additional stores for a five-year period as from a date between 16 October and 18 December 2014 based on the store, (ii) to use the Super Inter trademarks, and (iii) in 2015, acquire the 31 additional stores and banners mentioned above (call option granted by Super Inter to Éxito). An agreement was signed with Super Inter to organise the control of these 31 stores.

Given the net identifiable assets of 20,588 million COP (€8 million) acquired on 16 October 2014, provisional goodwill stands at 179,412 COP (€68 million), attributable to the acquisition of a new customer base and economies of scale resulting from the combination of the Éxito and Super Inter activities. This goodwill is tax-deductible.

The expenses associated with the acquisition of control and shown in "Other operating expenses" amounted to €3 million for the year.

The call option for the potential acquisition of 31 additional stores and the Super Inter brands may be exercised starting 1 April 2015 for a 30-day period or until a date agreed upon by the parties. The exercise price is 250,000 million COP (€87 million), plus a variable component of up to 90,000 million COP (€31 million) based on the sales performance of the 31 stores. If the sales at these stores are less than 80,000 million COP (€28 million), no variable component will be due.

The contribution of the stores acquired from Super Inter to Group net sales and consolidated profit totalled €16 million and €1 million, respectively, for the period from 16 October through 31 December 2014.

Had this acquisition of control been carried out on 1 January 2014, the contributions to net sales and profit attributable to owners of the parent would have been €111 million and €4 million, respectively.

3.2 2013 changes in Group structure

3.2.1 Acquisition of Monoprix in 2013

The fair value of Monoprix's identifiable assets and liabilities, as determined by an independent accounting firm as at the date of acquisition (5 April 2013), are summarised below:

€ millions	**Fair value at 5 April 2013**
Intangible assets	**940**
Property, plant and equipment	**1,613**
Other non-current assets	**22**
Deferred tax assets	**8**
Inventories	**325**
Trade receivables	**34**
Current tax receivables	**7**
Other assets	**139**
Cash and cash equivalents	**106**
Non-current assets held for sale	**12**
Assets	**3,207**
Non-current provisions	**86**
Non-current financial liabilities	**2**
Other non-current liabilities	**1**
Deferred tax liabilities	**614**
Current provisions	**7**
Current financial liabilities	**620**
Trade payables	**443**
Other current liabilities	**327**
Liabilities	**2,100**
Net identifiable assets and liabilities at 100% (A)	**1,107**
Fair value of the previously-held 50% interest (B)	**1,175**
Acquisition cost of a 50% stake in Monoprix (C)	**1,176**
Goodwill (B+C-A)	**1,244**

Fair value measurements of identifiable assets and liabilities gave rise to the recognition of €1,244 million of goodwill, €16 million more than the provisional value presented in the consolidated statements for the year ended 31 December 2013. This variation results from the finalisation of the purchase price allocation, in relation mainly to real estate assets. These changes gave rise to the restatement of the consolidated statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (see Note 1.3.6).
The acquisition of control of Monoprix resulted in recognition of a €141 million gain from the remeasurement of the interest previously held that was recognised under "Other operating income."

Had this acquisition of control been carried out on 1 January 2013, the additional contribution to net sales and profit attributable to owners of the parent would have been €504 million and €11 million, respectively.

3.2.2 Loss of controlling interest in Mercialys

Casino recognised this loss of controlling interest in Mercialys at the end of the 21 June 2013 Annual General Meeting.
As from that date, the Mercialys Group had been accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements of the Casino Group. The impact of the loss of controlling interest generated a gain of €548 million, recorded under "Other operating income." This gain included €459 million related to the fair value remeasurement of the interest retained by the Group, determined on the basis of the market price at the date of the loss of control, and €89 million recognised in the first semester 2013 from the sale of the 9.9% interest at the end of 2012.

3.2.3 Franprix-Leader Price subgroup transactions

In 2013, Franprix-Leader Price acquired a controlling interest in three subgroups (Distri Sud-Ouest, RLPG Développement and Cafige), in which it already held a non-controlling interest. These transactions gave rise to the recognition of goodwill of €284 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. The transaction generated goodwill of €33 million.

In addition, Franprix-Leader Price 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.

Had these acquisitions been made on 1 January 2013, the additional contributions to net sales and profit would have been €134 million and negative €13 million, respectively.

3.2.4 GPA shares swap

On 6 September 2013, a settlement agreement was reached between the Group and Mr. Abilio Diniz. This agreement specifically provided for the 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. Diniz. This was recognised as an equity transaction having a negative impact on equity attributable to owners of the parent of €190 million, a positive impact on equity attributable to non-controlling interests of €574 million and resulted in the cancellation of financial liabilities linked to the put option of €399 million.

3.2.5 Bartira – Acquisition of control

At the level of the GPA subgroup, 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 gain of €35 million for the previously-held stake (25%).

At the 1 November 2013 acquisition date, the fair value of Bartira's identifiable assets and liabilities, as determined by an independent appraiser, were as follows:

€ millions	Fair value 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% interest in Bartira (C)	**70**
Fair value of the call option held (D)	**103**
Goodwill (B+C+D-A)	**199**

Measurement of the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities resulted in the recognition of €199 million in goodwill allocated to the non-food GPA CGU (Via Varejo), which is attributable primarily to growth prospects for business.

As Via Varejo accounted for 100% of Bartira's revenue, the full integration had no impact on sales and the impact on the rest of the income statement was immaterial.

3.2.6 Partial sale without loss of control of Via Varejo

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

This transaction led to a 9.06% decrease of GPA's interest 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 transaction expenses net of tax of €28 million were recognised under equity attributable to owners of the parent and non-controlling interests for €6 million and €22 million, respectively.

3.3 Investments in associates and joint ventures

3.3.1 Significant associates

The following table presents the full condensed financial statements for the three main associates accounted for by the equity method. These statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS, as reported by the associates and restated, where appropriate, for 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	2014			2013		
	Mercialys(i)	**Banque du Groupe Casino(i)**	**FIC(ii)**	**Mercialys(i)**	**Banque du Groupe Casino(i)**	**FIC(ii)**
Country	**France**	**France**	**Brazil**	France	France	Brazil
Business	**Real estate**	**Banking**	**Banking**	Real estate	Banking	Banking
% interests and voting rights(iii)	**40%**	**50%**	**50%**	40%	50%	50%
Net sales	**155**	**105**	**329**	152	95	312
Net profit (loss) from continuing operations	**85**	**(5)**	**70**	145	2	31
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**-**	**-**	**-**	2	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**85**	**(5)**	**70**	147	2	31
Total non-current assets	**2,415**	**27**	**11**	2,112	33	10
Total current assets	**198**	**739**	**1,184**	89	645	1,081
Of which credit activity-related assets	**-**	***642***	**-**	-	*579*	-
Non-current liabilities	**(1,040)**	**(2)**	**(5)**	(769)	(1)	(7)
Current liabilities	**(182)**	**(670)**	**(920)**	(61)	(577)	(867)
Of which credit activity-related liabilities	**-**	***(655)***	**-**	-	*(560)*	-
Net assets	**1,391**	**94**	**271**	1,371	100	216
Share of net assets	**560**	**47**	**135**	552	50	109
Goodwill	**20**	**33**	**-**	20	33	-
Elimination of share of internal margin	**(122)**	**-**	**-**	(11)	-	-
Other adjustments (iv)	**-**	**-**	**(19)**	-	-	(19)
Value of investments in equity-accounted entities	**457**	**80**	**116**	561	83	89
Dividends received from associates	**44**	**-**	**4**	48	-	5

(i) Mercialys and Banque du Groupe Casino are accounted for by the equity method as the Group only exercises significant influence over their operating and financial policies.
(ii) GPA Group associates are mainly composed of FIC and BINV. They finance purchases made by GPA customers and resulted from a partnership between Banco Itaú Unibanco S.A. (Itaú Unibanco), GPA and Via Varejo. They are accounted for using the equity method as GPA only exercises significant influence over their operating and financial policies.
(iii) The percentage interest referred to corresponds to that held by Casino, except in the case of FIC, also accounted for using the equity method, which refers to the interest held by the GPA subgroup.
(iv) The amount of the reserve allocated to Itaú Unibanco for determining the carrying amount of FIC's interest accounted for by the equity method must be deducted.

3.3.2 Significant joint venture

The Grupo Disco de Uruguay subgroup constitutes the most significant joint venture in the Group's consolidated statements.

€ millions	2014 Grupo Disco[(i)]	2013 Grupo Disco[(i)]
Country	**Uruguay**	Uruguay
Business	**Retailing**	Retailing
% interest[(ii)]	**62.49%**	62.49%
% voting rights	**62.49%**	62.49%
Net sales	**402**	385
Net profit (loss) from continuing operations	**21**	27
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**1**	(3)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**22**	24
The comprehensive income items shown above include the following:		
- Depreciation and amortisation expense	***(7)***	*(6)*
- Financial income	***-***	*1*
- Interest expense	***-***	*-*
- Income tax (expense)/benefit	***(11)***	*(8)*
Total non-current assets	**131**	130
Total current assets	**209**	119
of which cash and cash equivalents	***49***	*36*
Non-current liabilities	**(6)**	(6)
of which financial liabilities (excluding trade payables, other payables and provisions)	***-***	*-*
Current liabilities	**(186)**	(105)
of which financial liabilities (excluding trade payables, other payables and provisions)	***(1)***	*(2)*
Net assets	**148**	138
Share of net assets	**92**	86
Goodwill	**36**	36
Value of investments in equity-accounted entities	**129**	122
Dividends received from the joint venture	**7**	7

(i) The Grupo Disco de Uruguay subgroup is accounted for using the equity method. It is 62.49% owned by Exito, as the agreements between the Casino Group and its partners provide for the exercise of joint control over the business. This subgroup is subject to a put option (see Note 3.4.2).

(ii) The percentage interest referred to corresponds to that at the level of the Exito subgroup.

3.3.3 Other investments in associates and joint ventures

The table below shows the aggregate information regarding the associates and joint ventures that are non-material individually, for the share held by the Group.
As at 31 December 2014, the carrying amount of the interests held in associates and joint ventures totalled €21 million and €87 million, respectively.

€ millions	2014		2013 restated	
	Associates	Joint ventures	Associates	Joint ventures
Net profit (loss) from continuing operations	**(4)**	**1**	(8)	5
Net profit (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	**-**	**-**	-	-
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**-**	**-**	-	(2)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**(4)**	**1**	(8)	3

3.3.4 Changes in investments in associates and joint ventures for the year

€ millions	1 January 2014 (1)	Impairment losses	Share of profit (loss) for the year	Retailing	Other	31 December 2014
Associates						
GPA Group associates (FIC & BINV)	102	-	16	(5)	(19)	95
Banque du Groupe Casino	82	-	1	-	-	83
Mercialys(2)	1	-	13	(48)	597	561
Other	76	(6)	(8)	-	(33)	28
Joint ventures						
Disco	130	-	17	(7)	(18)	122
Monoprix (see Note 3.2.1)	1,025	-	5	-	(1,031)	0
Other	54	-	-	-	(1)	53
2013	**1,468**	**(6)**	**43**	**(61)**	**(504)**	**941**
Associates						
GPA group associates (FIC & BINV)	**95**	**-**	**36**	**(8)**	**-**	**122**
Banque du Groupe Casino	**83**	**-**	**(3)**	**-**	**-**	**80**
Mercialys (3)	**561**	**-**	**34**	**(44)**	**(94)**	**457**
Other	**28**	**(1)**	**(5)**	**(8)**	**7**	**21**
Joint ventures						
Disco	**122**	**-**	**14**	**(7)**	**-**	**129**
Other	**53**	**-**	**1**	**(1)**	**34**	**87**
2014	**941**	**(1)**	**77**	**(68)**	**(52)**	**897**

(1) The financial statements previously published were restated after the retrospective application of IFRS 11 and IFRIC 21 (see Note 1.3.6).
(2) Since 21 June 2013, the date of the loss of controlling interest, Mercialys has been accounted for using the equity method (see Note 3.2.2).
(3) The negative change of €94 million is the result of the neutralisation of the gain on the sale of property assets by Casino to Mercialys up to the share held in that entity (see Note 3.3.7).

3.3.5 Impairment losses on investments in associates and joint ventures

With the exception of Mercialys, associates and joint ventures are privately-held companies for which no quoted market prices are available on which to estimate their fair value.
The fair value of the interest in Mercialys at the reporting date was €682 million, determined using the market price at 31 December 2014. This value does not reflect an impairment loss. Mercialys' EPRA adjusted net asset value (ANR) amounted to €1,731 million at 100% at 31 December 2014.
The impairment tests led to the recognition of an impairment loss of €10 million for Franprix-Leader Price.

3.3.6 Share of contingent liabilities in associates and joint ventures

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, there were no material contingent liabilities in associates and joint ventures.

3.3.7 Transactions with related parties (associates and joint ventures)

The related party transactions shown below mainly concern routine transactions with companies over which the Group exercises significant influence (associates) or joint control (joint ventures) and that are accounted for in the financial statements using the equity method. These transactions are carried out on arm's length terms.

€ millions	2014				2013 restated(*)			
	Associates		Joint ventures		Associates		Joint ventures	
	Transaction	Balance	Transaction	Balance	Transaction	Balance	Transaction	Balance
Loans	**(8)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(43)	8	-	-
Receivables	**3**	**9**	**(7)**	**18**	5	6	19	25
Liabilities	**4**	**17**	**2**	**9**	14	13	(5)	7
Expenses	**66**	**-**	**68**	**-**	65	-	62	-
Income	**506**	**-**	**40**	**-**	63	-	68	-

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

In connection with its relationship with Mercialys, Casino entered into various agreements; mainly, Casino is a tenant in certain shopping centres and handles the rental management of nearly all Mercialys sites.

In addition, Casino and Mercialys signed a property development Partnership Agreement. Under this agreement, Casino sold eight properties. In the spirit of the Agreement, Casio sold five other properties (including the Toulouse Fenouillet shopping centre). It also signed property development contracts for these 13 properties. The transactions totaled €440 million. Lastly, the Group acquired 52 Mercialys properties for €256 million.

3.3.8 Commitments to joint ventures

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, there were no commitments to joint ventures.

3.4 Commitments related to scope of consolidation

3.4.1 Put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests

Accounting principle

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, management has used its judgment to define and apply the most appropriate accounting treatment.

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 recognised at their discounted present value and options with a variable exercise price at fair value. Furthermore, these transactions may be carried out at any time or at a defined date.

IAS 27 revised, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010, and, subsequently, IFRS 10, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014, set out the accounting treatment for acquisitions of additional equity interests. The Group has decided to apply two different accounting methods for these put options, depending on whether they were granted before or after the effective date of IAS 27 revised, as recommended by the France's securities regulator (Autorité des Marchés Financiers).

- the former are accounted for using the goodwill method: the difference between the debt representing the buyback commitments and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interests is recognised in goodwill. In subsequent closings, this liability is remeasured and any changes noted are recognised in goodwill. The discount is recognised in profit or loss.
- the latter are accounted for as equity transactions: the difference between the debt representing the buyback commitments and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interests is recognised as a reduction of equity. In subsequent closing, this liability is remeasured and any changes noted are recorded in equity.

Commitments to acquire equity securities granted to non-controlling interests were as follows as at 31 December 2014:

€ millions	% Group interest	Commitment to non-controlling interests	Price	Fixed or variable exercise price	Non-current financial liabilities	Current financial liabilities
Franprix-Leader Price(i)	51.00% to 74.00%	26.00% to 49.00%		F / V	35	8
Lanin/Devoto (Uruguay)(2)	96.82%	3.18%		V	-	15
Monoprix (Somitap)	55.42%	44.58%		F	2	1
Total commitments					**38**	**24**

(i) The value of these put options on subsidiaries of the Franprix-Leader Price subgroup is generally based on net profit. A +/- 10% change in the indicator would not have a significant impact; these options expire between 2015 and 2032.

(ii) The option is exercisable until 21 June 2021.

3.4.2 Off-balance sheet commitments

€ millions	2014	2013
Written put options* of which		
- *Franprix – Leader Price*	*72*	*68*
- *Disco (Uruguay)*	*90*	*87*
Total commitments given	**163**	**155**

* Reciprocal commitments.

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

Options on Franprix-Leader Price concern master franchises not controlled by Casino. These put options are exercisable until 2032 at a price based on the operating profit of the companies concerned.
After the year-end, two master franchises issued notice of the exercise of their options, which will reduce the commitments given by the Group by €58 million.

Uruguay

Casino has granted a put option on 29.8% of Disco's capital to the family shareholders. The option is exercisable until 21 June 2021 at a price based on the Disco subgroup's consolidated operating profit, with a floor of USD41 million plus interest at 5% per year.

3.5 Non-current assets held for sale

Accounting principle

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 which, in accounting terms, should result in the conclusion of a sale within one year of the date of this classification.

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

Non-current assets held for sale totaled €36 million at 31 December 2014. They are comprised mainly of Franprix-Leader price assets (€9 million) and Monoprix assets (€10 million).

The change observed between 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 relates primarily to the process of selling stores, in accordance with the opinion of the French competition authority, issued in connection with the acquisition of control of Monoprix.

Note 4 Additional information on the consolidated statement of cash flows

4.1 Change in working capital

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Inventories of goods	**(653)**	(234)
Property development work in progress	**127**	1
Trade payables	**1,310**	841
Trade receivables	**5**	63
Finance receivables (credit activity)	**4**	(47)
Finance payables (credit activity)	**3**	83
Other receivables/payables	**(452)**	(247)
Change in working capital	**343**	**461**

4.2 Impact on cash of changes in scope of consolidation resulting in the gain or loss of control

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Amounts paid for acquisition of control	**(130)**	(1,907)
Cash/(bank overdrafts) related to acquisition of control	**1**	8
Amounts received for loss of control	**28**	-
(Cash)/bank overdrafts related to loss of control	**-**	(9)
Impact of loss of control of Mercialys	**-**	(207)
Impact of changes in scope of consolidation resulting in the gain or loss of control	**(101)**	**(2,115)**

In 2014, the impact of these transactions on the Group cash position mainly comprises:

- acquisition of control of Super Inter for -€49 million (see Note 3.1.4);
- acquisitions of control by the Franprix-Leader Price subgroup of 46 Le Mutant stores for -€32 million (see Note 3.1.2) and various other companies for -€27 million (the main companies are described in Note 3.1.2).

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

- acquisition of control of Monoprix for -€1,688 million;
- acquisitions of control made by the Franprix-Leader Price subgroup for -€130 million;

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

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Exercise of the GPA call option (see Note 3.1.1)	**(330)**	-
Increase of Cnova capital associated with the initial public offering (see Note 2)	**117**	-
Partial sale without loss of control of Via Varejo	**-**	259
Buybacks of non-controlling interests in Franprix-Leader Price subsidiaries	**(10)**	(84)
Payment of Sendas debt	**(22)**	(22)
Other	**(14)**	9
Impact on cash of transactions with non-controlling interests	**(259)**	**163**

Note 5 Segment information

Accounting principle

In accordance with 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.

In connection with the creation of an e-commerce division and the incorporation of the new entity Cnova, the Group has revised the segments to be presented as follows:

- France Retail: segment including all retail activities in France (mainly the Casino, Monoprix, Franprix-Leader Price and Vindémia banners),
- Latam Retail: segment including all food retail activities in Latin America (mainly the banners of the GPA - food, Éxito and Libertad groups),
- Latam Electronics: segment including the non-food retail activities in Brazil (Via Varejo group banners: Casas Bahia and Ponto Frio),
- Asia: segment including all retail activities in Asia (Big C Thailand and Big C Vietnam banners),
- E-commerce: segment including the activities of the new entity Cnova (Cdiscount, its vertical and international sites and Cnova Brazil), and,
- Others.

The operating segments included in Latam Retail and Asia have similar businesses in terms of product type, 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.

5.1 Key indicators by operating segment

€ millions	France Retail	Latam Retail	Latam Electronics	Asia	E-commerce	Other	2014
External net sales	**18,848**	**15,422**	**7,245**	**3,513**	**3,465**	**-**	**48,493**
Trading profit (loss)(i)	**396**	**895**	**677**	**255**	**7**	**1**	**2,231**

€ millions	France Retail	Latam Retail	Latam Electronics	Asia	E-commerce	Other (ii)	2013 restated
External net sales	18,308	15,477	7,576	3,561	2,884	64	47,870
Trading profit (loss)(i)	544	872	546	264	31	69	2,326

(i) In accordance with IFRS 8 - Operating Segments, information by operating segment is prepared based on internal reports and includes notably the allocation of holding company costs to all of the Group's business units.
(ii) Concerns primarily Mercialys until 21 June 2013.

5.2 Key indicators by geographical area

€ millions	France	Latin America	Asia	Other sectors	Total
External net sales for the year ended 31 December 2014	**20,431**	**24,539**	**3,523**	**-**	**48,493**
External net sales for the year ended 31 December 2013 restated	19,779	24,530	3,561	-	**47,870**

€ millions	France	Latin America	Asia	Other sectors	Total
Non-current assets at 31 December 2014[(i)]	**12,245**	**12,231**	**2,264**	**55**	**26,794**
Non-current assets at 31 December 2013 restated[(i)]	12,086	11,873	1,983	50	**25,992**

(i) Non-current assets include goodwill, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, investment property, investments in associates and long-term prepaid expenses.

Note 6 Activity data

6.1 Total revenue

Accounting principle

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

Net sales include sales in and by the Group's stores, Internet sites, 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.

€ millions	**2014**	**2013 restated**
Net retail sales	**48,493**	47,870
Other income	**568**	325
Total revenue	**49,061**	**48,195**

6.2 Cost of goods sold

Accounting principle

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 recorded 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.

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

Logistics costs
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.

€ millions	**2014**	**2013 restated**
Purchases and change in inventories	**(34,602)**	(34,030)
Logistics costs	**(1,799)**	(1,618)
Cost of goods sold	**(36,401)**	**(35,648)**

6.3 expenses by nature and function

Accounting principle

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.

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.

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.

€ millions	Logistics costs(*)	Selling expenses	General and administrative expenses	2014
Employee benefits expense	**(622)**	**(3,868)**	**(899)**	**(5,390)**
Other expenses	**(1,113)**	**(4,271)**	**(494)**	**(5,878)**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**(64)**	**(717)**	**(179)**	**(960)**
Total	**(1,799)**	**(8,857)**	**(1,573)**	**(12,229)**

€ millions	Logistics costs(*)	Selling expenses	General and administrative expenses	2013 restated
Employee benefits expense	(583)	(3,811)	(927)	(5,321)
Other expenses	(981)	(4,033)	(547)	(5,560)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(54)	(685)	(218)	(958)
Total	**(1,618)**	**(8,529)**	**(1,692)**	**(11,839)**

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

France’s third amended 2012 Finance Act introduced a competitiveness and employment tax credit (CICE), a tax credit (repayable from the end of the third year) of 4% for salaries equal to or less than 2.5 the French minimum wage paid as of 1 January 2013. The rate was raised to 6% on 1 January 2014. The Group recognised in 2014 this CICE income of €93 million (€73 million in 2013) which was presented in reduction to employee expenses and sold its receivable for €87 million (€58 million in 2013).

6.4 Depreciation and amortisation

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Depreciation and amortisation expense – owned assets	**(922)**	(911)
Depreciation expense – finance leases	**(26)**	(35)
Lease payments for land use (see Note 7.2)	**(12)**	(11)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**(960)**	**(958)**

6.5 Other operating income and expenses

Accounting principle

"Other operating income and expenses" covers two types of items:

- 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 IFRS 10 (see Note 3).

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Total other operating income	**244**	999
Total other operating expenses	**(738)**	(732)
	(494)	**266**
Breakdown by type		
Gains and losses on disposal of non-current assets	**(4)**	61
Other operating income and expenses	**(490)**	**205**
Restructuring provisions and expenses(i)	**(197)**	(147)
Asset impairment losses(iv)	**(53)**	(79)
Provisions and expenses for litigation and risks(ii)	**(97)**	(85)
Net income/(expenses) related to changes in scope of consolidation(iii)	**(136)**	551
Other	**(7)**	(35)
Total other operating income and expenses, net	**(494)**	**266**

(i) The 2014 restructuring expense concerns primarily the France Retail sectors, for €156 million (of which €51 million, €41 million and €19 million relative to Distribution Casino France, Franprix-Leader Price and Monoprix, respectively). In 2013, the expense mainly concerned Casino France, GPA, Franprix-Leader Price and Exito (at €49 million, €41 million, €22 million and €12 million, respectively).

(ii) Provisions and expenses for litigation and risks concern mainly the Latam Retail (primarily CBD) and Latam Electronics segments, for €76 million and €22 million, respectively. For 2013, provisions and expenses for litigation concerning GPA totalled €36 million.

(iii) The net expense of €136 million recognised in 2014 resulted primarily from expenses related to changes in scope of consolidation (€40 million, involving primarily France Retail and Latam Retail), the guarantee on liabilities granted by CBD in connection with the creation of Via Varejo (€28 million) and the Cnova initial public offering (€26 million). 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 totaling €112 million related mainly to changes in the scope of consolidation GPA (€77 million) and Monoprix (€24 million).

(iv) Breakdown of asset impairment losses:

€ millions	Notes	2014	2013 restated
Goodwill impairment losses	10.1	**-**	(2)
Net impairment reversals/(losses) on intangible assets	10.2.2	**(25)**	(10)
Net impairment reversals/(losses) on property, plant and equipment	10.3.2	**(21)**	(44)
Net impairment reversals/(losses) on other assets(*)		**(7)**	(23)
Total net impairment losses		**(53)**	**(79)**

(*) In 2013, "Net impairment reversals/(losses) on other assets" mainly included €30 million in impairment of Franprix-Leader Price associates.

6.6 Inventories

Accounting principle

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and 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 inventories 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.

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Goods	**5,139**	4,463
Property development (work in progress)	**263**	264
Gross amount	**5,402**	**4,726**
Accumulated impairment losses on goods purchased for resale	**(65)**	(60)
Accumulated impairment losses on property development (work in progress)	**(26)**	(26)
Accumulated impairment losses	**(91)**	**(86)**
Net inventories	**5,311**	**4,640**

6.7 Trade receivables

Accounting principle

Trade receivables are current financial assets (see Note 11).

They 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.

6.7.1 Breakdown

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Trade receivables	**976**	922
Accumulated impairment losses on trade receivables	**(95)**	(93)
Finance receivables	**704**	729
Accumulated impairment losses on finance receivables	**(73)**	(66)
Trade receivables, net	**1,513**	**1,493**

6.7.2 Accumulated impairment losses on trade receivables

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Accumulated impairment losses on trade receivables		
At 1 January	**(93)**	**(94)**
Losses	**(28)**	(52)
Reversals	**27**	51
Changes in scope of consolidation	**-**	3
Reclassifications	**-**	(4)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**-**	2
At 31 December	**(95)**	**(93)**
Accumulated impairment losses on finance receivables		
At 1 January	**(66)**	(66)
Losses	**(6)**	(13)
Reversals	**-**	**-**
Changes in scope of consolidation	**-**	**-**
Reclassifications	**-**	**-**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(1)**	13
At 31 December	**(73)**	**(66)**

The criteria for recognising impairment losses are set out in Note 11.6.3 “Counterparty Risk”.

6.8 Other current assets

6.8.1 Breakdown of other current assets

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Other receivables	**1,270**	1,089
Tax and employee-related receivables in Brazil (see Note 6.9)	**200**	252
Current accounts of unconsolidated companies	**61**	71
Accumulated impairment losses on other receivables and current accounts	**(74)**	(81)
Fair value hedges - assets (see Note 11.6.1)	**136**	189
Derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting and cash flow hedges - assets (see Note 11.6.1)	**25**	-
Prepaid expenses	**167**	126
Other assets	**1,786**	**1,646**

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

6.8.2 Accumulated impairment losses on other receivables and current accounts

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
At 1 January	**(81)**	**(81)**
Losses	**(13)**	(15)
Reversals	**20**	15
Changes in scope of consolidation	**-**	(2)
Reclassifications and other movements	**-**	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**-**	3
At 31 December	**(74)**	**(81)**

6.9 Other non-current assets

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Available-for-sale financial assets (AFS)	**89**	**111**
Non-current fair value hedges (see Note 11.6.1)	**430**	**102**
Other financial assets	**771**	**674**
Loans	***88***	*79*
Non-hedge derivatives - assets	***-***	*-*
Loans and advances to unconsolidated companies and others	***91***	*96*
Judicial deposits (GPA)	***262***	*250*
Other non-current receivables	***331***	*248*
Tax and employee-related receivables in Brazil (see below)	**665**	**439**
Prepaid expenses	**288**	**264**
Other non-current assets	**2,244**	**1,588**

GPA has a total of €865 million in tax receivables, related primarily to ICMS (VAT) for €705 million, PIS/COFINS (VAT) and INSS (employer social security contributions). The subsidiary estimates the recoverability of the main tax receivable (ICMS) as follows:

€ millions	2014
Due within one year	184
Due in one to five years	506
Due beyond five years	16
Total	**705**

GPA recognised the tax credits due to it, particularly ICMS, each time it was able to validate and assemble the documentation justifying its rights and the estimate of the use of these rights within a reasonable time horizon. These credits are recognised as a reduction of the cost of goods sold. In 2014, Via Varejo recognised, among other credits, a previously unused credit in the amount of 302 million Brazilian reals (€97 million). The elements that support the registration and utilization of such credit were obtained during the year.

6.10 Off-balance sheet commitments

Accounting principle

Management believes that, to the best of its knowledge, there were no off-balance sheet commitments at 31 December 2014, other than those described in this note, 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.

6.10.1 Commitments given

The amounts disclosed in the table below represent the maximum (undiscounted) potential amounts 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-guarantees received.

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Assets pledged as collateral(i)	271	263
Bank bonds and guarantees given(ii)	2,589	1,771
Firm purchase commitments*(iii)	4	30
Guarantees given in connection with disposals of non-current assets	229	225
Other commitments	53	48
Due:		
Within one year	*141*	*140*
In one to five years	*2,958*	*2,161*
Beyond five years	*47*	*37*
Total commitments given	**3,146**	**2,337**

* Reciprocal commitments.

(i) Assets pledged, mortgaged or otherwise given as collateral.
(ii) In 2014, included €2,437 million in surety bonds and bank guarantees given by GPA mainly for tax-related disputes (€1,646 million in 2013).
(iii) Group commitments to purchase goods and services, less any advance payments made.

6.10.2 Commitments received

The amounts disclosed in the table below represent the maximum (undiscounted) potential amounts that the Group might receive in respect of commitments received.

€ millions	**2014**	**2013 restated**
Bonds and guarantees received from banks	**88**	80
Security for receivables	**70**	79
Undrawn confirmed lines of credit (see Note 30.3)	**4,204**	3,107
Other commitments	**31**	25
Due:		
Within one year	***338***	*530*
In one to five years	***3,433***	*2,627*
Beyond five years	***622***	*132*
Total commitments received	**4,393**	**3,291**

Off-balance sheet commitments related to entities included in the scope of consolidation may be found in Note 3.4.2.

Note 7 Leases

Accounting principle

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 non-current 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 under financial liabilities. 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.

7.1 Operating lease expenses

Rental expense related to operating leases amounted to €1,227 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 (including €1,150 million for property assets) and €1,175 million for the year ended 31 December 2013 (including €1,098 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 7.3.

7.2 Prepaid rents

Non-current prepaid expenses include €229 million of prepaid rents (€214 million in 2013). Prepaid rents reflect the right to use land in some Asian countries for an average period of 29 years, with the cost recognised over the period of use.

7.3 Operating lease commitments (off-balance sheet)

The Group has operating leases on properties used in the business that it does not own. 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	
	2014	**2013 restated**
Due within one year	**776**	814
Due in one to five years	**877**	890
Due beyond five years	**656**	563

Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable sub-leases amounted to €2 million at 31 December 2014 (€6 million at 31 December 2013).

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

OPERATING LEASES ON EQUIPMENT WHERE THE GROUP IS LESSEE

€ millions	Future minimum lease payments	
	2014	**2013 restated**
Due within one year	**34**	40
Due in one to five years	**45**	59
Due beyond five years	**-**	-

OPERATING LEASES WHERE THE GROUP IS LESSOR

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

€ millions	Future minimum lease payments	
	2014	**2013 restated**
Due within one year	**117**	92
Due in one to five years	**106**	74
Due beyond five years	**86**	25

Conditional rental revenue received by the Group included in the income statement in 2014 amounted to €13 million (€10 million in 2013).

7.4 Finance lease expenses

Conditional rental payments related to finance leases included in the income statement amounted to €1 million in 2014 and 2013.

The amount of future finance lease payments and minimum lease payments to be received under non-cancellable sub-leases are disclosed in Note 7.6.

7.5 Finance leases

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

	2014			2013 restated		
€ millions	**Gross**	**Depreciation**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Depreciation**	**Net**
Land	**31**	**(2)**	**29**	30	(2)	28
Buildings	**217**	**(116)**	**101**	203	(111)	92
Equipment and other	**538**	**(481)**	**57**	560	(489)	71
Total	**787**	**(599)**	**188**	**793**	**(603)**	**191**

7.6 Finance lease commitments (off-balance sheet)

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

	2014		2013 restated	
€ millions	**Future minimum lease payments**	**Present value of future minimum lease payments**	**Future minimum lease payments**	**Present value of future minimum lease payments**
Due within one year	**4**	**1**	6	3
Due in one to five years	**16**	**5**	13	2
Due beyond five years	**50**	**12**	49	10
Total future minimum lease payments	**70**	**18**	**68**	**16**
Interest expense	**(52)**	**-**	(52)	-
Total present value of future minimum lease payments	**18**	**18**	**16**	**16**

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

	2014		2013 restated	
€ millions	**Future minimum lease payments**	**Present value of future minimum lease payments**	**Future minimum lease payments**	**Present value of future minimum lease payments**
Due within one year	**24**	**17**	31	25
Due in one to five years	**73**	**55**	60	48
Due beyond five years	**26**	**23**	8	7
Total future minimum lease payments	**123**	**95**	**100**	**81**
Interest expense	**(28)**	**-**	(19)	-
Total present value of future minimum lease payments	**95**	**95**	**81**	**81**

Note 8 Employee benefits expenses

8.1 Employee benefits expenses by function

Employee expenses by function are shown in Note 6.3.

8.2 Retirement benefit obligations

Accounting principle

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 these gains and losses arising on defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

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 expenses (interest expense).

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

8.2.1 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 government.
The expense for the year relating to defined contribution plans was €329 million for 2014 and concerns up to 85% of the Group's French subsidiaries (€315 million and 88% for 2013, respectively).

DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

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	Carrying amount	Schedule of undiscounted cash flows					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	After 2019
Post-employment benefits	249	8	6	8	11	13	417

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

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

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

	France		International	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
Discount rate	**2.0%**	3.20%	**2.2% - 6.9%**	3.2% - 7.1%
Expected rate of future salary increases	**1.8% - 3.0%**	2.5% - 3.0%	**0.82% - 10.0%**	2.5% - 10.0%
Retirement age	**62 - 64 years**	62 - 64 years	**55 - 65 years**	55 - 65 years

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, respectively, to a 3.0% decrease and a 2.8% increase in the total obligation.

A 25-basis point increase (decrease) in the expected rate of salary increases would lead, respectively, to a 2.7% increase and a -2.8% decrease in the total obligation.

8.2.3 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 for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013.

€ millions		France		International		Total	
		2014	2013 restated	2014	2013 restated	2014	2013 restated
Actuarial liability at 1 January		**250**	**226**	**29**	**33**	**280**	**260**
Items included in the income statement		**18**	**17**	**4**	**3**	**22**	**20**
Service costs		**12**	11	**2**	2	**14**	13
Interest on defined benefit liabilities		**7**	6	**2**	2	**8**	8
Past service costs		**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Impact of reductions/wind-up of plans		**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Items included in other comprehensive income		**2**	**(8)**	**1**	**(5)**	**3**	**(13)**
(1) Actuarial (gains) and losses related to:		**2**	(8)	**1**	(1)	**3**	(9)
(i) changes in financial assumptions		**15**	(1)	**1**	(1)	**16**	(2)
(ii) changes in demographic assumptions		**(3)**	-	**-**	-	**(3)**	-
(iii) experience effects		**(10)**	(7)	**-**	-	**(10)**	(7)
(2) Foreign currency translation adjustments		**-**	-	**-**	(4)	**(0)**	(4)
Other		**(18)**	**15**	**(3)**	**(2)**	**(21)**	**12**
Reduction in the liability (benefit payments)		**(11)**	(16)	**(3)**	(2)	**(13)**	(19)
Changes in scope of consolidation		**-**	37	**-**	-	**-**	37
Other movements		**(8)**	(6)	**-**	-	**(8)**	(6)
Actuarial liability at 31 December	**A**	**252**	**250**	**31**	**29**	**284**	**280**
Weighted average duration of plans						**15**	**15**

€ millions		France		International		Total	
		2014	2013 restated	2014	2013 restated	2014	2013 restated
Fair value of plan assets at 1 January		**38**	**43**	**-**	**-**	**39**	**43**
Items included in the income statement		**0**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Interest on defined benefit assets		**0**	1	**-**	-	**-**	1
Items included in other comprehensive income		**1**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**3**
Actuarial (loss) and gains related to experience effect		**1**	3	**-**	-	**1**	3
Foreign currency translation adjustments		**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Other		**(5)**	**(8)**	**-**	**-**	**(5)**	**(8)**
Reduction in the liability (benefit payments)		**(5)**	(13)	**-**	-	**(5)**	(13)
Changes in scope of consolidation		**-**	4	**-**	-	**-**	4
Other movements		**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Fair value of plan assets at 31 December	**B**	**34**	**38**	**-**	**-**	**35**	**39**

NET RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION	**A - B**	**218**	**212**	**31**	**29**	**249**	**241**
Funding requirement		**198**	**192**	**3**	**-**	**201**	**192**
Present value of projected benefit obligation under funded plans		**233**	230	**3**	-	**236**	230
Fair value of plan assets		**(35)**	(38)	**-**	-	**(35)**	(38)
Present value of projected benefit obligation under unfunded plans		**20**	**20**	**28**	**29**	**48**	**49**

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

RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES IN THE BALANCE SHEET

€ millions	France		International		Total	
	2014	2013 restated	2014	2013 restated	2014	2013 restated
At 1 January	**212**	**183**	**29**	**33**	**241**	**216**
Expense for the year	**18**	17	**4**	3	**22**	20
Actuarial gains or losses recognised in equity	**1**	(11)	**1**	(1)	**2**	(12)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**-**	-	**-**	(4)	**-**	(4)
Reduction in the liability (benefit payments)	**(6)**	(16)	**(3)**	(2)	**(8)**	(19)
Partial reimbursement of plan assets	**-**	13	**-**	-	**-**	13
Changes in scope of consolidation	**-**	32	**-**	-	**-**	32
Other movements	**(8)**	(6)	**-**	-	**(8)**	(6)
At 31 December	**218**	**212**	**31**	**29**	**249**	**241**

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR

€ millions	France		International		Total	
	2014	2013 restated	2014	2013 restated	2014	2013 restated
Service costs	**12**	11	**2**	2	**14**	13
Net interest on net defined benefit liabilities[1]	**6**	5	**2**	2	**8**	7
Expense for the year	**18**	**17**	**4**	**3**	**22**	**20**

(1) Items in other financial income and expenses.

8.3 Share-based payments

Accounting principle

Share-based payments

Management and selected employees of the Group receive stock options (options to purchase or subscribe for shares) and bonus shares.

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 or in "Other operating expenses" when the benefit granted is related to a transaction recognised in "Other operating income and expenses". 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 bonus shares 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 bonus share 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.

Since 1987, share purchase or share subscription options (stock options), or bonus shares 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.
Bonus shares are also granted 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.

8.3.1 Impact of share-based payments on earnings and equity

The net expense of €25 million in 2014 (€18 million in 2013) was recognised by adjusting equity by the same amount (€4,7 and €14 million for Casino, Guichard Perrachon, Cnova and GPA, respectively).

8.3.2 Details of Casino, Guichard-Perrachon stock option plans

DETAILS OF SHARE SUBSCRIPTION OPTION PLANS

Grant date	Exercise period start date	Expiry date	Option exercise price (in euros)	Number of options outstanding at 31/12/2014	Number of options outstanding at 31/12/2013
29 April 2010	29 October 2013	28 October 2015	64.87	**17,755**	43,805
4 December 2009	4 June 2013	3 June 2013	57.18	**37,709**	44,697
8 April 2009	8 October 2012	7 October 2014	49.47	**-**	13,000
5 December 2008	5 June 2012	4 June 2014	49.02	**-**	47,660
TOTAL				**55,464**	149,162

MAIN ASSUMPTIONS APPLIED TO VALUE SHARE SUBSCRIPTION OPTIONS

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 option (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
8 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

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

	2014		2013	
	Number of outstanding options	Weighted average exercise price (in €)	Number of outstanding options	Weighted average exercise price (in €)
Options outstanding at 1 January	**149,162**	**56.16**	474,465	67.35
Of which, vested options	***149,162***	***56.16***	*377,839*	*69.03*
Options granted during the period	**-**	**-**	-	-
Options exercised during the period	(69,232)	55.82	(195,756)	71.01
Options cancelled during the period	(118)	57.18	(34,044)	69.85
Options that lapsed during the period	(24,348)	49.20	(95,503)	76.44
Options outstanding at 31 December	**55,464**	**59.64**	*149,162*	*56.16*
Of which, vested options	***55,464***	***59.64***	*149,162*	*56.16*

DETAILS OF BONUS SHARE PLANS

Grant date	Vesting date	End of lock-up period	Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2104 before application of performance conditions	Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2013 before application of performance conditions
6 May 2014	6 May 2019	6 May 2019	**3,750**	-
6 May 2014	6 May 2017	6 May 2019	**34,501**	-
6 May 2014	6 May 2017	6 May 2019	**3,046**	-
6 May 2014	6 May 2016	6 May 2018	**5,601**	-
6 May 2014	6 May 2018	6 May 2018	**1,139**	-
18 October 2013	18 October 2017	18 October 2017	**2,705**	2,705
18 October 2013	18 October 2015	18 October 2017	**17,628**	22,650
18 October 2013	18 October 2018	18 October 2018	**5,281**	7,857
18 October 2013	18 October 2016	18 October 2018	**53,296**	57,823
18 October 2012	19 October 2014	19 October 2016	**-**	41,200
18 October 2012	19 October 2015	19 October 2017	**11,350**	11,350
11 May 2012	11 May 2014	11 May 2016	**-**	17,859
29 March 2012	29 March 2015	29 March 2017	**6,422**	6,422
2 December 2011	2 December 2014	2 December 2016	**-**	20,125
2 December 2011	2 December 2013	2 December 2015	**-**	-
21 October 2011	21 October 2014	21 October 2016	**-**	3,742
21 October 2011	21 October 2013	21 October 2015	**-**	-
21 October 2011	21 October 2014	21 October 2016	**-**	4,200
15 April 2011	15 April 2013	15 April 2015	**-**	-
15 April 2011	15 April 2014	15 April 2016	**-**	36,723
15 April 2011	15 April 2014	15 April 2016	**-**	181,774
15 April 2011	15 April 2014	15 April 2016	**22,145**	23,050
TOTAL			**166,864**	437,480

MAIN ASSUMPTIONS APPLIED TO VALUE BONUS SHARE PLANS

Grant date	Share price on the grant date (in €)	Continued employment conditions	Performance condition used	Fair value of the share (in €)
6 May 2014	90.11	Yes	(i)	61.49
6 May 2014	90.11	Yes	(i)	59.78
6 May 2014	90.11	Yes	-	71.12
6 May 2014	90.11	Yes	-	73.35
6 May 2014	90.11	Yes	-	76.79
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
18 October 2012	69.32	Yes	-	54.92
18 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

(i) Performance conditions mainly involve organic sales growth and trading profit levels of the company to which the employee belongs.
At 31 December 2014, the applicable performance conditions were as follows:
- Monoprix: 100% for the 2014 plans, 0% for 2012
- Other companies: 100% for 2014, 27% for 2011

The table below shows movements in unvested bonus shares:

Unvested bonus shares	2014	2013
Number of outstanding shares at 1 January	**437,480**	**757,398**
Shares granted	**50,208**	91,936
Shares cancelled	**(217,808)**	(80,069)
Shares issued	**(103,016)**	(331,785)
Number of outstanding shares at 31 December	**166,864**	**437,480**

8.3.3 Details of GPA stock option plans

The exercise 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)	Option exercise price (in reals)	Number of options outstanding at 31 December 2014
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	**3**
Series A5 – Silver	31 May 2011	31 May 2014	31 May 2015	299	54.69	**3**
Series A6 – Gold	15 March 2012	31 March 2015	31 March 2016	526	0.01	**165**
Series A6 – Silver	15 March 2012	31 March 2015	31 March 2016	526	64.13	**165**
Series A7 – Gold	15 March 2013	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	358	0.01	**194**
Series A7 – Silver	15 March 2013	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	358	80	**194**
Series B1	30 May 2014	30 May 2017	30 November 2011	239	0.01	**202**
Series C1	30 May 2014	30 May 2017	30 November 2017	239	83.22	**202**
						1,128

MAIN ASSUMPTIONS APPLIED TO VALUE SHARE SUBSCRIPTION OPTIONS

GPA uses the following assumptions to value its plans:

- dividend yield: 0.96%
- projected volatility: 22.09%
- risk-free interest rate: 11.70%

The average fair value of options outstanding was BRL 69.71 at 31 December 2014.

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

	2014		2013 restated	
	Number of outstanding options (in thousands)	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Number of outstanding options (in thousands)**	**Weighted average exercise price**
Options outstanding at 1 January	**1,580**	**34.39**	**1,658**	**26.40**
Of which, vested options	**-**	**-**	-	-
Options granted during the period	**477**	**41.61**	716	40.02
Options exercised during the period	**(830)**	**32.76**	(743)	21.86
Options cancelled during the period	**(99)**	**39.92**	(51)	36.43
Options outstanding at 31 December	**1,128**	**38.16**	**1,580**	**34.39**
Of which, vested options	**-**	**-**	-	-

8.3.4 Details of Cnova stock option plans

On 19 November 2014, Cnova granted 1.3 million deferred bonus shares, without conditions, to certain managers. They will receive their shares on the fourth anniversary of the offer. The expense recognised in "Other operating expenses" (including Cnova's IPO expenses) is €10 million. It is based on the value of the Cnova share on the vesting date.

On the same date, Casino granted stock appreciation rights (SARs) to certain Cnova managers, entitling them to a cash payment for the difference, at the acquisition date (four years) between the smaller of 220% of the IPO price and the market price on the vesting date and 120% of the IPO price. SARs are transactions whose payment is based on shares and that will be paid in cash. The expense over the period is €1 million.
The main assumptions are:

- Dividend yield: 0%
- Estimated share price volatility: 32.5%
- Risk-free rate: 0.33%
- Term: 4 years

8.4 Gross remuneration and benefits of the members of the Group Executive Committee and the Board of Directors

€ millions		2014	2013 restated
Short-term benefits excluding social security contributions	(i)	**24**	9
Social security contributions on short-term benefits		**2**	2
Termination benefits		**-**	-
Share-based payments	(ii)	**1**	1
Total		**27**	**12**

(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 bonus share plans.

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

Note 9 Income tax

Accounting principle

Income tax expense corresponds to the sum of the current taxes due by the various Group companies, adjusted for 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. 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.

The Group reviews the probability of future recovery of deferred tax assets on a periodic basis for each tax entity. This review may, if necessary, lead the Group to no longer recognise deferred tax assets that it had recognised in prior years. The probability for recovery is assessed based on a tax plan indicating the level of projected taxable income.

The taxable income used in the assessment is based on that generally obtained over a five-year period. The assumptions included in the tax plan are consistent with those used in the medium-term business plans and budgets prepared by the Group's entities and approved by management.

The French corporate value-added tax (*Cotisation sur la Valeur Ajoutée des Entreprises - C.V.A.E.*), which is based on the added value recognised in the parent company financial statements, is presented on the "Income tax expense" line.

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

9.1 Income tax expense

9.1.1 Analysis of income tax expense

€ millions	2014			2013		
	France	International	TOTAL	France	International	TOTAL
Current income tax	**(26)**	**(278)**	**(304)**	(100)	(180)	(281)
Other taxes (CVAE)	**(66)**	**-**	**(66)**	(63)	-	(63)
Deferred taxes	**136**	**(77)**	**59**	51	(98)	(46)
Total income tax expense recognised in the income statement	**44**	**(355)**	**(310)**	**(112)**	**(278)**	**(390)**
Tax effect recognised in "Other comprehensive income" (see Note 12.7.2)	**(6)**	**-**	**(6)**	(4)	-	(4)
Tax effect recognised in equity	**7**	**(5)**	**2**	**(7)**	**(46)**	**(54)**

9.1.2 Reconciliation of theoretical and actual tax expense

€ millions	2014		2013 restated	
Profit (loss) before tax and share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted entities	**1,059**		**1,872**	
Theoretical French tax expense (i)	**(365)**	***-34.43%***	**(645)**	*-34.43%*
Impact of tax rate differences in foreign subsidiaries	**77**	**7.3%**	89	*4.8%*
Share of Mercialys tax-exempt profit (loss) (ii)	**-**	**-**	36	*1.9%*
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	*13.1%*
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax benefits on tax losses and other deductible temporary differences	**43**	**4.1%**	33	*1.8%*
Non-recognition of deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards or other deductible temporary differences	**(32)**	**-3.0%**	(23)	*-1.2%*
Goodwill impairment losses	**-**	**-**	(4)	*-0 ,2%*
CVAE net of income tax	**(39)**	**-3.7%**	(37)	*-2.0%*
Non-deductible financial expenses (iv)	**(23)**	**-2.2%**	(9)	*-0.5%*
Tax credits	**12**	**1.1%**	14	*0.7%*
Non-taxable CICE (see Note 6.3)	**32**	**3.0%**	25	*1.3%*
Additional contribution of 3% dividend	**(11)**	**-1.0%**	(10)	*-0.5%*
Temporary difference in the value of Mercialys shares retained (see Note 3.2.2)	**(18)**	**-1.7%**	(134)	*-7.2%*
Tax rate lowered on the 2012 sale of Mercialys shares	**-**	**-**	(20)	*-1.1%*
Tax impact of GPA share exchange transaction	**-**	**-**	13	*0.7%*
Recovery of deferred tax liabilities related to Bartira call option	**-**	**-**	37	*2.0%*
Tax on Exito equity	**(14)**	**-1.3%**	(16)	*-0.9%*
Tax amortisation of goodwill (Exito)	**17**	**1.6%**	19	*1.0%*
Loss on master franchise put options	**-**	**-**	(4)	*-0.2%*
Other	**9**	**0.8%**	-	-
Actual income tax expense / effective tax rate	**(310)**	***-29.3%***	**(390)**	***-20.8%***

(i) For 2014 and 2013, the 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 10.7% in 2013 and 2014 for surtax on French companies with revenues of more than €250 million.

(ii) Only for 2013, as Mercialys has been accounted for by the equity method since 21 June 2013 (see Note 3.2.2).

(iii) In 2013, transactions concerning Mercialys, Monoprix and Bartira amounted to €188 million, €49 million and €9 million, respectively.

(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 2013 and 25% for the financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

9.2 Deferred taxes

9.2.1 Change in deferred tax assets

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
At 1 January	**392**	**833**
Benefit (expense) for the year on "Continuing operations"	**54**	(389)
Impact of changes in scope of consolidation (*)	**(3)**	44
Impact of changes in exchange rates and reclassifications (*)	**(83)**	(85)
Deferred tax assets recognised directly in equity	**5**	(12)
At 31 December	**366**	**392**

(*) Corresponded to that of Monoprix in 2013

9.2.2 Change in deferred tax liabilities

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
At 1 January	**1,402**	**1,289**
Expense (benefit) for the year	**(3)**	(343)
Impact of changes in scope of consolidation (*)	**1**	619
Impact of changes in exchange rates and reclassifications (*)	**14**	(163)
Deferred tax liabilities recognised directly in equity	**9**	-
At 31 December	**1,423**	**1,402**

(*) Corresponded to that of Monoprix in 2013

9.2.3 Breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities by source

€ millions	Net	
	2014	**2013 restated**
Intangible assets	**(1,113)**	(997)
Property, plant and equipment	**(756)**	(596)
of which finance leases	***(194)***	*(70)*
Inventories	**46**	36
Financial instruments	**75**	(21)
Other assets	**(25)**	(57)
Provisions	**291**	227
Untaxed provisions	**(184)**	(201)
Other liabilities	**121**	81
of which finance lease liabilities	***14***	*13*
Tax loss carryforwards	**490**	519
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**(1,057)**	**(1,009)**
Deferred tax assets recognised in the balance sheet	**366**	392
Deferred tax liabilities recognised in the balance sheet	**1,423**	1,402
Net	**(1,057)**	**(1,009)**

The Casino, Guichard-Perrachon Group tax relief agreement resulted in a tax saving of €287 million in 2014 compared with €94 million in 2013.

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.

9.2.4 Unrecognised deferred tax assets

At 31 December 2014, the Group had €196 million of unused unrecognised tax loss carryforwards (€65 million of unrecognised deferred tax assets) compared with €311 million in 2013 (and €98 million of unrecognised deferred tax assets). These losses mainly concern the Franprix-Leader Price subgroup.

Expiry dates of unrecognised tax loss carryforwards

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Less than 1 year	**-**	5
One to two years	**1**	2
Two to three years	**2**	3
More than three years	**62**	88
Total	**65**	**98**

Note 10 Intangible assets, Property, plant and equipment, and investment property

Accounting principle

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

10.1 Goodwill

Accounting principle

At the acquisition date, goodwill is measured in accordance with the business combinations accounting principle, described in Note 3. It 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 events or change of circumstances indicate that it may be impaired. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversible. The methods used by the Group to test goodwill for impairment are described in the "Impairment of non-current assets" section in Note 10.5. 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.

10.1.1 Breakdown by business line and geographical area

€ millions	2014 Net	2013 Net restated
Retail France	**5,520**	**5,409**
Hypermarkets, supermarkets and convenience stores	1,411	1,377
Franprix-Leader Price	2,511	2,443
Monoprix	1,256	1,249
Indian Ocean	176	176
Other	165	165
E-commerce	**496**	**491**
France	79	78
Brazil	417	413
Latam Retail	**3,695**	**3,636**
Argentina	18	21
Brazil (food GPA)	3,123	3,088
Colombia	490	464
Uruguay	64	63
Latam Electronics (Via Varejo)	**544**	**531**
Asia	**754**	**662**
Thailand	751	658
Vietnam	3	3
Casino Group	**11,009**	**10,728**

10.1.2 Movements for the year

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Carrying amount at 1 January	**10,728**	**9,918**
Goodwill recognised during the year (i)	**173**	1,812
Impairment losses recognised during the year	**-**	(2)
Deconsolidation	**(1)**	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments (ii)	**94**	(964)
Changes related to commitments to buy back non-controlling interests	**-**	-
Reclassifications and other movements (iii)	**15**	(35)
Carrying amount at 31 December	**11,009**	**10,728**

(i) At 31 December 2014, the €173 million increase arose primarily from the acquisition of a controlling interest of Super Inter for €68 million (see Note 3.1.4), Le Mutant for €18 million (see Note 3.1.2), various stores within the Franprix-Leader Price scope (explained mainly in Note 3.1.2) and Distribution Casino France of €32 million and €30 million, respectively. In 2013, the €1,812 million increase arose from the acquisition of a controlling interest in Monoprix for €1,244 million (see Note 3.2.1), the transactions carried out by the Franprix-Leader Price subgroup for €321 million (see Note 3.2.3) and the takeover of Bartira for €199 million (see Note 3.2.5).

(ii) 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).

(iii) The negative change of -€35 million recognised in 2013 resulted mainly from the goodwill attached to certain stores in the Franprix-Leader Price subgroup reclassified as “Non-current assets held for sale” (-€29 million).

10.2 Other intangible assets

Accounting principle

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 expenses”) when the asset is derecognised.

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

10.2.1 Breakdown

€ millions	2014			2013 restated		
	Gross	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Net	Gross	Accumulated. amortisation and impairment	Net
Concessions, trademarks, licences and banners	**2,535**	**(35)**	**2,501**	2,543	(44)	2,498
Lease rights	**1,104**	**(42)**	**1,061**	1,076	(40)	1,036
Software	**1,105**	**(583)**	**522**	996	(493)	503
Other	**411**	**(206)**	**205**	353	(182)	171
Intangible assets	**5,155**	**(866)**	**4,289**	**4,968**	**(760)**	**4,208**

10.2.2 Movements for the year

€ millions	Concessions, trademarks, licences and banners	Lease rights	Software	Other intangible assets	Total
1 January 2013 restated	**2,292**	**858**	**364**	**301**	**3,815**
Changes in scope of consolidation	587	314	61	(28)	933
of which impact of gain of control of Monoprix	*566*	*298*	*59*	*23*	*946*
Increases and separately acquired intangible assets	2	15	109	74	200
Intangible assets disposed of during the year	-	(7)	(3)	(8)	(17)
Amortisation for the year (continuing operations)	(4)	(3)	(101)	(55)	(163)
Impairment reversals/(losses) recognised during the year (continuing operations)	-	(7)	(3)	(1)	(10)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(378)	(120)	(49)	(23)	(570)
Reclassifications and other movements	-	(15)	126	(90)	21
At 31 December 2013 restated	**2,498**	**1,036**	**503**	**171**	**4,208**
Changes in scope of consolidation	**-**	**7**	**-**	**2**	**8**
Increases and separately acquired intangible assets	**2**	**13**	**130**	**44**	**190**
Intangible assets disposed of during the year	**-**	**(4)**	**(2)**	**-**	**(7)**
Amortisation for the year (continuing operations)	**(4)**	**(2)**	**(114)**	**(27)**	**(148)**
Impairment reversals/(losses) recognised during the year (continuing operations)	**-**	**-**	**(23)**	**(2)**	**(25)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**4**	**7**	**1**	**(3)**	**9**
Reclassifications and other movements	**-**	**6**	**26**	**19**	**53**
At 31 December 2014	**2,501**	**1,061**	**522**	**205**	**4,289**

Internally-generated intangible assets, mainly information systems developments, represented €19 million in 2014 compared with €8 million in 2013.

At 31 December 2014, intangible assets included trademarks and lease premiums with an indefinite useful life for the amount of €2,494 million and €1,061 million respectively. They are allocated to the following groups of CGU:

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Brazil (food GPA)	**1,636**	1,614
Latam Electronics (Via Varejo)	**698**	690
Colombia	**182**	200
Casino France	**77**	79
Franprix-Leader Price	**80**	68
Monoprix	**867**	862
Other	**15**	11

Intangible assets were tested for impairment at 31 December 2014 using the method described in Note 10.5 “Impairment of non-current assets.” The impact is shown in the same note.

10.3 Property, plant and equipment

Accounting principle

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 (in 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 expenses”) when the asset is derecognised.

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

10.3.1 Breakdown

€ millions	2014			2013 restated		
	Gross	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net	Gross	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net
Land and land improvements	**2,386**	**(87)**	**2,299**	2,277	(88)	2,189
Buildings, fixtures and fittings	**6,305**	**(2,311)**	**3,993**	6,012	(2,186)	3,826
Other	**8,571**	**(5,220)**	**3,351**	8,121	(4,841)	3,280
Property, plant and equipment	**17,261**	**(7,618)**	**9,643**	**16,410**	**(7,115)**	**9,295**

10.3.2 Movements for the year

€ millions	Land and land improvements	Buildings, fixtures and fittings	Other	Total
1 January 2013 restated	**1,665**	**3,517**	**2,850**	**8,031**
Changes in scope of consolidation	617	581	591	1,789
of which impact of gain of control of Monoprix	*610*	*555*	*457*	*1,622*
Increases and separately acquired tangible assets	95	324	895	1,314
Tangible assets disposed of during the year	(16)	(38)	(54)	(109)
Amortisation for the year (continuing operations)	(5)	(204)	(540)	(750)
Impairment reversals/(losses) during the year (continuing operations)	(4)	(18)	(22)	(44)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(155)	(441)	(225)	(821)
Reclassifications and other movements	(8)	106	(214)	(115)
At 31 December 2013 restated	**2,189**	**3,826**	**3,280**	**9,295**
Changes in scope of consolidation	**2**	**27**	**35**	**64**
Increases and separately acquired tangible assets	**192**	**303**	**868**	**1,363**
Tangible assets disposed of during the year	**(80)**	**(102)**	**(60)**	**(242)**
Amortisation for the year (continuing operations)	**(5)**	**(221)**	**(551)**	**(777)**
Impairment reversals/(losses) during the year (continuing operations)	**3**	**22**	**(46)**	**(21)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**1**	**14**	**9**	**23**
Reclassifications and other movements	**(2)**	**124**	**(184)**	**(62)**
At 31 December 2014	**2,299**	**3,993**	**3,351**	**9,643**

Property, plant and equipment were tested for impairment at 31 December 2014 using the method described in Note 10.5 “Impairment of non-current assets”. The impact is disclosed in the same Note.

10.3.3 Capitalisation of borrowing costs

Accounting principle

Borrowing costs 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.

Interest capitalised during the year ended 31 December 2014 amounted to €5 million at an average interest rate of 11.4%, compared with €9 million for the year ended on 31 December 2013 at an average interest rate of 7.8%.

10.4 Investment property

Accounting principle

Investment property is property held by the Group to earn rental revenue 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.

10.4.1 Breakdown

€ millions	2014			2013 restated		
	Gross	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net	Gross	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net
Investment property	**910**	**(243)**	**667**	741	(186)	**555**

10.4.2 Movements for the year

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
At 1 January	**555**	**535**
Changes in scope of consolidation	**(9)**	30
Increases and separately acquired assets	**34**	35
Assets disposed of during the year	**(1)**	-
Amortisation for the year (continuing operations)	**(28)**	(34)
Impairment reversals/(losses) recognised during the year (continuing operations)	**-**	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**36**	(63)
Reclassifications and other movements	**80**	52
At 31 December	**667**	**555**

The carrying amount of investment property totalled €667 million at 31 December 2014, including €420 million, representing 63% for Big C Thailand, and €158 million, representing 24% for Exito. It amounted to €555 million at 31 December 2013 (including 67% for Big C Thailand and 17% for Exito).

FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Big C Thailand holds the main investment properties.
At 31 December 2014, the fair value of investment property was €1,737 million (€1,381 million at 31 December 2013). 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, a level 3 fair value input in accordance with international valuation standards.

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 2014 was estimated by an independent appraiser. The method of measuring fair value consists of discounting future cash flows generated by each investment property. The main assumptions relate to the expected rate of rental growth (between 0% and 5%) and the discount rate (between 10% and 14%).

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

€ millions	**2014**	**2013**
Rental revenue from investment property	**254**	218
Directly attributable operating expenses on investment properties that did not generate any rental revenue during the year	**(12)**	(9)
Directly attributable operating expenses on investment properties that generated rental revenue during the year	**(26)**	(20)

10.5 Impairment of non-current assets

Accounting principle

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. The recoverable amount of other assets is estimated whenever there is an indication that they may be impaired.

Cash Generating Units (CGUs)

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.
The Group has defined its 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.

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;
- operating assets related to the business (assets of the cash generating unit): ratio of net carrying amount 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.

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 year's 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.

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 expenses".

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.

10.5.1 Movements for the year

The impairment tests carried out in 2014 led to the recognition of an impairment loss of €46 million on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment (of which €27 relates to impairment of IT assets in France and €5 million to impairment of Via Varejo stores in connection with the sale required for the authorisation of acquisition of control by the local competition authority, the CADE).

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

10.5.2 Goodwill impairment losses

Annual impairment testing consists of determining the recoverable values of the cash generating units (CGU) or groups of CGUs 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 CGUs in accordance with the classifications set out in note 10.1.1. Some goodwill may also 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 10.1. 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 2014 values in use

Region	2014 perpetual growth rate(i)	2014 after-tax discount rate(ii)	2013 perpetual growth rate(i)	2013 after-tax discount rate(ii)
France (retailing)(iii)	**1.4%**	**5.5%(iv)**	1.6%	5.5%
France (other activities)(iii)	**1.4% to 1.9%**	**5.5% to 7.3%**	1.6% to 2.1%	5.5% to 7.6%
Argentina	**10.2%**	**17.1%**	11.4%	18.00%
Brazil(v)	**6.5%**	**12.0% to 14.9%**	5.7%	10.5% to 11.3%
Colombia(v)	**4.1%**	**9.4%**	3.6%	8.20%
Uruguay	**9.5%**	**16.2%**	7.5%	14.10%
Thailand(v)	**1.4%**	**7.5%**	2.4%	7.70%
Vietnam	**7.0%**	**14.0%**	8.5%	15.10%
Indian Ocean(vi)	**1.4% to 1.8%**	**5.5% to 15.0%**	1.6% to 7.0%	5.5% to 13.9%

(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 used 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 levered 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 the Geimex CGU, for which the after-tax discount rate is 6.0%.
(v) At 31 December 2014, the market capitalisation of the listed subsidiaries GPA, BIG C, Exito and Cnova was €8,049 million, €4,899 million, €4,531 million, and €2,875 million, respectively. In all four cases, market capitalisation was higher than the carrying amount.
(vi) The Indian Ocean region includes Reunion, Mayotte, Madagascar and Mauritius. The discount rates used reflect the risks inherent in each of these regions.

No impairment loss was recognised at 31 December 2014 from the annual goodwill impairment test conducted at the end of the year.
With the exception of Franprix-Leader Price, 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.
With regard to Franprix-Leader Price, the recoverable value of this cash generating unit is determined based on a calculation of value in use, performed from cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by executive management for a three-year period and a 5.5% discount rate (identical to 2013).

The cash flow projections for the budget period are based on the following assumptions:

- After the price investments carried out, the subsidiary forecasts an increase in volumes as from 2015, suggesting sales growth on a like-for-like basis of approximately 20% by the end of the 2015-2017 plan. In addition, an expansion plan, particularly with regard to franchises, will support the volume growth.
- The profitability of the two banners will increase by improving the supply of certain private label products and by optimising store costs and upstream functions. The subsidiary thus estimates that its EBITDA margin will increase by 200 basis points between 2014 and 2017.
- CICE taken into account on a long-term basis or an equivalent reduction of charges.

Cash flows subsequent to the three-year period were extrapolated using a constant long-term growth rate of 1.4% per year (1.6% in 2013) of net sales corresponding to the long-term inflation rate in France and a gradual change in its EBITDA margin, close to the rate observed historically.
Management believes that a reasonable modification of a key assumption could result in a carrying amount greater than the recoverable value. The table below shows the individual variation of the key assumptions required for the estimated recoverable value of the Franprix-Leader Price (FPLP) CGU to equal its carrying amount (of which €2,511 million in goodwill).

Change required for the FPLP CGU carrying amount to equal its recoverable amount	**2014(1)**	**2013**
Discount rate	**+90 bp**	+130 bp
Perpetual growth rate	**-90 bp**	-140 bp
EBITDA margin for the cash flow projection	**-90 bp**	-130 bp

(1) With a 100-point increase in the discount rate, the carrying amount of the FPLP CGU would exceed its recoverable amount by approximately €71 million. Management believes that no modification of the other key assumptions on which the recoverable amount is based would result in a carrying amount for this CGU that exceeded its recoverable amount.

10.5.3Trademark impairment losses

For brands, recoverable amounts were estimated at the year-end using the “relief from royalty” 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.

Note 11 Financial structure and finance costs

Accounting principle

Financial assets

Definitions

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

- held-to-maturity financial assets;
- 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.

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.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets 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.

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 profit or loss. Some assets may be designated upon initial recognition as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

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 recognised in other comprehensive income until the asset is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of or until it is shown that the asset has been impaired on a material or long-term basis. In these cases, gains and losses that were previously recognised under other comprehensive income 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 other comprehensive income.
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.

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.

Derecognition of financial assets

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.

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 described below. 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.

Certain subsidiaries retain responsibility for collecting assigned receivables. In consideration for this service, these subsidiaries receive a fee in connection with this delegation. This fee was deemed not material at the year-end.

Financial liabilities

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.

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 amortised cost of loans and other borrowings. 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.

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 recognised at fair value up to the risk hedged, and any change in fair value is recognised in profit or loss. Gains and losses arising from remeasurement 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 ineffective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in profit and loss and the effective portion is recognised in other comprehensive income 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 cash flows from operating activities and net financial income or expense for other hedges);
- 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 other comprehensive income 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, its successive changes in fair value are recognised directly in profit or loss for the period under "Other financial income and expenses".

11.1 Net cash and cash equivalents

11.1.1 Breakdown

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Cash equivalents	**4,225**	3,263
Cash	**3,134**	2,037
Cash and cash equivalents	**7,359**	**5,300**
Bank overdrafts	**(162)**	(190)
Net cash and cash equivalents	**7,197**	**5,110**

Gross cash and cash equivalents of the parent company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries amounted to €2,652 million. Total cash and cash equivalents of companies that are not wholly-owned amounted to approximately €4,707 million. 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.

11.1.2 Breakdown of cash and cash equivalents by currency

€ millions	2014	%	2013 restated	%
Euro	**2,160**	**29%**	1,073	20%
US dollar	**120**	**2%**	117	2%
Brazilian real	**3,721**	**51%**	2,817	53%
Thai baht	**299**	**4%**	184	3%
Colombian peso	**866**	**12%**	922	17%
Vietnamese dong	**114**	**2%**	100	2%
Other	**79**	**1%**	87	2%
Cash and cash equivalents	**7,359**	**100%**	**5,300**	**100%**

11.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities amounted to €13,748 million at 31 December 2014 (€11,093 million at 31 December 2013), broken down as follows:

€ millions	Note	2014 Non-current portion	2014 Current portion	2014 Total	2013 restated Non-current portion	2013 restated Current portion	2013 restated Total
Bonds	11.2.2	**7,962**	**1,595**	**9,557**	7,085	881	7,967
Other financial liabilities	11.2.3	**1,135**	**2,875**	**4,010**	1,300	1,622	2,923
Finance leases	7.6	**87**	**18**	**105**	68	29	97
Put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests	3.5.1	**38**	**24**	**62**	42	33	75
Fair value hedges - liabilities	11.6	**2**	**12**	**14**	20	11	31
Financial liabilities		**9,223**	**4,525**	**13,748**	**8,515**	**2,577**	**11,093**
Fair value hedges - assets		**(430)**	**(136)**	**(567)**	(102)	(189)	(291)
Other financial assets		**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents		**-**	**(7,359)**	**(7,359)**	-	(5,300)	(5,300)
Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets		**(430)**	**(7,495)**	**(7,926)**	(102)	(5,489)	(5,591)
NET FINANCIAL DEBT		**8,793**	**(2,970)**	**5,822**	**8,413**	**(2,912)**	**5,502**

11.2.1Change in financial liabilities

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Financial liabilities at 1 January	***11,093***	*11,868*
Fair value hedges - assets	***(291)***	*(385)*
Financial liabilities at 1 January (including hedging instruments)	**10,802**	**11,483**
New borrowings(i)	**3,675**	1,833
Repayments (principal and interest)(ii)	**(1,410)**	(2,462)
Change in fair value of hedged debt	**11**	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**101**	(543)
Changes in scope of consolidation(iii)	**16**	929
Change in put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests(iv)	**(13)**	(439)
Financial liabilities at 31 December (including hedging instruments)	**13,181**	**10,802**
Financial liabilities at 31 December	***13,748***	*11,093*
Fair value hedges - assets	***(567)***	*(291)*

(i) In 2014, new borrowings mainly stemmed from the following transactions: (a) new bond issues by Casino, Guichard-Perrachon totalling €1,550 million, (b) net change of €891 million in short-term commercial paper, (c) new loans of Brazilian subsidiaries of €610 million, and (d) the bond exchange described in this note, resulting in a net increase of €299 million. In 2013, new borrowings mainly stemmed from the following transactions: 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 12.6), and (iv) net cash flows from commercial paper (€167 million).

(ii) In 2014, loan repayments were mainly related to Casino, Guichard-Perrachon, GPA, Franprix-Leader Price and Big C Thailand for €551 million, €552 million, €102 million and €108 million, respectively. In 2013, loan repayments were mainly related to (a) Casino, Guichard-Perrachon, GPA and Exito bonds (€544 million, €195 million and €30 million, respectively), (b) 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), (c) the repayment of lines of credit drawn down by Monoprix (€453 million) and (d) overdrafts (€109 million).

(iii) In 2013, the impact of changes in scope of consolidation arose mainly from Franprix-Leader Price and the acquisition of control of Monoprix for €301 million and €622 million, respectively.

(iv) In 2013, changes in put options over non-controlling interests largely concerned the share exchange with the Diniz family for €399 million (see Note 3.2.4).

FINANCING TRANSACTIONSOn 21 February 2014, the Group issued a €900 million 10-year bond, paying interest of 3.248%.

At that time, €214 million and €336 million of bonds maturing in April 2016 (4.47% coupon) and February 2017 (4.38% coupon), respectively, were exchanged, bringing their respective amounts to €386 million and €552 million.

This transaction was accounted for as an extension to the maturity of financial liabilities given the non-material nature of the changes to the contractual terms. The impact of the bond exchange (€601 million) thus constitutes an adjustment of the carrying amount of the 2024 bond and will be amortised on an actuarial basis over the remaining term of the modified liability. This accounting treatment also applies to the bond premiums, unamortised issue expenses related to the exchanged bonds and all exchange-related expenses (fees and expenses and exchange premiums), which will be amortised until 2024 for €73 million. Similarly, the effect of the unwinding of the hedges associated with the initial debt (€7 million) will be amortised over the life of the new debt.

On 28 February 2014, the Group announced the signing of a 5-year syndicated credit facility for an amount of €1.2 billion with a group of 18 banks, replacing an existing facility of the same amount. Casino also has two one-year extension options which remain subject to the banks' agreement.

On 30 July 2014, the Group issued a €900 million, 12-year bond, paying interest of 2.798%.

On 2 December 2014, the Group issued a €650 million bond with a maturity of over 10 years, paying interest of 2.33%.

11.2.2 Bonds

€ millions	Principal	Interest rate(i)	Effective interest rate	Issue date	Maturity date	2014(ii)	2013 restated(ii)
Bonds in euros							
2014 bonds	578	F: 4.88	5.19%	April 2007 June 2008	April 2014	-	582
2015 bonds	750	F: 5.50	5.60%	July 2009	January 2015	752	771
2016 bonds	386	F: 4.47	4.58%	October 2011	April 2016	388	600
2017 bonds	552	F: 4.38	5.85%	February 2010	February 2017	551	863
2018 bonds	508	F: 4.48	5.25%	May 2010	November 2018	543	530
2019 bonds	1,000	F: 3.16	2.83%	August 2012 April 2013	August 2019	1,054	1,015
2020 bonds	600	F: 3.99	4.05%	March 2012	March 2020	642	608
2021 bonds	850	F: 4.73	5.13%	May 2011	May 2021	912	843
2023 bonds	1,000	F: 3.31	3.23%	January 2013 April 2013	January 2023	1,097	993
2024 bonds	900	F: 3.25	4.16%	March 2014	March 2024	908	-
2025 bonds	650	F: 2.33	2.37%	December 2014	February 2025	647	-
2026 bonds	900	F: 2.80	2.84%	August 2014	August 2026	928	-
Bonds in COP							
Carulla bond issue	52	V: CPI + 7.50%	CPI +7.50%	May 2005	May 2015	52	56
Bonds in BRL							
GPA bond issue	61	V: 109.5% CDI	109.5% CDI	December 2009	December 2014	-	61
GPA bond issue	187	V: 107.7% CDI	107.7% CDI	January 2011	January 2014	-	187
GPA bond issue	248	V: 108.5% CDI	108.5% CDI	December 2011	December 2015	248	245
GPA bond issue	372	V: CDI + 1%	CDI + 1%	May 2012	November 2015	372	368
GPA bond issue	124	V: 100% CDI + 1%	100% CDI + 1%	January 2012	January 2015	124	123
GPA bond issue	278	V: 107.0% CDI	107.0% CDI	September 2014	September 2019	278	-
GPA bond issue	61	V: CDI + 0.72%	V: CDI + 0.72%	June 2012	December 2014	-	61
GPA bond issue	62	V: CDI + 0.72%	V: CDI + 0.72%	June 2012	January 2015	62	61
Total bonds						**9,557**	**7,967**

(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.

11.2.3 Other borrowings

€ millions	Principal	Type of rate	Issue date	Maturity date	2014	2013 restated
France						
Alaméa	*300*	*Variable rate*	*April 2010*	*April 2015*	***300***	*300*
Commercial paper					***1,294***	*402*
Other borrowings(i)					***342***	*210*
International						
Latin America(ii)					***892***	*804*
Other(iii)					***690***	*635*
Bank overdrafts					**162**	190
Accrued interest(iv)					**330**	382
Total other borrowings					**4,010**	**2,923**

(i) Including Franprix-Leader Price for €164 million in 2014 and €113 million in 2013.
(ii) GPA for €889 million in 2014 (in 2013: GPA for €768 million and Exito for €36 million)
(iii) In 2014 and 2013, mainly Big C Thailand for €618 million and €583 million, respectively.
(iv) Accrued interest relates to all financial liabilities including bonds.

CONFIRMED BANK LINES OF CREDIT 2014

€ millions	Interest rate	Due: Within one year	Due: More than one year	Amount of the facility	Drawdowns
Casino, Guichard-Perrachon syndicated credit lines(i)	**Variable rate**	**-**	**2,024**	**2,024**	**-**
Other confirmed bank lines of credit	**Variable rate**	**310**	**1,970**	**2,280**	**100**

(i) The syndicated credit lines include the €1,200 million line (due in February 2019) and the USD1 billion line (due in July 2018).

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 lines(i)	Variable rate	-	1,925	1,925	-
Other confirmed bank lines of credit	Variable rate	505	677	1,182	-

(i) The syndicated credit lines include 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.

11.3 Other liabilities

	2014			2013 restated		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Derivative instruments - liabilities	**193**	**5**	**198**	5	179	184
Accrued tax and employee-related liabilities	**205**	**1,718**	**1,923**	361	1,675	2,036
Sundry liabilities	**19**	**1,126**	**1,145**	11	1,083	1,094
Amounts due to suppliers of fixed assets	**22**	**256**	**277**	25	209	234
Current account advances	**-**	**13**	**13**	-	12	12
Finance payables (credit business)	**42**	**851**	**893**	48	837	885
Deferred income(i)	**265**	**178**	**443**	153	81	234
TOTAL	**745**	**4,147**	**4,892**	**603**	**4,077**	**4,680**

(i) In 2014, includes deferred income recognised in the Via Varejo subsidiary following collection of an advance payment of 850 million Brazilian reals (€264 million) related to an agreement for the exclusive sale of extended warranties with Zurich Minas Brasil Seguros S.A.
Via Varejo had previously terminated the contract with the prior provider of extended warranties in advance, (i) paying it compensation of 186 million reals (€57 million) recognised in intangible assets and (ii) reimbursing it for an advance payment of 398 million Brazilian reals (€123 million).

11.4 Net financial income (expense)

Accounting principle

Net finance costs

Net finance costs correspond to all income and expenses generated by net debt during the period, including gains and losses on disposals of cash equivalents, gains and losses on interest rate and currency hedges, as well as interest expense related to finance leases.

Net debt corresponds to loans and other borrowings including any associated hedges with a negative fair value, less (i) cash and cash equivalents, (ii) financial assets held for cash 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.

Other financial income and expenses

This item corresponds to financial income and expenses that are 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.

11.4.1 Net finance costs

€ millions	**2014**	**2013 restated**
Gains (losses) on disposals of cash equivalents	**-**	-
Income from cash and cash equivalents	**204**	178
Income from cash and cash equivalents	**204**	**178**
Interest expense on borrowings after hedging	**(832)**	(803)
Interest expense on finance lease liabilities	**(12)**	(11)
Finance costs	**(844)**	**(814)**
Net finance costs	**(640)**	**(636)**

11.4.2 Other financial income and expenses

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Investment income	**1**	-
Foreign currency exchange gains (other than on borrowings)	**17**	45
Discounting and accretion adjustments	**3**	2
Gains on remeasurement to fair value of non-hedge derivative instruments(*)	**44**	8
Other financial income	**88**	108
Financial income	**152**	**164**
Foreign currency exchange losses (other than on borrowings)	**(15)**	(53)
Discounting and accretion adjustments	**(17)**	(18)
Losses on remeasurement to fair value of non-hedge derivative instruments(*)	**(74)**	(68)
Losses on remeasurement to fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	(4)
Other financial expenses	**(84)**	(105)
Financial expenses	**(190)**	**(247)**
Total other financial income and expenses	**(38)**	**(84)**

(*) In 2014, the net expense of €30 million was primarily due to the fair value adjustments to the Big C Thailand (+€38 million) and GPA (-€16 million) total return swaps (TRS) and the GPA forward (-€47 million). In 2013, the net expense of €60 million was primarily due to the fair value adjustments to the Big C Thailand and GPA TRSs, GPA forward, and call options on GPA preferred shares (see below).

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. Following a change during the period, this instrument now has an interest rate of 3-month Euribor +2.61% and falls due in July 2017. In addition, following to a change of the TRS entry price, Casino received an amount of €50 million in 2013. This TRS is a derivative instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss. At 31 December 2014, the instrument covered 7.8 million ADRs (representing 2.9% of GPA's share capital) and a notional amount of €332 million and presented a negative fair value of €96 million (against 7.8 million ADRs, a notional amount of €332 million and a negative fair value of €80 million at 31 December 2013).

At the end of December 2012, the Group entered into a 2-year forward contract on 7.8 million GPA ADRs. The contract will be settled in cash. Following a change to the forward entry price in 2013 and 2014, Casino received the sum of €43 million and €7 million, respectively. In addition, the instrument now pays interest at Libor +2.50% and falls due at the end of December 2016. It is a derivative instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss. At 31 December 2014, the instrument covered 5.8 million ADRs (representing 2.2% of GPA's share capital), a notional amount of USD333 million (€274 million) and presented a negative fair value of €97 million (against 5.8 million ADRs, a notional amount of €319 million and a negative fair value of €43 million at 31 December 2013).

In 2012, the Group entered into a TRS with a financial institution covering 20.6 million Big C Thailand shares. The contract will be settled in cash. Following a change to the TRS entry price in 2013 and 2014, Casino received €2 million and €17 million, respectively. In addition, the instrument now pays interest at 3-month Euribor +2.23% and falls due in July 2016. It is a derivative instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss. At 31 December 2014, the instrument presented a notional amount of €127 million and a negative fair value of €5 million.

11.5 Fair value of financial instruments

Accounting principle

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.

11.5.1 Financial assets and liabilities by category of instrument

FINANCIAL ASSETS

The following tables show financial assets by category.

€ millions	2014		2014	Carrying amount						
Financial assets	Carrying amount (A)	Non-financial assets (B)	Total financial assets (A-B)	Held-for-trading financial assets	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments	Held-to-maturity financial assets	Loans and receivables	AFS – measured at fair value	AFS – measured at cost
Other non-current assets	2,244	956	1,288	-	-	430	-	770	37	51
Trade receivables	1,513	-	1,513	-	-	-	-	1,513	-	-
Other current assets	1,786	635	1,151	-	-	161	-	990	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7,359	-	7,359	422	-	-	-	6,937	-	-

€ millions	2013 restated		2013 restated	Carrying amount						
Financial assets	Carrying amount (A)	Non-financial assets (B)	**Total financial assets (A-B)**	Held-for-trading financial assets	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments	Held-to-maturity financial assets	Loans and receivables	AFS – measured at fair value	AFS – measured at cost
Other non-current assets	1,588	703	**885**	-	-	102	-	673	55	56
Trade receivables	1,493	-	**1,493**	-	-	-	-	1,493	-	-
Other current assets	1,646	615	**1,031**	-	-	189	-	842	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5,300	-	**5,300**	403	-	-	-	4,897	-	-

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The following tables show financial liabilities by category.

€ millions	2014		2014	Carrying amount			
	Carrying amount	**Non-financial liabilities**	**Total financial liabilities**	**Liabilities at amortised cost**	**Held-for-trading financial liabilities**	**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**	**Hedging instruments**
Bonds	**9,557**	**-**	**9,557**	**9,557**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other financial liabilities	**4,086**	**-**	**4,086**	**4,010**	**62**	**-**	**14**
Finance leases	**105**	**-**	**105**	**105**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Trade payables	**8,324**	**1**	**8,323**	**8,323**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other liabilities	**4,892**	**1,875**	**3,016**	**2,818**	**198**	**-**	**-**

€ millions	2013 restated		2013 restated	Carrying amount			
	Carrying amount	**Non-financial liabilities**	**Total financial liabilities**	**Liabilities at amortised cost**	**Held-for-trading financial liabilities**	**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**	**Hedging instruments**
Bonds	7,967	-	**7,967**	7,967	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	3,029	-	**3,029**	2,923	75	-	31
Finance leases	97	-	**97**	97	-	-	-
Trade payables	6,982	-	**6,982**	6,982	-	-	-
Other liabilities	4,680	1,696	**2,984**	2,800	175	-	9

11.5.2 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 for which the carrying amount corresponds to 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 10.4.

31 December 2014 € millions	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy Market price = level 1	Models with observable inputs = level 2	Models with unobservable inputs = level 3
Assets	***628***	***628***	***-***	***591***	***37***
Available-for-sale financial assets(i)	37	37	-	-	37
Fair value hedges - assets(ii)	567	567	-	567	-
Other derivative instruments - assets	25	25	-	25	-
Liabilities	***13,946***	***14,738***	***10,343***	***4,332***	***62***
Bonds(iv)	9,557	10,343	10,343	-	-
Other borrowings and finance leases(v)	4,115	4,120	-	4,120	-
Fair value hedges - liabilities(ii)	14	14	-	14	-
Other derivative instruments - liabilities(ii)	198	198	-	198	-
Put options over non-controlling interests(iii)	62	62	-	-	62

31 December 2013 restated € millions	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy Market price = level 1	Models with observable inputs = level 2	Models with unobservable inputs = level 3
Assets	***345***	***345***	***-***	***291***	***55***
Available-for-sale financial assets(i)	55	55	-	-	55
Fair value hedges - assets(ii)	291	291	-	291	-
Other derivative instruments - assets	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities	***11,276***	***11,710***	***8,375***	***3,260***	***75***
Bonds(iv)	7,967	8,375	8,375	-	-
Other borrowings(v)	3,020	3,044	-	3,044	-
Fair value hedges - liabilities(ii)	31	31	-	31	-
Other derivative instruments - liabilities(ii)	184	184	-	184	-
Put options over non-controlling interests(iii)	75	75	-	-	75

(i) The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is generally 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) The fair value of put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests is measured by applying 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.

(iv) The fair value of bonds issued was based on the latest known quoted price on the closing date.

(v) The fair value of other borrowings has been measured on the basis of other valuation methods such as the discounted cash flow method and taking into account the Group's credit risk and interest rate conditions on the closing date.

11.6 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The main risks associated with the Group's financial instruments are market risks (currency risk, interest rate risk 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 executive management. It has issued a Good Financial Practice Guide governing all financing, investment and hedging transactions 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 risks and currency risks. These instruments are mainly over-the-counter instruments transacted with first-class bank counterparties. Most of these transactions or derivative instruments qualify for hedge accounting.
However, like many other large corporates, the Group may take very small, strictly controlled speculative positions as part of its hedging policy, for more dynamic and versatile management of its interest rate positions.

11.6.1 Breakdown of derivative financial instruments

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

€ millions	Note	2014	Interest rate risk	Currency risk	Other market risks	2013 restated
Derivatives - assets						
Derivatives at fair value through profit or loss	6.8 – 6.9	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flow hedges	6.8.1	25	-	25	-	-
Fair value hedges	11.2	567	548	19	-	291
Total derivatives - assets		**591**	**548**	**44**	**-**	**291**
of which current		*161*	*127*	*34*	-	*189*
of which non-current		*430*	*421*	*9*	-	*102*
Derivatives - liabilities						
Derivatives at fair value through profit or loss	11.3	198	-	-	198	175
Cash flow hedges	11.3	-	-	-	-	9
Fair value hedges	11.2	14	11	3	-	31
Total derivatives - liabilities		**212**	**11**	**3**	**198**	**215**
of which current		*17*	*9*	*3*	*5*	*190*
of which non-current		*195*	*2*	-	*193*	*25*

At 31 December 2014, the IFRS cash flow hedge reserve totalled €25 million compared with -€9 million at 31 December 2013. 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 -€198 million at 31 December 2014 compared with -€175 million at 31 December 2013.

The appraisal of derivatives at 31 December 2014 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 material.

11.6.2 Market risk

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 – mainly interest rate swaps - are used to manage interest rate risks. 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 derivative instruments.

Sensitivity analysis to a change in interest rates

€ millions	**2014**	**2013 restated**
Borrowings	**3,979**	1,957
Finance lease liabilities	**18**	29
Bank overdrafts	**162**	190
TOTAL Financial liabilities (current portion excl. accrued interest et derivatives) (i)	**4,159**	**2,176**
Cash equivalents	**4,225**	3,263
Cash	**3,134**	2,037
TOTAL ASSETS	**7,359**	**5,300**
NET POSITION BEFORE HEDGING	**(3,200)**	**(3,124)**
Derivative financial instruments	**7,146**	5,860
NET POSITION AFTER HEDGING	**3,946**	**2,736**
Net position to be rolled over within one year	**3,946**	2,736
Effect of a 1-point change in interest rates	**39**	27
Average remaining duration of hedges	**1**	**1**
Change in net finance costs	**39**	**27**
Net finance costs	**640**	636
Impact of change in net finance costs	**6.2%**	**4.3%**

(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.

Market risk

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	**Total exposure 2014**	**Of which USD**	**Total exposure 2013 restated**
Trade receivables exposed	**(9)**	**(8)**	(8)
Other financial assets exposed	**(125)**	**(91)**	(223)
Trade payables exposed	**170**	**145**	105
Financial liabilities exposed	**245**	**245**	103
Gross exposure payable/(receivable)	**280**	**290**	**(23)**
Trade receivables hedged			-
Other financial assets hedged	**(7)**	**(7)**	(10)
Trade payables hedged	**90**	**90**	45
Financial liabilities hedged	**232**	**232**	101
Net exposure payable/(receivable)	**(35)**	**(25)**	**(158)**
Future purchase hedges		**225**	**262**

At 31 December 2014, the net balance sheet exposure of -€35 million mainly concerned the US dollar.

Sensitivity of net exposure after currency hedging

A 10% appreciation of the euro against those currencies at 31 December would have decreased profit by the amounts shown in the table below. For the purposes of the analysis, all other variables, particularly interest rates, are assumed to be constant.

A 10% depreciation of the euro against those currencies at 31 December would have produced the opposite effect.

€ millions	**2014**	**2013 restated**
US dollar	**(2)**	(16)
Other	**(1)**	-
Total	**(4)**	**(16)**

Exchange rates against the euro

Exchange rates against the euro	2014 Closing rate	2014 Average rate	2013 Closing rate	2013 Average rate
US dollar (USD)	**1.2141**	**1.3285**	1.3791	1.3281
Polish zloty (PLN)	**4.2732**	**4.1842**	4.1543	4.1975
Argentine peso (ARS)	**10.2716**	**10.7684**	8.9838	7.2859
Uruguayan peso (UYP)	**29.5402**	**30.8353**	29.4805	27.1368
Thai baht (THB)	**39.9100**	**43.1468**	45.1780	40.8297
Colombian peso (COP)	**2,884.27**	**2,652.56**	2,657.29	2,482.68
Brazilian real (BRL)	**3.2207**	**3.1211**	3.2576	2.8702
Vietnamese dong (VND)	**25,794.76**	**28,093.23**	29,010.750	27,915.096

11.6.3 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; consequently, 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
2014	**696**	**61**	**50**	**27**	**139**	**142**	**976**
2013 restated	616	79	53	24	157	150	**922**

Unimpaired receivables that are past due 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.

11.6.4 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, US 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.

In addition, the Group carries out non-recourse receivables discounting without continuing involvement, within the meaning of IFRS 7.

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 and 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.

At 31 December 2014, the Group's liquidity position was based on:

- undrawn confirmed credit facilities totalling €4,203 million (including €2,974 million at Casino, Guichard-Perrachon level);
- available cash of €7,359 million.

Notes issued under Casino, Guichard Perrachon's €9,000 million Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) programme totalled €8,095 million at 31 December 2014.

Furthermore, notes issued under Casino, Guichard-Perrachon's €2,000 million commercial paper programme totalled €1,295 million at 31 December 2014.

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.

They also contain a coupon step-up clause, which increases 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 2014, the covenants to which Casino, Guichard-Perrachon is exposed were as follows:

Nature of covenant	Main types of debt subject to covenant	Result from the covenant at 31 December 2014
Consolidated net debt(i) / Consolidated EBITDA(ii) < 3.5	▪ €1.2 billion syndicated credit line ▪ US$1 billion syndicated credit line ▪ Bilateral credit lines and borrowings totalling €450 million	1.8
Consolidated net debt(i) / Consolidated EBITDA(ii) < 3.7	▪ Bilateral funding totalling €50 million ▪ Alaméa loan of €300 million	

(i) Net debt as defined in the loan agreements may differ from net debt recognised in the consolidated financial statements (see Note 11.2). 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.
(ii) EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation) corresponds to trading profit plus current net depreciation and amortisation expense.

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

Subsidiary	Nature of covenant	Main types of debt subject to covenant
GPA(i)	Net debt(ii) may not be higher than equity(iii) Consolidated net debt / EBITDA < 3.25	▪ All bond financing and part of the bank borrowings
	Equity / total assets ≥ 0.3 EBITDA / net financial debt ≥ 0.35	▪ BNDES financing totalling €75 million
Big C Thailand	Net debt / EBITDA Net debt / equity	▪ Bank borrowings (see Note 11.2.3)

(i) All of GPA's covenants are based on the consolidated data of GPA.
(ii) Reduced by cash, cash equivalents and receivables.
(iii) Consolidated equity (attributable to owners of the parent and non-controlling interests).

At 31 December 2014, these covenants were respected.

EXPOSURE TO LIQUIDITY RISK

The table below shows a maturity schedule for financial liabilities at 31 December 2014, 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 the reporting period.

€ millions	Due within one year	Due in one to two years	Maturity Due in two to three years	Due in three to five years	Due beyond five years	2014 Total	Carrying amount
Non-derivative financial instruments recognised in liabilities:							
Bonds and other borrowings	4,757	1,160	1,481	2,484	5,947	15,830	13,567
Put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests	24	3	1	-	40	69	62
Finance lease liabilities	28	27	24	37	76	193	105
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	11,045	55	5	9	28	11,141	11,141
Total	15,855	1,244	1,512	2,531	6,092	27,233	
Derivative financial instruments assets/(liabilities):							
Interest rate derivatives							
Derivative contracts – received	172	155	139	223	251	939	
Derivative contracts – paid	(62)	(52)	(40)	(92)	(147)	(393)	
Derivative contracts – settled net	4	-	-	-	-	3	
Currency derivatives							
Derivative contracts – received	253	102	-	-	-	355	
Derivative contracts – paid	(236)	(102)	-	-	-	(338)	
Derivative contracts – settled net	(19)	(3)	14	-	-	(8)	
Other derivative instruments							
Derivative contracts – received	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Derivative contracts – paid	(9)	(14)	(5)	-	-	(28)	
Derivative contracts – settled net	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	102	86	109	130	103	530	379

€ millions	Due within one year	Maturity Due in one to two years	Due in two to three years	Due in three to five years	Due beyond five years	2013 restated Total	Carrying amount
Non-derivative financial instruments recognised in liabilities:							
Bonds and other borrowings	2,918	2,732	1,171	1,989	3,877	12,687	10,889
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	9,679	58	23	7	15	9,782	9,782
Total	**12,668**	**2,810**	**1,215**	**2,050**	**3,977**	**22,719**	
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**

11.6.5Equity risk

At 31 December 2014, 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, and call options) on shares to build a synthetic exposure to the shares of its listed subsidiaries (see Note 11.4.2). 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 12 Equity and earnings per share

Accounting principle

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 affect only equity as there is no change of control of the economic entity. Cash flows arising from changes in ownership interests in a fully consolidated subsidiary 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 Casino, Guichard-Perrachon. 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, where appropriate, 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 expenses", which amounts to remeasuring the investment retained 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.

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

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.

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.

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 11.

12.1 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 debt, 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 ensure active trading of its shares or keep them to cover stock option plans, employee share ownership plans or bonus share plans for Group employees and corporate officers.

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

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

12.2 Share capital

At 31 December 2014, share capital totalled €173,157,998, compared with €173,051,921 at 31 December 2013.
Share capital is composed of 113,175,162 ordinary shares, issued and fully paid, at 31 December 2014. Ordinary shares have 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.

Issued and fully-paid ordinary shares (number of shares)	**2014**	**2013**
At 1 January	**113,105,831**	**112,674,236**
Shares issued on exercise of stock options	**69,232**	195,756
Scrip dividend payment	**-**	-
New shares issued pursuant to bonus share grants	**-**	235,630
New shares issued pursuant to mergers/acquisitions	**99**	209
At 31 December	**113,175,162**	**113,105,831**

12.3 Share equivalents

The Group has granted stock options to its employees under the plans presented in Note 8.3.

12.4 Treasury shares

Treasury shares correspond to shareholder-approved buybacks of Casino Guichard-Perrachon S.A. shares. At 31 December 2014, the number of treasury shares held by the Group was 19,264, representing €2 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 2014, 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 consolidated statement of cash flows.

12.5 TSSDI

At the beginning of 2005, the Group issued €600 million worth of perpetual deeply subordinated 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 October 2013, the Group issued €750 million of perpetual hybrid bonds on the market, for 7,500 bonds. The bonds are redeemable 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 to the accounting treatment, considering their specific characteristics of duration and remuneration, the bonds are carried in equity for an amount of €750 million. Issuance costs net of tax are recognised in equity.

12.6 Other equity instruments

At 27 December 2013, Monoprix issued bonds redeemable in Monoprix preferred shares (ORA) in three tranches totalling €500 million to CACIB. These ORA have a maturity of three years and pay interest at 6-month Euribor +5.1%. The redemption parity is fixed. Monoprix may defer the coupon payments in preferred shares on the ORA redemption date.

The Group also has a call option on these ORA that is exercisable at a parity price plus accrued interest, in part or in total, until October 2016.

The holders of ORA have certain protective rights over the level of Monoprix external 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 stated that the valuation of the ORA on their issue date was representative of the market value, the characteristics of the preferred shares issued and their value do not result in the express obligation to exercise their purchase option on the ORA, and the dividend policy is controlled by the Board of Directors (after maturity of the ORA, it is expected to amount to 80% of the distributable profit).

ORA are compound financial instruments with a financial liability component shown in "financial liabilities" corresponding to the discounted value of the interest coupons until maturity and an equity component for the balance net of expenses and tax shown in "non-controlling interests." At 31 December 2014, the equity component and the financial liability component amounted to €420 million and €52 million, respectively. The purchase option was recorded in reduction to the Group's equity (€4 million net of tax).

The Group granted a guarantee of Monoprix's consolidated shareholders' equity (at 31 December 2013) to CACIB in connection with the issue of the ORA. The cap on this guarantee is €200 million to which a franchise of €20 million is built in. This guarantee runs until 26 June 2017.

12.7 Further information on share premium, retained earnings and reserves

12.7.1 Foreign currency translation adjustments

The foreign currency 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.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVES BY COUNTRY AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Attributable to owners of the parent			Attributable to non-controlling interests			Total
€ millions	At 1 January 2014	2014 Translation adjustments	At 31 December 2014	At 1 January 2014	2014 Translation adjustments	At 31 December 2014	At 31 December 2014
Brazil	(749)	(78)	(827)	(1,583)	147	(1,436)	(2,263)
Argentina	(108)	(10)	(117)	-	-	-	(117)
Colombia	58	(125)	(67)	29	(112)	(83)	(149)
Uruguay	30	8	37	(9)	6	(2)	35
United States	-	12	12	-	-	-	12
Thailand	-	86	86	(9)	58	49	135
Poland	19	(4)	15	-	-	-	15
Indian Ocean	(6)	-	(6)	(3)	-	(3)	(9)
Vietnam	(18)	26	9	(4)	3	-	9
Hong Kong	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total foreign currency translation adjustments	(773)	(84)	(858)	(1,578)	104	(1,474)	(2,332)

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVES BY COUNTRY AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

€ millions	Attributable to owners of the parent			Attributable to non-controlling interests			Total
	At 1 January 2013 restated	2013 Translation adjustments restated	At 31 December 2013 restated	At 1 January 2013 restated	2013 Translation adjustments restated	At 31 December 2013 restated	At 31 December 2013 restated
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	4	(4)	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**
Thailand	71	(71)	**-**	40	(49)	**(9)**	**(9)**
Poland	22	(3)	**19**	-	-	**-**	**19**
Indian Ocean	(6)	-	**(6)**	(3)	-	**(3)**	**(9)**
Vietnam	(9)	(8)	**(18)**	(2)	(1)	**(4)**	**(21)**
Total foreign currency translation adjustments	**71**	**(844)**	**(773)**	**(227)**	**(1,351)**	**(1,578)**	**(2,351)**

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

12.7.2 Notes to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income

€ millions	2014	2013 restated
Available-for-sale financial assets	**(8)**	**2**
Change in fair value during the year	**(12)**	1
Reclassifications to profit or loss	**-**	2
Income tax (expense)/benefit	**4**	(1)
Cash flow hedges	**21**	**(5)**
Change in fair value during the year	**32**	(5)
Reclassifications to profit or loss	**-**	-
Income tax (expense)/benefit	**(11)**	1
Net investment hedges	**-**	**-**
Change in fair value during the year		
Reclassifications to profit or loss	**-**	-
Income tax (expense)/benefit	**-**	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments (see Note 12.7.1)	**19**	**(2,195)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments during the year	**19**	(2,195)
Reclassification to profit or loss due to disposals during the year	**-**	-
Actuarial gains and losses	**(1)**	**8**
Change during the year	**(2)**	13
Income tax (expense)/benefit	**1**	(4)
Total	**31**	**(2,188)**

12.8 Non-controlling interests

The following tables provide detailed information on non-controlling interests.

€ millions	GPA	Cnova	Exito	Big C Thailand	Other(ii)	Total
1 January 2014 restated	**5,590**	**-**	**1,327**	**352**	**481**	**7,750**
% of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests(i)	*61.9%*	*-*	*45.2%*	*41.4%*		
% of voting rights held by non-controlling interests(i)	*0.06%*	*-*	*45.2%*	*41.4%*		
Country	*Brazil*	*Netherlands*	*Colombia*	*Thailand*		
Net profit (loss)	420	(12)	79	71	14	**573**
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	66	-	(112)	58	10	**22**
Dividends paid / payable	(94)	-	(37)	(22)	(10)	**(164)**
Other movements	(375)	80	18	-	(3)	**(280)**
31 December 2014	**5,607**	**68**	**1,276**	**459**	**492**	**7,901**
% of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests(i)	*58.7%*	*41.9%*	*45.2%*	*41.4%*		
% of voting rights held by non-controlling interests(i)	*0.06%*	*6.6%*	*45.2%*	*41.4%*		

(i) The percentages of non-controlling interests set out in this table do not include the Group's own non-controlling interests in subgroups.

(ii) Of which Monoprix, for €420 million. Since April 2013, Monoprix has been fully consolidated. The €420 million of non-controlling interests corresponds to the amount, net of issuance costs and tax, of the 27 December 2013 issue of Monoprix bonds redeemable in preferred shares to CACIB.

€ millions	GPA	Exito	Big C Thailand	Mercialys	Other(ii)	Total
1 January 2013 restated	**5,574**	**1,434**	**347**	**288**	**51**	**7.694**
% of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests(i)	*61.8%*	*45.2%*	*41.4%*	*59.8%*		
% of voting rights held by non-controlling interests(i)	*0.06%*	*45.2%*	*41.4%*	*59.8%*		
Country	*Brazil*	*Colombia*	*Thailand*	*France*		
Net profit (loss)	437	80	72	60	20	**669**
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(1,112)	(180)	(49)	-	(8)	**(1,350)**
Dividends paid/ payable	(107)	(35)	(17)	-	(18)	**(177)**
Other movements	798	29	-	(348)	436	**915**
31 December 2013 restated	**5,590**	**1,327**	**352**	**-**	**481**	**7,750**
% of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests(i)	*61.9%*	*45.2%*	*41.4%*	*(iii)*		
% of voting rights held by non-controlling interests(i)	*0.06%*	*45.2%*	*41.4%*	*(iii)*		

(i) The percentages of non-controlling interests set out in this table do not include the Group's own non-controlling interests in subgroups.

(ii) Of which Monoprix, for €420 million. Since April 2013, Monoprix has been fully consolidated. The €420 million of non-controlling interests corresponds to the amount, net of issuance costs and tax, of the 27 December 2013 issue of Monoprix bonds redeemable in preferred shares to CACIB.

(iii) See Note 3.2.

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. This information is presented in accordance with IFRS standards adjusted, where appropriate, by fair value remeasurements on the date of acquisition or loss of control and restatements to ensure the consistency of accounting policies with those of the Group. The amounts are shown before intragroup elimination:

€ millions	GPA		Cnova	Exito(3)		Big C Thailand	
	2014(1)	**2013**	**2014(2)**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
Net sales	**19,367**	20,136	**1,657**	**3,691**	3,716	**3,025**	3,093
Net profit (loss) from continuing operations	**591**	619	**(32)**	**169**	173	**171**	172
Attributable to non-controlling interests	**420**	437	**(12)**	**79**	80	**71**	72
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**73**	(1,557)	**(12)**	**(236)**	(357)	**133**	(112)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	**663**	(938)	**(44)**	**(67)**	(184)	**304**	60
Attributable to non-controlling interests	**486**	(675)	**(12)**	**(33)**	(100)	**129**	23
Current assets	**6,284**	5,868	**1,352**	**1,477**	1,528	**694**	484
Non-current assets	**11,148**	10,847	**940**	**2,112**	2,100	**2,016**	1,781
Current liabilities	**(5,954)**	(5,293)	**(1,691)**	**(1,057)**	(950)	**(1,114)**	(875)
Non-current liabilities	**(2,831)**	(3,180)	**(13)**	**(121)**	(165)	**(417)**	(467)
Net asset	**8,647**	8,242	**587**	**2,411**	2,513	**1,180**	922
Attributable to non-controlling interests	**5,607**	5,590	**68**	**1,276**	1,347	**459**	352
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**1,243**	1,886	**442**	**370**	316	**288**	269
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(467)**	(676)	**(45)**	**(258)**	(63)	**(84)**	(174)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**(487)**	(773)	**188**	**(124)**	(74)	**(106)**	(135)
Effect of changes in foreign currency translation adjustments	**23**	(482)	**(12)**	**-**	-	**-**	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**312**	(45)	**573**	**(12)**	178	**98**	(39)
Dividends paid to owners of non-controlling interests over the year	**51**	116	**-**	**44**	43	**21**	19

(1) Excluding entities of the Cnova subgroup
(2) The amounts shown correspond to the Cnova Group since its creation on 24 July 2014.
(3) Excluding Devoto and the Grupo Disco de Uruguay subgroup (accounted for using the equity method).

12.9 Dividends

At the Annual General Meeting of 6 May 2014, the shareholders voted in favour of a dividend of €3.12 per ordinary share paid in cash for 2013. The amount recognised in equity amounted to €353 million for 113,105,831 shares (€338 million paid in 2013 for 2012).

The Board of Directors is in favour of a gross dividend of €3.12 for ordinary shares for 2014. Based on 113,175,162 shares at 31 December 2014, the proposed dividend represents a provisional amount of €353 million. It will be modified in 2015 to take into account the treasury shares held on the actual distribution date. The financial statements presented before appropriation of profit do not reflect this dividend, which is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the next Ordinary General Meeting.

12.10 Earnings per share

Accounting principle

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 perpetual deeply subordinated bonds;
- denominator: the number of shares is adjusted to include potential shares corresponding to dilutive instruments (equity warrants, stock options and bonus shares), 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.

12.10.1 Number of shares

Calculation of the weighted average number of shares and potential shares used to determine diluted earnings per share		**2014**	**2013**
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year			
Total ordinary shares		**113,143,859**	112,894,920
Ordinary shares held in treasury		**(137,275)**	(128,746)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares before dilution	**(1)**	**113,006,584**	**112,766,174**
Potential shares represented by:			
Stock options		**94,359**	318,174
Non-dilutive instruments (out of the money or covered by calls)		**-**	-
Weighted average number of dilutive instruments		**94,359**	**318,174**
Theoretical number of shares purchased at market price(*)		**(62,822)**	(266,742)
Dilutive effect of stock option plans		**31,538**	51,432
Bonus share plans		**-**	101,019
Total potential dilutive shares		**31,538**	**152,451**
Total diluted number of shares	**(2)**	**113,038,122**	**112,918,625**

(*) 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.

12.10.2 Profit attributable to ordinary shares

€ millions		2014	2013 restated
Net profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent		**251**	**855**
Dividends payable on perpetual deeply subordinated bonds		**(21)**	(18)
Net profit (loss) attributable to holders of ordinary shares	**(3)**	**231**	837
of which net profit (loss) from continuing operations, attributable to owners of the parent	*(4)*	***232***	*839*
of which net profit (loss) from discontinued operations, attributable to owners of the parent		***(2)***	*(2)*
Net profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent, attributable to Monoprix ORA		**(42)**	-
Net diluted profit (loss) attributable to holders of ordinary shares	**(5)**	**189**	837
of which net profit (loss) from continuing operations, attributable to owners of the parent	*(6)*	***190***	*839*
of which net profit (loss) from discontinued operations, attributable to owners of the parent		***(2)***	*(2)*

12.10.3 Earnings per share

in €		2014	2013 restated
Basic earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent:			
- on continuing and discontinued operations	(3) / (1)	**2.04**	7.42
- on continuing operations	(4) / (1)	**2.06**	7.44
Diluted earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent:			
- on continuing and discontinued operations	(5) / (2)	**1.67**	7.41
- on continuing operations	(6) / (2)	**1.68**	7.43

Note 13 Provisions

Accounting principle

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 expenses 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 expenses.

Contingent liabilities correspond to possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the 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.

13.1 Breakdown and movements

€ millions	**1 January 2014 restated**	Increases 2014	Reversals (used) 2014	Reversals (surplus) 2014	Changes in scope of consolidation	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Other	**31 December 2014**
After-sales service	**5**	**1**	**(5)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Pensions	**241**	**10**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**1**	**-**	**9**	**249**
Jubilees	**30**	**2**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32**
Long-service awards	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12**
Claims and litigation	**55**	**22**	**(17)**	**(15)**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**48**
Other liabilities and expenses	**816**	**315**	**(147)**	**(157)**	**(9)**	**6**	**(8)**	**816**
Restructuring	**18**	**20**	**(11)**	**(6)**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**23**
Total provisions	**1,177**	**369**	**(185)**	**(184)**	**(4)**	**6**	**1**	**1,180**
of which current	***214***	***341***	***(164)***	***(167)***	***5***	***-***	***(60)***	***169***
of which non-current	***963***	***29***	***(21)***	***(18)***	***(9)***	***5***	***61***	***1,011***

Provisions for claims and litigation and for other liabilities and expenses 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 expenses amounted to €816 million and mainly included provisions related to GPA (see Note 13.2).

13.2 Breakdown of GPA provisions for liabilities and expenses

€ millions	PIS/Cofins/ CPMF disputes(*)	Other tax-related disputes	Employee disputes	Civil litigation	Total
31 December 2014	59	389	162	72	**682**
31 December 2013	147	332	102	59	**640**

(*) 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 6.9). In addition to these payments are guarantees provided by GPA (see Note 6.10).

13.3 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 Note 3.3.6.

- **Dispute with the Baud family**

Following various demands by the Baud family considered unfounded by the Group, various disputes remain ongoing at 31 December 2014.

- **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, which the arbitration board confirmed on 9 July 2013. Hearings on the merits were held from 9 to 12 June 2014 and a statement of claims was filed with the board on 30 September 2014. The ruling is expected at the start of the second quarter 2015.

- **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, in 2015, of the €10 million compensation recognised in the financial statements.

- **GPA contingent liabilities**

€ millions	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
INSS (employer's social security contributions)	**99**	87
IRPJ – IRRF and CSLL (corporate income taxes)	**425**	398
PIS, COFINS and CPMF (VAT and similar taxes)	**286**	302
ISS, IPTU and ITBI (service tax, urban property tax and tax on property transactions)	**102**	96
ICMS (VAT)	**1,334**	995
Civil litigation	**157**	209
Total	**2,402**	**2,087**

GPA uses the services of consulting firms in connection with tax disputes. The fees depend on the resolution of those disputes in GPA's favour. At 31 December 2014, the estimated amount totalled €20 million (€12 million at 31 December 2013).

Note 14 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 17);
- associates (primarily Mercialys, see Note 3);
- joint ventures (see Note 3);
- members of the entity's administrative, management and supervisory bodies (see Note 8.4).

The Company has relations with all of its subsidiaries in its day-to-day management of the Group. It also receives advice from its shareholders 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.

A transaction was signed with Mercialys and a subsidiary of Foncière Euris to expand the Toulouse Fenouillet shopping centre for a cost price of €98 million. This project is being developed by Foncière Euris, which controls the project (90% interest) and Mercialys (10%). It will be delivered in 2016. Casino will perform the work on an arm's length basis.

In addition, the Group signed two transactions in 2014 with a subsidiary of Foncière Euris. The first involves the sale of a Polish property held by a company accounted for using the equity method (10%) for a proportionate share of the price of €25 million. The second transaction involves a property transaction in which Mayland, a Casino subsidiary in Poland, and Foncière Euris invested, on a 20% and 80% basis, respectively, in a structure housing the Centrum Serenada (Krakow) shopping centre. Foncière Euris controls this structure. At 31 December 2014, Mayland sold a land to Centrum Serenada for €16 million and signed a property development contract with the same structure. The project will begin in the first quarter 2015 and will be completed in the fourth quarter 2016.

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

Note 15 Subsequent events

There were no events between the closing date and 16 February 2015, the date on which the Board of Directors approved the consolidated accounts and authorised their communication.

Note 16 Statutory Auditors' fees

The fees recorded in respect of the audit of Casino's financial statements amounted to €10 million at 31 December 2014 (€10 million at 31 December 2013).

Fees for other direct audit-related work amounted to €0.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 (€0.6 million for the year ended 31 December 2013).

Note 17 Main consolidated companies

At 31 December 2014, the Casino Group comprised 2,023 consolidated companies. The main companies are listed below.

Company		2014 % control	2014 % interest	2014 Consolidation method	2013 restated % control	2013 restated % interest	2013 restated Consolidation method
Casino, Guichard-Perrachon SA				**Parent**			**Parent**
France – Retailing							
Casino Carburants		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Casino Information Technology		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Casino Services		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Distribution Casino France SAS (DCF)		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Distridyn		49.99	49.99	EM	49.99	49.99	EM
Easydis		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EMC Distribution		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Floréal		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Geimex		49.99	49.99	EM	49.99	49.99	EM
Monoprix Group							
Les Galeries de la Croisette	(i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Monoprix		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Monoprix Exploitation (MPX)	(i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Monop'	(i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Naturalia	(i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Société Auxiliaire de Manutention Accélérée de Denrées Alimentaires (SAMADA)	(i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Societe L.R.M.D.	(i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Franprix-Leader Price Group							
Cafige		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cofilead		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
DBMH		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Distribution Franprix		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Distribution Leader Price		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Distri Sud-Ouest (DSO)		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Figeac		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Franprix Holding		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Franprix-Leader Price		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Franprix-Leader Price Finance		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Leader Price Exploitation		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Norma		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Parfidis		36	36	EM	36	36	EM
Pro Distribution		60	60	FC	60	60	FC
R.L.P.I.		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Sarjel		60	60	FC	60	60	FC
Sédifrais		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Sofigep		100	100	FC	100	100	FC

Company		2014 % control	2014 % interest	2014 Consolidation method	2013 restated % control	2013 restated % interest	2013 restated Consolidation method
Codim Group							
Codim 2		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Hyper Rocade 2		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Pacam 2		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Unigros 2		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
France – Property							
Property Group							
Green Yellow SAS		97.50	97.50	FC	90.76	92.87	FC
L'Immobilière Groupe Casino SAS		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Sudéco SAS		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Mercialys Group (listed company)							
Mercialys SA		40.25	40.25	EM	40.27	40.27	EM
Property development							
Plouescadis		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
E-commerce							
Cnova NV Group (listed company)		93.39	58.12	FC	-	-	-
Cdiscount Group		99.81	58.01	FC	100	100	FC
Cdiscount SA		100	58.19	FC	99.78	99.78	FC
C'nova Comercio Electronico		100	58.12	FC	-	-	-
Cnova Finança		100	58.12	FC	-	-	-
E-Trend		100	58.01	FC	71.28	60.61	FC
France – Other businesses							
Banque du Groupe Casino		50	50	EM	50	50	EM
Casino Finance		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Casino Restauration SAS		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Restauration Collective Casino SAS		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
International – Poland							
Mayland		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
International – Thailand							
Big C Group (listed company)		58.55	58.55	FC	58.55	58.55	FC
International – Argentina							
Libertad SA		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
International – Brazil							
Sudaco		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Wilkes		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
GPA Group (listed company)		**99.94**	**41.32**	**FC**	**99.94**	**38.07**	**FC**
Banco Investcred Unibanco S.A. (BINV)	(ii) (iv)	50	21.67	EM	50	21.67	EM
Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. – Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento (FIC)	(ii) (iv)	50	41.93	EM	50	41.93	EM
GPA Malls & Properties Gestão de Ativos e Serviços. Imobiliários Ltda.	(ii)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Indústria de Móveis Bartira Ltda. (Bartira)	(v) (vi)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Novasoc Comercial Ltda.	(ii) (iii)	99.98	10	FC	99.98	10	FC
Sé Supermercado Ltda.	(ii)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Sendas Distribuidora S.A.	(ii)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Via Varejo (listed company)	(ii)	62.25	43.35	FC	62.25	43.35	FC

Company		2014			2013 restated		
		% control	% interest	Consolidation method	% control	% interest	Consolidation method
International – Colombia							
<u>Exito Group (listed company)</u>		**54.77**	**54.77**	**FC**	**54.77**	**54.77**	**FC**
Devoto	(vii)	96.8	96.8	FC	96.55	96.55	FC
Distribuidora de Textiles y Confecciones SA (DIDETEXCO)	(vii)	94	94	FC	94	94	FC
Grupo Disco Uruguay	(vii)	62.49	62.49	EM	62.49	62.49	EM
Trust Viva Villavincencio	(vii)	51	51	FC	54	54	FC
International – Indian Ocean							
Vindémia Distribution		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Vindémia Logistique		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
International – Vietnam							
Cavi Ltd		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cavi Real Estate Ltd		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cavi Retail Ltd		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Espace BigC An Lac		100	80	FC	100	80	FC
Espace BigC Hai Phong		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Espace Bourbon Than Long		100	65	FC	100	65	FC
Viet Nhat Real Estate		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
French and international holding companies							
Alaméa Investments	(viii)	5	99.95	FC	5	99.95	FC
Bergsaar BV		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Casino International SAS		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Forézienne de Participations		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Géant Foncière BV		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Géant Holding BV		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Géant International BV		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Gelase SA		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Intexa (listed company)		97.91	97.91	FC	97.91	97.91	FC
Latic		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Marushka Holding BV		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Polca Holding SA		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Saowanee		100	48.99	FC	100	48.99	FC
Ségisor SA		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Tevir SA		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Tonquin BV		100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Spice Espana		100	100	FC	100	100	FC

(i) The percentage interest corresponds to the percentages held by the Monoprix subgroup.
(ii) The percentage interest corresponds to the percentages held by the GPA subgroup.
(iii) Although GPA only owns 10% of Novasoc, it is fully consolidated as GPA controls 99.98% of the voting rights under the shareholders' agreement.
(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 subgroup.
(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 subgroup.
(viii) Alaméa Investments is a Luxembourg public limited company (*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.

Note 18 Standards and interpretations published but not yet mandatory

Standards and interpretations not adopted by the European Union as at the reporting date

The IASB has published the following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have not yet been adopted by the European Union.

Standard (Group application date)	Description of the standard
IFRS 9 *Financial instruments* (1 January 2018)	This standard is subject to retrospective application. It proposes a single, logical approach to the classification and measurement of financial assets, which reflects the economic model in the framework of which they are managed, as well as their contractual cash flows; a single, forward-looking, 'expected loss' impairment model; and a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. The information in the notes to the financial statements is also reinforced.
IFRS 15 *Revenue from contracts with customers* (1 January 2017)	This standard is subject to retrospective application. It establishes the principles for revenue recognition from contracts with customers (except for those covered by specific standards: leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments). The core principle is to recognise revenue so as to describe the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the payment that the entity expects to receive in consideration of these goods or services.
Amendments to IAS 1 *Disclosure initiative* (1 January 2016)	The amendments to the standard are subject to prospective adoption. The published amendment specifies the provisions related to two points: - The application of the notion of materiality, specifying that it applies to financial statements, including notes, and that the inclusion of immaterial information may make them less understandable, - The application of professional judgment, by modifying, at the margin, certain language considered to be prescriptive and thus leaving no room for judgement.
Amendments to IFRS 11 *Acquisition of an interest in a joint operation* (1 January 2016)	The amendments to the standard are subject to prospective adoption. The published amendment specifies the recognition of acquisitions of interests in a joint operation in which the activity of that operation constitutes a business as defined in IFRS 3 – Business combinations. For these acquisitions, an entity must apply the accounting principles relating to business combinations as per IFRS 3, and other IFRSs that do not conflict with the guidance of IFRS 11.
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 *Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation* (1 January 2016)	The amendments to the standard are subject to prospective adoption. The IASB has specified that the use of a depreciation or amortisation method based on revenues is not appropriate, since the revenues generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset reflect factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits associated with this asset.

Standard	Description of the standard

(Group application date)	
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 *Sale of contribution of assets between an investor and its associate/joint venture* (1 January 2016)	These amendments to the standard are subject to prospective adoption. The objective of the amendments is to reduce the conflict between the guidance of IFRS 10 and IAS 28 regarding the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and an associate or joint venture. The primary result of these amendments is the full recognition of a gain or loss on disposal when the transaction involves a business as defined in IFRS 3 (whether it involves a subsidiary or not).
Annual improvements to IFRS standards *2012-2014 cycle* (1 January 2016)	These amendments to the standard are subject to prospective adoption. The standards concerned include: IFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations -IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures -IAS 19 – Employee Benefits -IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting
Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee contributions* (1July 2014)	The amendments to the standard are subject to prospective adoption. They apply to contributions from employees of third parties to defined benefit plans. This amendment simplifies the accounting for contributions, which are independent of an employee's number of years of service.
Annual improvements to IFRS standards *2010-2012 and 2011-2013 cycles* (1July 2014)	These amendments to the standard are subject to prospective adoption. The standards concerned include: - IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS 2 – Share-based Payment - IFRS 3 – Business Combinations - IFRS 8 – Operating Segments - IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement - IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 – Intangible Assets - IAS 24 – Related-party Disclosures - IAS 40 – Investment Property

The Group applied, in advance, the amendment to IFRS 7 regarding the evaluation of the continuing involvement in contracts for services.
The Group did not apply any of the other new standards or interpretations in advance and is assessing the impacts following their adoption.

Note 19 Cross-reference table for the 2014/2013 Notes to the financial statements

	2014 presentation	2013 presentation
Significant accounting policies	**Note 1**	**Note 1**
Accounting standards	1.1	1.1
Basis of preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements	1.2	1.2
Accounting changes and restatement of the comparative information	1.3	-
Significant events of the year	**Note 2**	**Note 2**
Scope of consolidation	**Note 3**	**Note 1 / 3**
Accounting policies related to the scope of consolidation	3	1.4.1 / 1.4.2 / 1.4.5
2014 changes in Group structure	3.1	3.1 / 3.2 / 3.3 / 3.4 / 3.5 / 3.6 / 3.7
2013 changes in Group structure	3.2	4.1 / 4.2
Investments in associates and joint ventures	3.3	19 / 20 / 36.1
Commitments related to scope of consolidation	3.4	1.3 / 1.4.20 / 30.4 / 34.2.1 / 34.2.2
Non-current assets held for sale	3.5	1.4.17 / 12
Additional information on the consolidated statement of cash flows	**Note 4**	**Note 5**
Change in operating working capital	4.1	5.1
Impact on cash of changes in scope of consolidation resulting in the gain or loss of control	4.2	5.2
Impact on cash of transactions with non-controlling interests not resulting in the change of control	4.3	5.4
Segment information	**Note 5**	**Note 1 / 6**
Key indicators by operating segment	5.1	6.1
Key indicators by geographical area	5.2	6.2
Activity data	**Note 6**	**Note 1 / 7 / 8 / 21 / 22 / 23 / 24 / 34**
Total revenue	6.1	1.4.23 / 7.1
Cost of goods sold	6.2	1.4.24 / 7.2
Expenses by nature and function	6.3	1.4.25 / 1.4.26 1.4.27 / 7.3
Depreciation and amortisation	6.4	7.3.3
Other operating income and expenses	6.5	1.4.28 / 8
Inventories	6.6	1.4.16 / 22
Trade receivables	6.7	1.4.13 / 23
Other current assets	6.8	24
Other non-current assets	6.9	21
Off-balance sheet commitments	6.10	34.1 / 34.2
Leases	**Note 7**	**Note 1 / 7 / 16 / 21 /34**
Operating lease expenses	7.1	7.3.2
Prepaid rents	7.2	21.2
Operating lease commitments (off-balance sheet)	7.3	34.3
Finance lease expenses	7.4	7.3.2
Finance leases	7.5	16.3
Finance lease commitments (off-balance sheet)	7.6	34.3

	2014 presentation	2013 presentation
Employee benefits expenses	**Note 8**	**Note 1 / 7 / 27 / 29 / 36**
Employee benefits expenses by function	8.1	7.3
Retirement benefit obligations	8.2	1.4.19.1 / 29
Share-based payments	8.3	27
Gross remuneration and benefits of the members of the Group Executive Committee and the Board of Directors	8.4	36.2
Income tax	**Note 9**	**Note 1/10**
Income tax expense	9.1	1.4.31 / 10.1
Deferred taxes	9.2	1.4.31 / 10.2 / 10.3
Intangible assets, Property, plant and equipment, and investment property	**Note 10**	**Note 1 / 14 /15 / 16 / 17 / 18**
Goodwill	10.1	1.4 .6 / 14
Other intangible assets	10.2	1.4 .6 / 15
Property, plant and equipment	10.3	1.4.7 / 1.4.9 / 16
Investment property	10.4	1.4.10 / 17
Impairment of non-current assets	10.5	1.4.12 / 18
Financial structure and finance costs	**Note 11**	**Note 1 / 9 / 25 / 30 / 31 / 32 / 33**
Net cash and cash equivalents	11.1	25
Financial liabilities	11.2	30
Other liabilities	11.3	31
Net financial income (expense)	11.4	1.4.29 / 1.4.30 / 9
Fair value of financial instruments	11.5	32
Financial risk management objectives and policies	11.6	33
Equity and earnings per share	**Note 12**	**Note 1 / 13 / 26 / 34**
Capital management	12.1	26.1
Share capital	12.2	26.2
Share equivalents	12.3	26.3
Treasury shares	12.4	26.4
TSSDI	12.5	26.5
Other equity instruments	12.6	26.6 / 34.2
Further information on share premium, retained earnings and reserves	12.7	26.7
Non-controlling interests	12.8	26.8
Dividends	12.9	26.9
Earnings per share	12.10	1.4.32 / 13
Provisions	**Note 13**	**Note 1 / 28 / 35**
Breakdown and movements	13.1	28.1
Breakdown of GPA provisions for liabilities and expenses	13.2	28.2
Contingent assets and liabilities	13.3	35
Related party transactions	**Note 14**	**Note 36**
Subsequent events	**Note 15**	**Note 37**
Statutory Auditors' fees	**Note 16**	**Note 38**
Main consolidated companies	**Note 17**	**Note 39**
Standards and interpretations published but not yet mandatory	**Note 18**	**Note 1.1.2**

Deloitte & Associés

Ernst & Young et Autres

Casino, Guichard-Perrachon

Year ended 31 December 2014

Statutory Auditors’ report on the consolidated financial statements

Deloitte & Associés
185 avenue Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

French public limited company (*société anonyme*)
with share capital of €1,723,040

Statutory Auditor
Member of the Versailles Regional Association
of Statutory Auditors

Ernst & Young et Autres
Tour Oxygène
10-12, boulevard Marius-Vivier-Merle
69393 Lyon Cedex 03, France

French simplified limited liability company
with variable capital

Statutory Auditor
Member of the Versailles Regional Association
of Statutory Auditors

Casino, Guichard-Perrachon

Year ended 31 December 2014

Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements

To the shareholders,

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by your Annual General Meeting, we hereby report to you, for the year ended on 31 December 2014, on:

the audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Casino Group.

the justification of our assessments;

the specific verification required by French law.

These consolidated financial statements have been approved by 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 by management, 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 Casino Group as of 31 December 2014, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union.

Without calling into question the opinion expressed above, we direct your attention to Note 1.3 to the consolidated financial statements regarding changes in accounting policies resulting from the application of IFRS 11 regarding joint arrangements and IFRIC Interpretation 21 regarding the recognition of levies.

II. Justification of our 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:

The Group is required to make estimates and assumptions as regards impairment tests of goodwill and other non-current assets (see Note 10.5 to the consolidated financial statements). 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 French law, we have also verified the information presented in the Group's management report, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France.

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

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Lyon, 17 February 2015.

The Statutory Auditors

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