TRAFIGURA

TRAFIGURA BEHEER B.V. ANNUAL REPORT 2013

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

$133.0bn
Group turnover
(2012: USD120.4 billion)

117.8mmt
Oil and Petroleum Products
total volume traded
(2012: 102.8mmt*)

$2.9bn
Gross profit
(2012: USD2.6 billion)

76%
Oil and Petroleum Products turnover as a percentage of Group income**
(2012: 76 percent)

11.0mmt
Non-ferrous Commodities
total volume traded
(2012: 11.1mmt)

$2.2bn
Net profit
(2012: USD1.0 billion)

24%
Non-ferrous and Bulk Commodities turnover as a percentage of Group income (2012: 24 percent)

21.9mmt
Bulk Commodities
total volume traded
(2012: 23.7mmt)

$5.0bn
Shareholders' equity
(2012: USD3.3 billion)

$40.0bn
Total assets
(2012: USD36.9 billion)

$7.8bn
Total non-current assets
(2012: USD5.4 billion)

8,773
Average number of employees over year (2012: 8,445)

* million metric tonnes.
** Percentage does not include distribution and storage.

Cover image by
Jonathan Glynn-Smith.

Trafigura Beheer B.V. and the companies in which it directly or indirectly owns investments are separate and distinct entities. In this publication, the collective expressions 'Trafigura', 'Trafigura Group', 'the Company' and 'the Group' may be used for convenience where reference is made in general to those companies. Likewise, the words 'we', 'us', 'our' and 'ourselves' are used in some places to refer to the companies of the Trafigura Group in general. These expressions are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying any particular company or companies.

ADVANCING TRADE

Trafigura is one of the world's leading independent commodity trading and logistics houses.

Our business is advancing trade for a growing array of customers and counterparties around the world.

Our marketing and distribution capabilities combined with our infrastructure investments create value by connecting producers and end-users.

*This report sets out how we executed our strategy in 2013.**

*Trafigura's financial year runs from 1 October, 2012 to 30 September, 2013.

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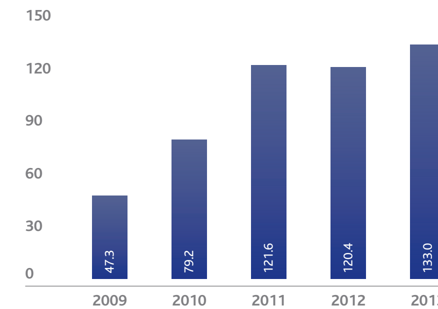
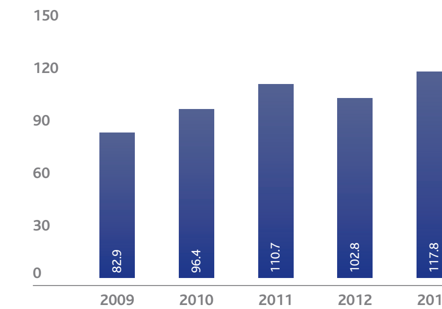
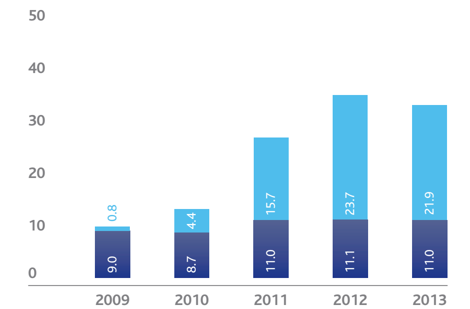
OVERVIEW

Trafigura's core business is physical trading and logistics; our assets and investments complement and enhance these activities. Trafigura is managed through a global network of companies with central hubs and regional offices.

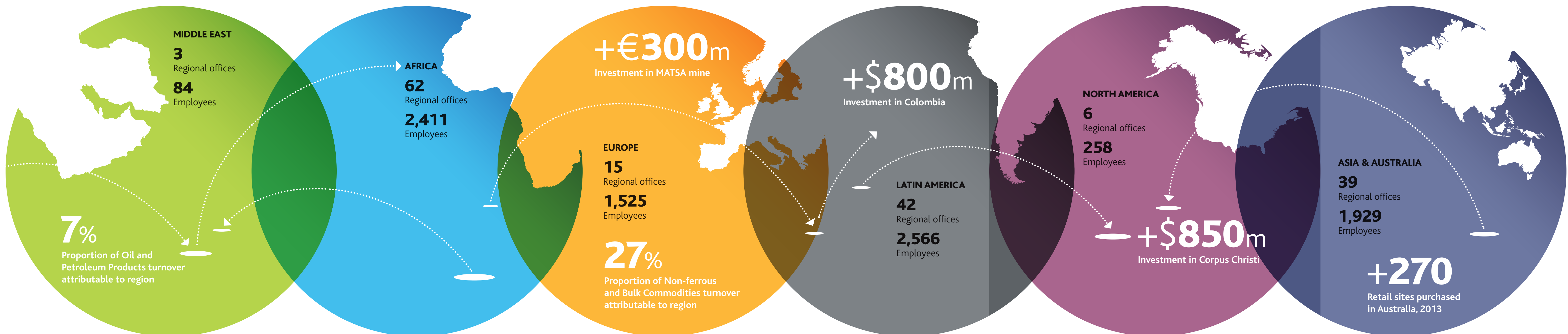
DIVISIONAL PERFORMANCE







GLOBAL ACTIVITY



TRADING ACTIVITIES

Oil and Petroleum Products

We are one of the world's largest traders by volume of oil and petroleum products. We operate in a fragmented market where no single company has a leading position. Trafigura is one of the few oil and petroleum products traders with global presence and comprehensive coverage of all major markets. Supported by offices worldwide, our Oil and Petroleum Products division operates from key regional offices in Beijing, Calgary, Geneva, Houston, Johannesburg, Montevideo, Moscow, Mumbai and Singapore.

117.8mmt

Oil and Petroleum Products volume traded (2012: 102.8mmt)

Non-ferrous and Bulk Commodities

We are one of the world's largest non-ferrous and bulk commodities traders. Supported by offices worldwide, our Non-ferrous and Bulk Commodities division operates from key regional offices in Geneva, Johannesburg, Lima, Mexico City, Montevideo, Mumbai, Shanghai, Singapore and Stamford. We negotiate off-take agreements with miners and smelters and invest in logistics to improve market access for our clients.

32.9mmt

Non-ferrous and Bulk Commodities volume traded (2012: 34.9mmt)

Shipping and Chartering*

Our Shipping and Chartering Desk is closely integrated into Trafigura's business model, providing freight services to the commodity trading teams internally and trading freight externally in the professional market.

Operations are based in the following regional offices of Athens, Geneva, Houston, Montevideo and Singapore. All post-fixture operations are managed from our Athens office.

+2,300

Shipping and Chartering fixtures (2012: +2,300)

INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL ASSETS

Puma Energy**

- Storage capacity: **4.6m m³** (2012: 4.5m m³)
- Throughput volumes: **22.2m m³** (2012: 22.6m m³)
- Service stations: **+1,500** (2012: +1,300)

49% ownership

3,565 employees

DT Group

- Countries of operation: **5** (2012: 5)
- Owned vessels: **6** (2012: 5)

50% ownership

585 employees

Impala

- Countries of operation: **+30** (2012: +30)
- Warehousing sites: **+50** (2012: +40)
- Storage capacity: **+1.3m m²** (2012: +1.2m m²)

100% ownership

1,209 employees

Mining Group

- Ore extracted at MATSA: **2.2mmt** (2012: 2.2mmt)
- Ore extracted at Catalina Huanca: **0.6mmt** (2012: 0.6mmt)

100% ownership

1,309 employees

Galena Asset Management

- Liquid trading strategies: **+USD1.6bn**
- Credit strategy: **+USD84m**
- Real asset strategy: **+USD325m**

$2bn Total funds under management, including managed accounts (2012: USD2.2 billion)

10 years in operation

*Financials relevant to Shipping and Chartering are consolidated within Oil and Petroleum Products/Non-ferrous and Bulk Commodities trading activities.

**Effective 16 September, 2013, Trafigura held 48.79% in Puma Energy. Puma Energy was de-consolidated at the end of the financial year at which point Trafigura ceased to control Puma Energy.

Claude Dauphin
Trafigura, Chairman

CONNECTING

SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR THE LONG TERM

This has been a year of reappraisal in the commodities markets. The signals from the economy have been mixed, as a fragile recovery in the US and still-sluggish performance in Europe accompanied a sudden slowdown of growth in China.

GROUP TURNOVER

$133.0bn

(2012: USD120.4 billion)

NET PROFIT

$2.2bn

(2012: USD1.0 billion)

A YEAR OF REAPPRAISAL

Slower growth in global industrial production provided a significant headwind for commodity prices. And many resource markets appeared to be moving into surplus, with global growth looking insufficient to absorb continued increases in supply.

As a result, the conventional wisdom about commodities has become distinctly bearish. While equity markets around the globe continued to rally strongly for much of the year on the back of accommodative monetary policies, commodity prices decoupled from stocks. The collapse in prices of gold and silver were particularly marked.

So negative has the mood become that some financial analysts have gone so far as to pronounce the end of the so-called 'commodity super-cycle' – the prolonged market boom that saw a doubling of prices between the end of the 20th century and the financial crisis at the end of the last decade. Falling prices, increasing supply, major write-downs on mining projects, significant withdrawals of investor funds from the sector – all combined to suggest to some the end of a golden era for commodities.

AN INEVITABLE ADJUSTMENT

At Trafigura, we take a different view. We see the developments of the past year as an inevitable adjustment in a market that had become overheated. We see supply surpluses as a short-term consequence of past over-investment. We see asset valuations as having declined from excessive levels to realistic ones – and in some cases to levels that look attractive to us as investors.

Most importantly for our business and for the thousands of clients we serve around the globe on both supply and demand sides, we see the fundamentals of the market to be still strong and likely to remain so for many years to come.

Why do we take such a view, and how does this influence the way we manage our business? We are governed not by short-term market fluctuations but by the long-term forces of supply and demand and the fundamental economic drivers behind them.

> We see the developments of the past year as an inevitable adjustment in a market that had become overheated.

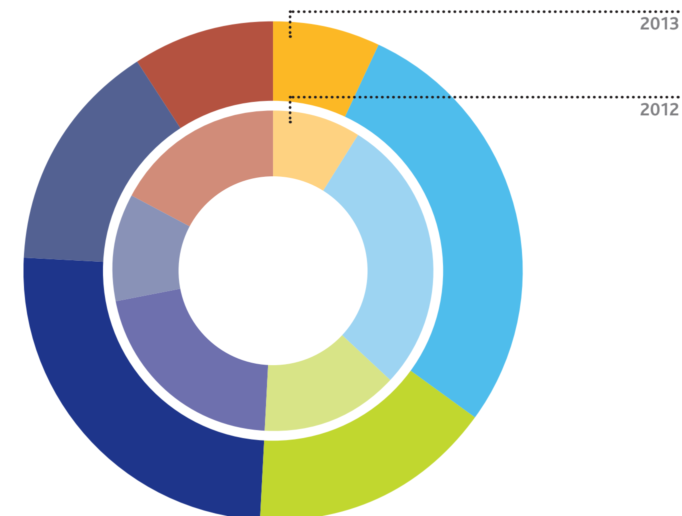
Trafigura's business model is essentially indifferent to price – indeed, one of our principal roles is to hedge price risk so that we can profitably deliver services regardless of the absolute level or direction of prices. What we are focused on is satisfying growing global demand over the medium to long term for the products we trade in and serving our customers by connecting supply and demand.

MARKET OUTLOOK

In these respects, the outlook is far from gloomy. Indeed, we would argue that it has not changed in any very significant way from the one that prevailed before the financial bubble burst in 2008.

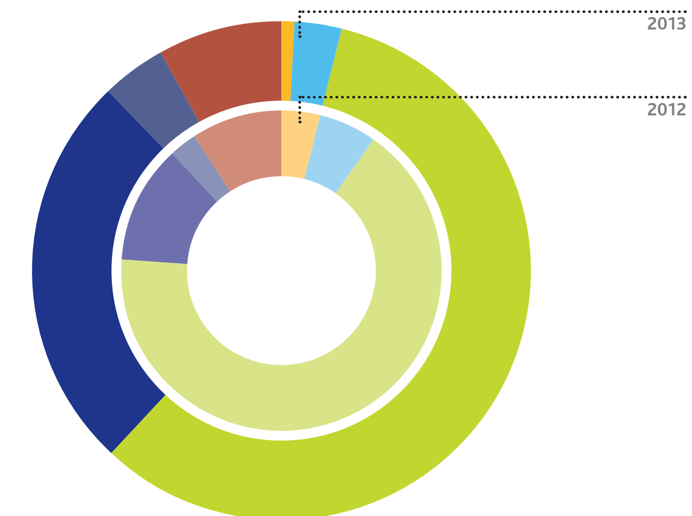
Consider China, for example. There has been much excited comment in recent months about the observable reduction of growth in this most important of the emerging economies. But it seems to us that some of this analysis lacks a sense of perspective. Chinese GDP is still growing at an annual rate of 7.7 percent, and next year growth could recover to 8 percent. These are not insignificant numbers by any standard, and they have so far translated into firm demand for commodities throughout the year. Slowdowns in other important economies such as India could also turn out to be temporary blips in a longer-term growth story. And even if some markets slow, others are picking up momentum: some African economies are now among the world's fastest-growing.

OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
net turnover by geography (%)



Region*	2013	2012
Middle East	**7%**	8%
Africa	**28%**	30%
Asia & Australia	**16%**	13%
Europe	**25%**	19%
Latin America	**15%**	15%
North America	**10%**	15%

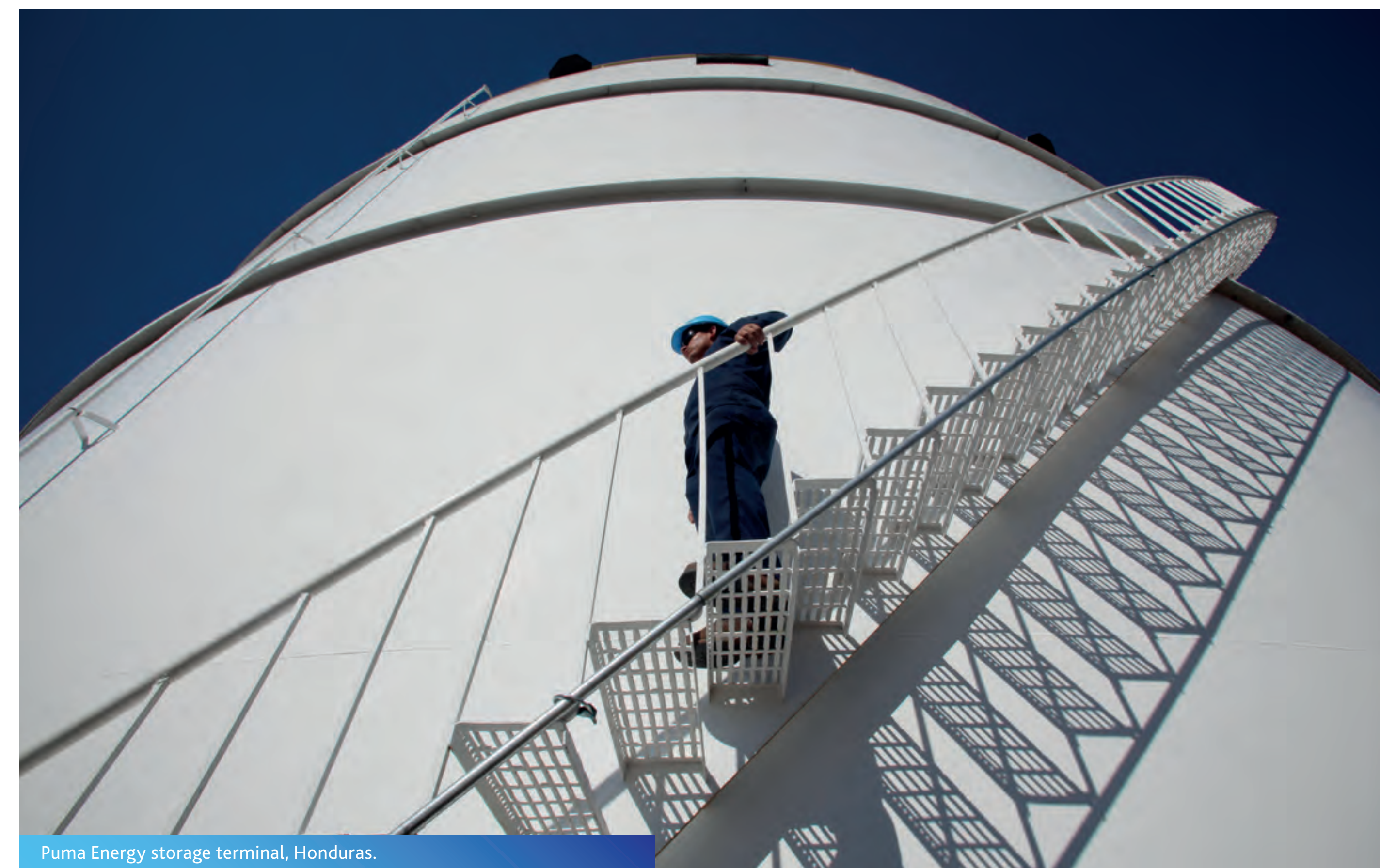
NON-FERROUS AND BULK COMMODITIES
net turnover by geography (%)



Region*	2013	2012
Middle East	**1%**	4%
Africa	**3%**	6%
Asia & Australia	**58%**	67%
Europe	**27%**	12%
Latin America	**4%**	3%
North America	**8%**	8%

*Figures rounded to the nearest full number.

Impala's warehousing operation in Ndola, Zambia.


Puma Energy storage terminal, Honduras.

EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES

We should not lose sight of what this means in terms of the bigger picture: some three billion new middle-class consumers emerging between now and 2030; a doubling of the global car fleet in the same period; and soaring demand for urban infrastructure, with all the additional energy and industrial materials that it will require. As a leading trader in oil, gas and petroleum products on the one hand and non-ferrous concentrates, metals, iron ore and coal on the other, Trafigura can thus afford to look beyond the near-term ups and downs of financial markets and focus confidently on the longer view inherent to the world of physical trade.

Our task, in a real sense, is advancing trade. We source, store, blend and deliver the fuel and raw materials that drive global growth, providing essential marketing, procurement and risk management services for customers. The questions our managers and traders ask themselves every day concern how to improve those services continuously and how to position the company to do so profitably for decades to come.

PROFITABLE GROWTH

This Annual Report, the first that Trafigura has published to an audience beyond its immediate circle of stakeholders and financial partners, aims to demonstrate how we are going about this task.

The two key priorities are profitable volume growth and long-term investment in infrastructure. In 2013 the Trafigura Group has expanded into significant new markets such as Russia and Australia. But it also stepped up its overall pace of investment. We are investing in creating world-class systems and processes to knit together our 167 offices* in 58 countries to deliver service in a seamless, resilient, compliant, responsive and responsible manner. We also have a growing programme of long-term investment in infrastructure and logistical capabilities.

Infrastructure assets are increasingly integral to our ability to provide end-to-end customer service around the world. If there are bottlenecks impeding the flow of a commodity from a source of supply to a centre of demand, we are ready to invest to remove them – thus connecting new suppliers to global markets. An important current example is the work we are doing to develop a multi-modal transport system based around the Magdalena River in Colombia.

> Infrastructure assets are increasingly integral to our ability to provide end-to-end customer service around the world.

Likewise, when changes occur in global commodity flows that require new infrastructure to ensure products reach a market – as is happening in the US as a result of the shale oil and gas revolution – we stand ready to provide it. That is exactly what is at stake in our investments to develop a major dock and storage terminal complex in Corpus Christi, Texas, the principal outlet for oil and products from the Eagle Ford shale formation, and a large coal export terminal that our Impala subsidiary is building on the Mississippi River at Burnside, Louisiana. Both sites are set to become significant new components of the US's national energy infrastructure over the next few months.

Such investments require financial depth and a strong balance sheet – and enhancing our resilience in this respect has been another key priority for the Trafigura Group in 2013. We have increased the number of banks with which we do business and enhanced our ability to borrow at the longer end from the capital markets and institutional investors.

ADVANCING TRADE

Even more important, we have transformed our financial position by deconsolidating Puma Energy from the Trafigura Group accounts. Puma Energy now stands on its own feet as a significant midstream and downstream energy company focused on growth markets, backed by Trafigura as the largest shareholder but able to raise capital from the capital markets in its own right. That allows both Puma Energy and Trafigura to continue their profitable growth trajectories while maintaining a balanced financial strategy.

It also enables Trafigura to remain what it has always been: a private company owned by its employees. We believe this is the best ownership model for our core trading business, but we can also see the benefit of opening up the capital of industrial subsidiaries to external partners to enable them to grow larger, stronger and better able to support the growth of our trading business and our service offering.

In effect, we believe we have created a distinctive business model, with trading services at the core and commercial infrastructure investments working in support. The investments enable the Group to deliver superior, specialised service, and demonstrate long-term commitment to the markets in which we operate. They also give us reason for confidence in the durability and sustainability of our business.

> We believe we have created a distinctive business model, with trading services at the core and commercial infrastructure investments working in support.

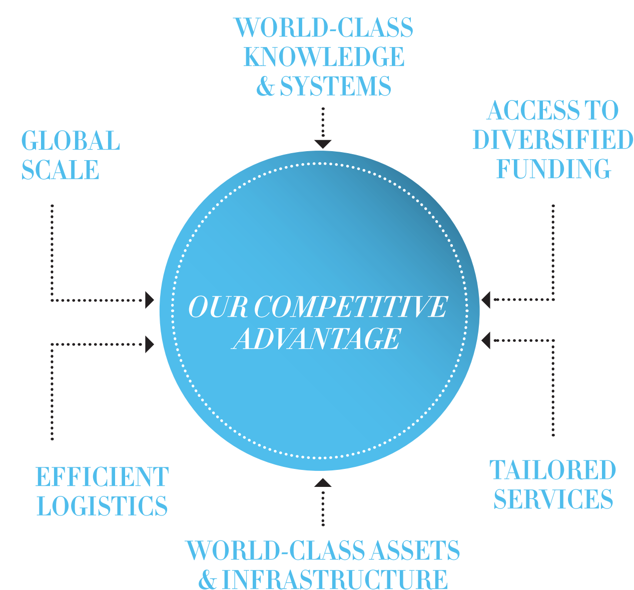
Whatever fashionable opinion says about the 'super-cycle' in commodities, we have no doubt that demand will continue to grow for the services we provide alongside growth in the global economy and urbanisation in the developing world. And whatever happens in the short term to prices and the supply-demand balance, we will remain committed to the business of advancing our customers' trade for the long haul.

*Office defined as a permanent or semi-permanent physical structure in which the Trafigura Group (Including Puma Energy) houses more than two full or part time employees to conduct their day-to-day duties on the year of counting. Offices do not include Puma Energy retail stations but do include terminals or warehouses owned and/or managed and staffed by more than two Group employees.

AT THE FOREFRONT OF GLOBAL TRADE

During Trafigura's successful first two decades of existence as a commodity trading company, profitable growth has been the watchword of every single year. We are pleased to report that in 2013, our 20th anniversary year, we continued on this trajectory.

AN OVERVIEW OF HOW TRAFIGURA IS RESPONDING TO CHANGING MARKET CONDITIONS



Group turnover rose to USD133 billion in the year to 30 September (USD120 billion in 2012). Net profit rose by 117 percent to USD2,181 million (USD1,004 million in 2012). This included a solid trading result in challenging market conditions. Further, a significant gain of USD1,427 million was recognised following the sale of a portion of Trafigura's stake in Puma Energy to minority shareholders, a capital contribution of USD500 million by Sonangol and the subsequent loss of control after which the remaining shareholding of 48.79% in Puma Energy was revalued at fair value. As a consequence, Puma Energy has been deconsolidated in the Group's consolidated financial statements as per 30 September, 2013.

We increased trading volumes, with our Oil and Petroleum Products division trading an average of 2.4 million barrels per day to reach a total for the year of 118 million tonnes, an increase of 15 percent over 2012.

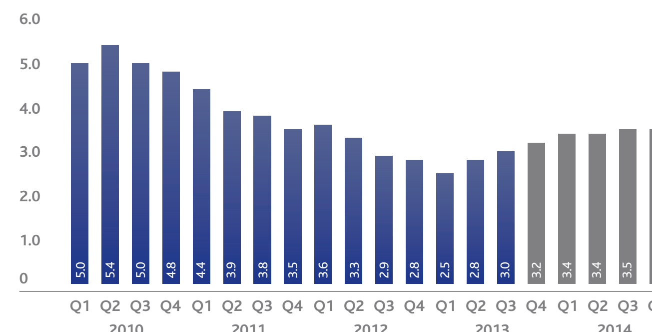
We entered new geographic and product markets. We continued to diversify our sources of finance and attracted longer-term capital from new classes of investors. We stepped up our investments in infrastructure and logistical assets to support our trading business and our customers. And we celebrated the establishment of Puma Energy as an independent, midstream and downstream oil company with global scale, critical mass and the ability to fund itself.

A STRONGER BALANCE SHEET

We believe that all these developments have positioned the Trafigura Group for a new phase of even stronger growth that will allow us to benefit from significant economies of scale in a business where global scale is an increasingly critical differentiator.

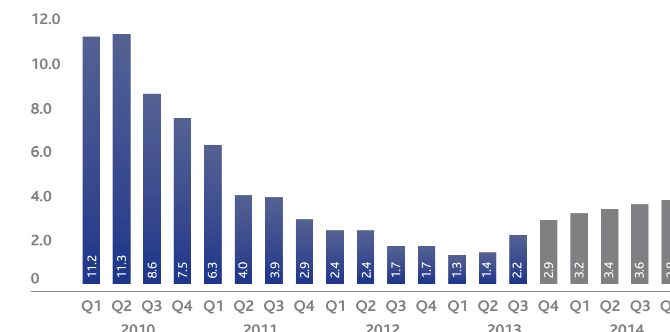
We have strengthened our balance sheet and our capacity to invest without changing our ownership structure. And we are stepping up our investment in infrastructure, which enables us to continue to improve the service we offer our customers around the globe.

GLOBAL GDP GROWTH RECOVERING



Source: Trading economics, Trafigura.

GLOBAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RECOVERING



Source: Trading economics, Trafigura.

We continue to believe that employee ownership is the right model for Trafigura. Because our managers are significant stakeholders in the business, they have a personal role in its continued success. That leads to decisions that favour sustainable, long-term performance.

As the reduction of Trafigura's stake in Puma Energy and the deconsolidation of Puma Energy demonstrates, this process creates value in itself. A company that was established principally to provide storage and distribution for Trafigura's trading business developed its own business model to serve a much wider range of third-party customers and thereby generate new streams of revenue and profit.

Puma Energy's emergence as an independent company and its expansion into new markets such as Australia and Indonesia were important milestones in 2013. But so too was the increasing investment in infrastructure around the globe by other Group companies, including our US oil trading business, Impala, our terminals, warehousing and logistics subsidiary and the Mining Group.

ECONOMIC GROWTH SLOWS – BUT LONG-TERM OUTLOOK REMAINS FAVOURABLE

For trading, the economic and market backdrop in 2013 was shaped by two dominant features.

In metals, markets were unsettled by the slowdown in global economic growth. And in oil and petroleum products, the environment was influenced by significant changes in the pattern of supply – ranging from unpredictable supply disruptions in Libya and other countries to the longer term and more fundamental phenomenon of rising shale oil and gas production in the US.

Global growth has slowed significantly in the past two years. The IMF has downgraded its forecast for 2013 GDP growth every quarter over a period of 18 months, from 4.1 percent in April 2011 to 2.9 percent by October 2013. Industrial production growth also weakened noticeably during the year to September.

Global industrial production growth below 3 percent usually coincides with falling commodity prices, and so it proved in 2013, with overcapacity dogging many markets and structural surpluses emerging in some. This made for a challenging trading environment, with low volatility affecting both metals and energy markets.

On a more encouraging note, the other key driver of our business – volume growth – remained healthy, thanks largely to the continuing strong performance of the Chinese economy, which accounts for more than 40 percent of total demand for non-ferrous metals.

Chinese growth was lower in 2013 than the double-digit average rate achieved over the last 30 years, and in the first half of the year this softening led to fears of a sharper slowdown. But by the end of the year, these concerns had largely dissipated.

> Volume growth remained healthy, thanks largely to the continuing strong performance of the Chinese economy, which accounts for more than 40 percent of total demand for non-ferrous metals.

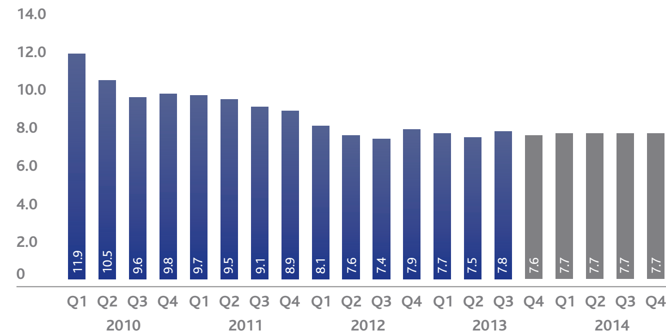
We estimate the Chinese economy grew by 7.7 percent in 2013 and that it can maintain at least that rate into 2014. This is still very substantial growth by any standard, and given the sheer size the Chinese economy has now attained, that translates into a sizeable continuing expansion in demand. Accordingly, Chinese commodity demand remained firm throughout the year, with net refined copper imports ahead of expectations, a significant increase in net imports of zinc and record imports of iron ore.

Globally, the signs for 2014 point to a continuing economic pickup, with forward-looking indicators pointing to global GDP growth next year of 3.5 percent. So we are approaching the new year with confidence that demand for the commodities we trade will continue to increase at least at the pace of 2013.

If anything, growth is spreading as urbanisation creates an expanding middle class in more places. Africa, for example, is now widely recognised to be undergoing fundamental change as accelerating growth brings millions more consumers into the global marketplace. The IMF estimates that sub-Saharan Africa will be the world's second fastest-growing region after Asia in 2014.

We believe the longer-term structural trends remain favourable. Emerging markets will continue to industrialise. The demand for raw materials and energy will increase.

CHINA GDP GROWTH STABILISING 7-8%PA



Source: Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, Trafigura.

CHANGING ENERGY TRADE FLOWS CREATING NEW OPPORTUNITIES

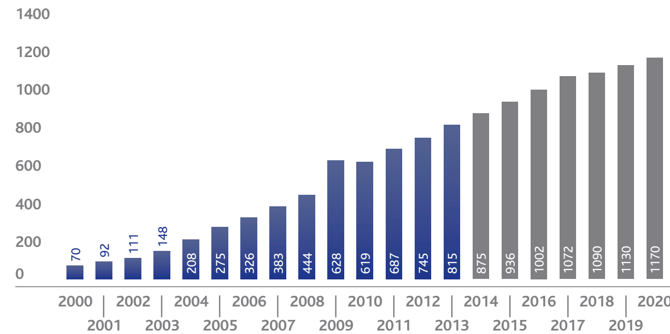
In energy, the seismic changes under way in the oil and petroleum products markets have created significant new trading opportunities for Trafigura – for example, in helping to redirect trade flows and facilitating the use of market mechanisms in products previously traded under long-term contracts, such as LNG.

It is hard to overstate the importance of the US shale oil and gas revolution for global oil and product markets. In a short space of time the US has gone from an environment of declining domestic production, rising imports, and rising product demand to one of soaring domestic production, rising export demand, and decreased reliance on imports. US light crude production has grown by 50 percent annually over the last three years and imports have declined sharply.

Trafigura is playing a pivotal role in this change, shifting its focus in the US from importing light crudes from West Africa to building capacity to store crude and export products to other countries. We have the scale, scope and agility to help petroleum product markets adjust as competitive products from the US Gulf Coast displace European refiners from traditional markets in Africa or as highly-efficient super-refineries come on-stream in Saudi Arabia and Asia.

Rosneft President and Chairman of the Management Board Igor Sechin (pictured right) and Trafigura Chairman Claude Dauphin sign a 10 million tonne crude oil off-take agreement with Rosneft, the world's largest publicly traded oil company.

CHINESE IRON ORE IMPORTS CONTINUE TO GROW



Source: Chinese customs statistics, Trafigura.

Importantly, we also extended our global trading network in 2013 by adding a new Moscow operation. Staffed by local oil industry specialists, many from the former TNK-BP joint venture, it will allow us to compete more effectively in the strategically vital CIS oil sector. One of its first acts was to sign a 10 million tonne crude oil off-take agreement with Rosneft, the world's largest publicly traded oil company, as well as a USD1.5 billion five-year pre-financing agreement. These agreements mark what we hope is the start of a long and prosperous partnership.

Gas is increasingly important in the energy mix, although opportunities for traders such as Trafigura have thus far been limited. Here too, the dynamics of the market are changing. Point-to-point trade based on term contracts with prices linked to oil is increasingly being supplemented by the spot market. Trafigura's LNG activity has been growing fast. In its first full year of operation our LNG desk has already become the world's second largest independent trader. We also launched a specialist condensates desk this year which will focus on rising gas production.

INVESTMENT IN SERVICE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND END-TO-END LOGISTICS

The dynamics of commodity trading have changed radically over the last two decades. Producers and consumers are better informed and more closely connected. Markets are more competitive and more tightly regulated.

Trafigura's response to this environment is to focus ever more sharply on the physical markets and the provision of better service. We have been investing in infrastructure and logistics over many years. We have the scale and global presence to go well beyond simple, arbitrage-led, trading activity.

We add value in numerous ways. We support our customers with advanced, end-to-end logistics. We manage risk and provide innovative financing packages. And – through our terminals, storage, warehousing and transportation – we offer cost-effective, tailored delivery, distribution and marketing.

Our global infrastructure supports our core trading activities. Impala, our warehousing, logistics and terminals operation, eases the flow of trade on five continents. Puma Energy, the oil and petroleum products distributor, supplies fuels to businesses and retail customers worldwide and maintains a global network of storage and transportation facilities. Our Mining Group invests in selected assets with relevance for our trading business.

Barge simulation training, Fluvial Training School, Barranquilla, Colombia.

Our current US investments are a topical case in point. Trafigura's 2012 acquisition of the Texas Dock & Rail (TDR) terminal in Corpus Christi has given us an important infrastructure platform to handle growing oil production from the Eagle Ford Shale. Our Corpus Christi operations are rapidly expanding, thanks to a USD850 million investment programme. TDR is building a second deepwater dock, due to open in early 2014. Significant additional storage capacity was added during the year, supplemented by new pipeline connections.

Separately, Impala has invested over USD250 million to transform the Burnside Terminal on the Mississippi River into a state-of-the-art bulk storage terminal. The terminal becomes fully operational in 2014. It will play an important role in exporting US coal displaced by the domestic market by increased use of gas in power generation.

These are just two of a growing array of infrastructure projects the Group is developing around the globe. In Colombia, Impala is investing over USD800 million in a new inland port and barge-based transport system based on the Magdalena River which will dramatically improve capacity to export oil and coal and to move imported goods to the country's heartland.

In Brazil, Impala announced in September 2013, a joint venture with the Abu Dhabi sovereign wealth fund Mubadala Development, to buy a controlling interest in Porte Sudeste in Brazil from local iron ore producer, MMX. Operational next year, this major new terminal with initial capacity of 50 million tonnes per annum will connect miners in Brazil's Iron Quadrangle with global markets.

Our Corpus Christi operations are rapidly expanding. TDR is building a second deepwater dock, due to open in early 2014. Significant additional storage capacity was added during the year, supplemented by new pipeline connections.

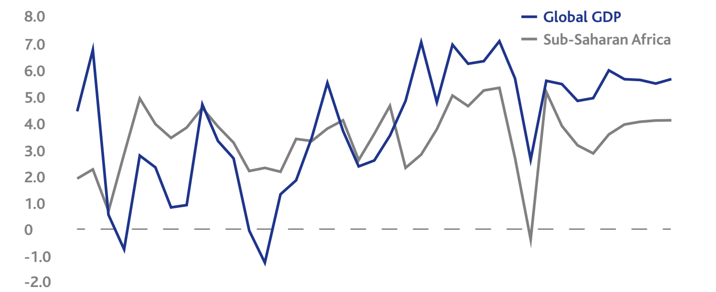
And in Spain, our Mining Group recently embarked on a major project to double production at Aguas Teñidas Mine (MATSA) from its current 2.2 million tonnes per year of copper, zinc and lead ore – an investment that will create one of Spain's largest mining operations.

A TIME TO INVEST

Trafigura's view is that the current softening in markets is a temporary phenomenon. The secular phenomenon of urbanisation and development in emerging markets, and of rising demand for energy and industrial raw materials, still has a long way to go.

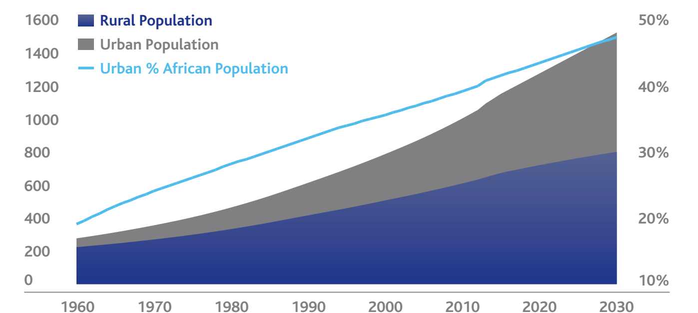
We see the current market adjustment as a time to continue to invest in growing our volumes and potentially acquiring undervalued assets. Our physical assets will continue to support our core trading business and create embedded value. In 2014, we will further strengthen our market presence, and invest in infrastructure and logistics to connect producers and consumers even more effectively.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA OUTPERFORMING



Source: IMF.

AFRICAN URBAN AND NON-URBAN POPULATION GROWTH SINCE 1960



Source: World Bank, Trafigura.

A STRONG RESULT

Pierre Lorinet Trafigura, Chief Financial Officer

The Trafigura Group recorded strong financial results in 2013, with net profit for the year reaching USD2,181 million, an increase of 117 percent compared to the figure of USD1,004 million in 2012.

KEY FACTS

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

$133.0bn
Group turnover
(2012: USD120.4 billion)

$2.9bn
Gross profit
(2012: USD2.6 billion)

$2.2bn
Net profit
(2012: USD1.0 billion)

$5.0bn
Shareholders' equity
(2012: USD3.3 billion)

$40.0bn
Total assets
(2012: USD36.9 billion)

$7.8bn
Total non-current assets
(2012: USD 5.4 billion)

Performance in 2013 included a solid trading result in challenging market conditions. Further, a significant gain of USD1,427 million was recognised following the sale of a portion of Trafigura's stake in Puma Energy to minority shareholders, a capital contribution of USD500 million by Sonangol and the subsequent loss of control after which the remaining shareholding of 48.79% in Puma Energy was revalued at fair value. As a consequence, Puma Energy has been deconsolidated in the Group's consolidated financial statements as per 30 September, 2013.

This significant gain realises the hidden value of Puma Energy, and demonstrates Trafigura's ability to generate significant value through its investments.

The reduction of Trafigura's stake in Puma Energy and the deconsolidation of Puma Energy was just one of a number of milestones passed in 2013, which also saw the Group making substantial continuing investment in infrastructure assets, returning to the global capital markets to raise long-term finance, expanding into important markets such as Russia and Australia, and boosting trading volumes in the Oil and Petroleum Products Division.

> This significant gain realises the hidden value of Puma Energy, and demonstrates Trafigura's ability to generate significant value through its investments.

We expect investments made during the year to expand our access to trading flows in both our Oil and Petroleum Products and Non-ferrous and Bulk Divisions, and to continue generating significant value that can be realised in coming years.

Arrival of ship-loader at Burnside Terminal, Louisiana.

PROFITABILITY

Revenue in 2013 was USD133 billion, an increase of 10 percent on the figure of USD120 billion recorded in 2012, driven mainly by the expansion of physical volumes. Gross profit rose by 10 percent to USD2,892 million, compared to USD2,625 million in 2012, representing a gross profit margin of 2.2 percent (2012: 2.2 percent). Maintaining gross margin was a solid achievement in challenging trading conditions.

Profit from operating activities was USD2,651 million, compared to USD1,492 million in 2012. Adjusted for the significant gain related to the reduction of our stake in and the subsequent deconsolidation of Puma Energy, as well as gains resulting from other divestments in 2013 and 2012, the profit from operating activities was USD1,189 million, a fall of 2 percent compared with the figure of USD1,216 million the previous year.

General and administrative expenses including staff costs rose to USD1,669 million, representing an increase of 17 percent on the USD1,432 million recorded in 2012. The increase was largely due to the higher depreciation and amortisation expense, which increased by 39 percent from the previous year to USD406 million, higher staff and office costs. The higher depreciation and amortisation expense reflects our increased investment in industrial and fixed assets, which are expected to benefit the business via increased revenues and profits in coming years.

Included in total general and administrative expenses was a sum of USD71 million for share-based payments (2012: USD89 million).

Net financing costs were USD360 million, an increase of 23 percent on the 2012 figure. This reflects an increase in borrowing to finance our capital investment programme. Trafigura's gross financial income and expense includes interest on cash balances and loans respectively as well as interest from commercial operations.

ADOPTION OF IFRS

These results are our first to be presented under International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (IFRS-EU), reflecting the company's decision to convert its reporting from Dutch GAAP. The primary reason for this conversion is to present the Group's financial statements in line with well-known and broadly recognised international standards. All numbers in this statement are determined according to IFRS, including the 2012 comparisons which have been converted from Dutch GAAP and restated according to IFRS.

Significant changes to the presentation of our financial statements result from the migration of our reporting from Dutch GAAP to IFRS. In particular, this affects the accounting policies for physical forward contracts, paper derivatives and stock, which are required to be recorded in the balance sheet and marked to market at fair value. The main reconciliation items between IFRS and Dutch GAAP have been included in Note 31 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

PUMA ENERGY DECONSOLIDATION

During financial year 2013 there was a reorganisation of the Puma Group corporate structure to create a new top level holding company Puma Energy Holdings Pte Ltd ('Puma Holdings') to be the ultimate parent company of all the Puma subsidiaries and therefore to (indirectly) hold the Puma Group. As part of this reorganisation, each shareholder exchanged their shareholdings in Puma Group for a direct stake in Puma Holdings. A new entity, PE Investments Limited, was also created to hold the shareholdings of private investors in Puma Holdings. Some of these private investors are related to Trafigura but neither these investors nor Trafigura can, individually or jointly, exercise control over this company.

During 2013, the Group reduced its stake in Puma Holdings by selling a portion of its stake to minority shareholders. Further, Sonangol, one of the current minority shareholders of Puma Energy, made a capital contribution of USD500 million into Puma Holdings against issuance of new shares. As a result of the partial divestment of its stake to minority shareholders and the capital contribution of Sonangol, the Group's ownership in Puma decreased to 48.79 percent (versus 61.67 percent as at 30 September, 2012). Gains recognised in other income in relation to these divestments amount to USD304 million.

As at the end of financial year 2013, a new shareholders and governance structure became effective among the shareholders of Puma Holdings. As a result of all foregoing effects, including the assessment of the principal business and commercial agreements in place between Trafigura and Puma Holdings, the Group has no longer

Architectural design of Impala's state-of-the-art warehousing facility, Callao, Peru.

the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operational policies of Puma Holdings, and thus no longer control. As a consequence, Puma Holdings has been deconsolidated in the Group's consolidated financial statements as per 30 September, 2013. The Group's remaining stake in Puma Holdings has been recorded as an investment in an associate as from 30 September, 2013 and revalued at fair value. This resulted in a gain of USD1,223 million, which is included in equity as a non-distributable reserve.

The realisation of gains from Puma Energy in this way validates Trafigura's strategy of investing in industrial and logistical assets to support its trading business and generate new revenue streams. It also demonstrates Trafigura's rigorous approach to managing its portfolio of asset investments. We use capital in a disciplined manner, releasing value when the opportunity arises and recycling capital into new projects with a view to creating further profitable growth.

Puma Energy, meanwhile, is able to fund itself as a rapidly growing, standalone company with independent balance-sheet and management. Trafigura intends to remain the largest shareholder in Puma Energy and will continue to work closely with Puma Energy, with all contracts in place on an arm's length basis.

ASSETS

As at 30 September 2013, total assets amounted to USD40,027 million, representing an increase of 8 percent from the same date in 2012 when total assets stood at USD36,898 million. Fixed and non-current assets grew by 44 percent from their 2012 level to USD7,778 million as Trafigura continued its fixed asset investment programme. Of this total USD1.5 billion was accounted for by a major prepayment transaction with Rosneft, marking Trafigura's opening of a new trading operation in Russia. During the year the Group made a number of significant investments, including the expansion of a significant oil storage terminal and dock in Corpus Christi, Texas; our Impala subsidiary's construction of a new coal export terminal at Burnside, Louisiana and its ongoing establishment of an inland port and barge-based transportation system on the Magdalena River in Colombia; our Mining Group's expansion of the Mina Aguas Teñidas (MATSA) mining and processing operation in Spain; and Puma Energy's acquisition of a number of fuel distribution companies in Australia, making it the country's largest independent fuel retailer.

We expect these and other investments to generate significant cash flows over 2014 and subsequent years, creating enhanced access to trading flows and a pipeline of stored value on the balance sheet which the Group can realise from time to time.

Current assets grew to USD32,249 million, representing a 2 percent increase on the previous year. Inventories were USD7,856 million, down from USD9,629 million. In line with Trafigura's risk policies, all stock was either pre-sold or hedged at all times throughout the year. Short-term prepayments (recorded as current assets) increased by 78 percent to USD1,144 million, reflecting an increased number of prepayment transactions during the year. Cash and cash equivalents rose to USD3,736 million from USD3,334 million in 2012. Net working capital stood at USD3,966 million, compared to USD3,981 million a year earlier.

1. PUBLIC RATINGS

Trafigura does not hold a public rating and does not seek to obtain one.

There are a number of reasons for this, including the fact that Trafigura's strategy has always been to obtain funding from stakeholders who understand its business model, rather than make investment decisions on the basis of a rating. In addition, holding a rating could cause Trafigura to take more short-term focused decisions in order to maintain a particular rating level. This would conflict with the Group's focus on long-term value creation and maintenance of a strong balance sheet.

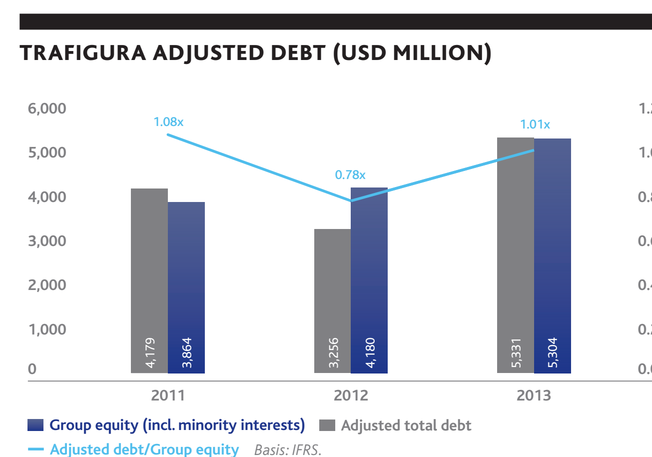
Trafigura has been highly successful in securing funding without a public rating and has access to over USD42 billion as at 30 September 2013 in credit facilities through various funding sources. Financial discipline is inherent to Trafigura's business and finance model due to its reliance on debt markets for capital and liquidity. Trafigura's significant expansion of its sources of financing over the years has been achieved on the basis of the Group maintaining an acceptable and sustainable credit standing, consistent with an investment grade profile. The Group's financial discipline is reinforced by the financial covenants provided to our unsecured lenders and is underlined by the strong support we receive from our banking group and investors.

Trafigura office, Geneva.

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Shareholders' equity reached USD5,040 million as of 30 September, 2013, compared to USD3,311 million at the same time in 2012. This demonstrates the significant strengthening of our balance sheet as a result of the Puma Energy deconsolidation, and also reflects the contribution from the USD500 million Perpetual Subordinated Bond issued in Singapore in April which qualifies as equity. Current liabilities and short-term bank borrowings were broadly in line with the 2012 figure at USD28,283 million compared to USD27,510 million.

The ratio of adjusted net debt to Group equity stood at 1.01 as of 30 September 2013 (2012: 0.78): (see below for more detailed explanation of this metric). This reflects the fact that our adjusted total debt (total debt minus cash minus readily marketable inventories minus securitisation minus non-recourse portion of loans to third-parties) rose by more than our Group equity during the year. We continue to maintain a disciplined approach to leverage, with the aim of ensuring that our ratio of adjusted debt to Group equity does not rise significantly above 1 on a long-term basis.



CASH FLOW

Operating cash flow before working capital changes was USD1,711 million (2012: USD1,583 million). Trafigura believes its financial performance is best assessed on the basis of operating cash flow before working capital changes as the level of working capital is predominantly driven by prevailing commodity prices and price variations are financed under the Group's self-liquidating finance lines. Cash generated from operating activities after working capital changes was USD2,210 million (2012: USD1,875 million). Investing activities show a net outflow of USD4,033 million compared to a net outflow of USD1,790 million in 2012. This reflects the Group's continuing strategic investment policy as well as the prepayment transaction with Rosneft. Net cash from financing activities increased to USD2,794 million compared to USD823 million in 2012. The overall balance of cash and cash equivalents was USD3,736 million, an increase of USD402 million compared to balance at the end of the previous year.

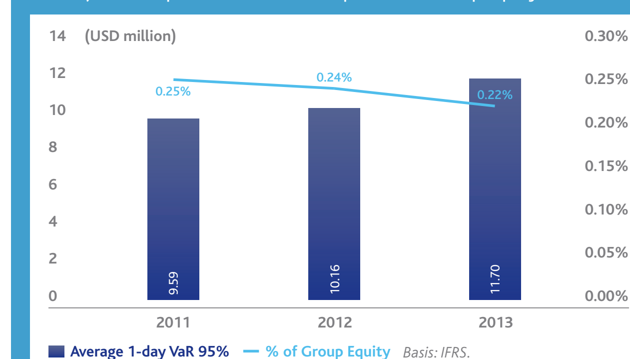
2. TRAFIGURA DEBT AND CAPITAL MARKET ISSUANCES

In recent years, Trafigura has increasingly sought financing outside of the traditional commodity trade finance loan markets in order to diversify funding sources, but also to lengthen our maturity profile, particularly given our focus on matching assets with liabilities. In the financial year 2013, Trafigura has completed a number of successful transactions in the debt capital markets (both in public and private formats). These have included Trafigura's third issuance on the US Private Placement market, when USD145 million of 5, 7 and 10 year notes were placed, demonstrating our recurring access to US investors. This was followed in April 2013 by the issuance of a perpetual subordinated resettable bond listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange. The bond was significantly oversubscribed (c. 5x) and issuance was upsized from an initial launch amount of USD300 million to a final transaction size of USD500 million.

In June, Trafigura AG issued a long term bond to support the further development of the Impala Burnside Terminal in the US and later in the year, in July, Trafigura returned to the euro debt capital markets with a private EUR200 million (USD257 million) Eurobond.

3. VALUE AT RISK

The Value at Risk (VaR) metric is one of the various risk management tools Trafigura uses to monitor and limit its market risk exposure in relation to its speculative positions (see also note 28). During 2013, average 95 percent one day VaR for derivative positions was USD11.7 million (2012: USD10.16 million) which represented less than 1 percent of Group equity.



LIQUIDITY

As at 30 September, 2013, the Group had USD 5.9 billion (2012: USD4.9 billion) of committed revolving credit facilities of which USD1.9 billion (2012: USD1.1 billion) remained unutilised. The Group had USD1.2 billion (2012: USD1.5 billion) of immediately (same day) available cash in liquidity funds. The Group had immediate access to available liquidity balances from liquidity funds and corporate facilities in excess of USD3.1 billion (2012: USD2.6 billion).

Langsat Terminal, Malaysia.

Outside Trafigura office, Singapore.

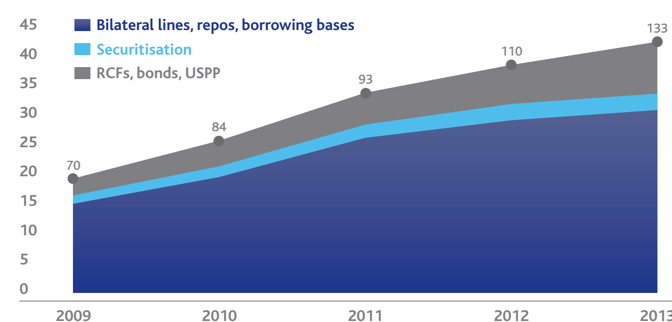
FINANCING

As a privately owned company, Trafigura funds itself primarily from the banking and debt capital markets, relying on a combination of diversified funding sources and strong banking relationships.

For a number of years and throughout various commodity cycles and financial market environments, Trafigura has cemented strong relationships with its lending banks. In the past year, Trafigura has added more than 20 new banks to its banking group which consists, as at 30 September 2013, of more than 130 banks across the world.

During that time, lines have increased from around USD38 billion to USD42.5 billion and Trafigura has been successful in sourcing funding from a number of markets: syndicated bank loans, securitisation markets, US private placements, bond markets and trade finance. Of total current lines of USD42.5 billion, we have USD13.4 billion of headroom or excess liquidity to ensure resilience in all market conditions.

DEVELOPMENT OF LINES (USD BILLION)



4. SHAREHOLDER STRUCTURE

Trafigura is exclusively owned by around 700 employees and its management, who are therefore focused on the long-term success of the business, promoting management depth and stability, and encouraging prudent risk management. The decision as to which employees may become shareholders is discretionary based upon management's evaluation of the individual's performance, seniority and future potential.

Trafigura has continuously built up its shareholders' equity since inception in 1993 and the Group retains profits to further increase its capital base. No dividend or profit distribution is paid other than through share buy-backs. Any share buy-backs are discretionary and each buy-back can be deferred indefinitely subject to sufficient liquidity being available/compliance with financial covenants.

A key reason for Trafigura's leading competitive position is its access to capital and liquidity. The strength of Trafigura's liquidity and access to capital is derived from its unique financing model which is based on three main pillars:

i. Short-Term Transactional Facilities

Trafigura's day-to-day trading is predominantly financed through uncommitted, secured bilateral trade finance lines provided by specialist banks to finance a specific trade flow from producer to consumer. These short-term bank lines are self-liquidating: as cash from receivables is obtained, the line is repaid. Bilateral trade finance lines allow the Group to mark-to-market the value of the lines to the value of the underlying physical assets on a weekly basis. In the case of rising commodity prices, the line would be adjusted to reflect the higher value of the underlying physical asset (and vice versa if commodity prices were to fall). The mark-to-market is performed weekly (or intra-weekly at times of extreme volatility) and provides a reliable source of liquidity in addition to corporate credit facilities.

ii. Securitisation

Trafigura's securitisation programme enables the Group to fund its receivables once an invoice has been issued and all of Trafigura's obligations under the contract have been performed. The securitisation of Trafigura's receivables shortens the working capital cycle and accelerates the rotation of existing credit lines, as loans are repaid faster with the programme proceeds upon the sale of the receivables. This enables Trafigura to grow its existing activities and develop new businesses.

iii. Corporate Credit Facilities and Capital Markets Issuance (see also call-out box No.2)

Liquidity requirements outside of day-to-day trading activities are financed by committed corporate credit facilities including Trafigura's revolving credit and term loan facilities.

LEVERAGE AND ADJUSTED DEBT

As a physical trading group, Trafigura relies on a specific funding model. As a result, one cannot apply the same financial analysis framework as for other, more typical industrial companies. Financial leverage must be considered after the retreatment of some specific balance sheet items (e.g. transactional finance, securitisation) resulting in the use of adjusted debt as an overall leverage metric.

> The strength of Trafigura's liquidity and access to capital is derived from its unique financing model.

The adjusted debt metric represents Trafigura's total long and short-term debt less cash, readily marketable inventory and debt related to Trafigura's securitisation programme. This metric is a better measure of the Group's financial leverage and enables a better understanding of the balance sheet. In particular, the following adjustments need to be made:

- The securitisation programme should be taken out on the basis it is an entirely distinct legal entity from Trafigura with no recourse to the Group and is only consolidated into the financial statements in accordance with the Group's accounting rules.
- Cash and short-term deposits should be deducted from debt.
- Presold or hedged stock should be deducted from debt. This reflects the great liquidity of the stock and the ease at which this could be converted to cash. As previously described, Trafigura's policy is to have 100 percent of stock hedged at all times.
- The portion of debt provided to third parties which is non-recourse to Trafigura should be deducted from debt.

OUTLOOK

In the coming year, the Trafigura Group will continue to pursue its strategy of growing trading volumes in its two core trading divisions and of investing in industrial and infrastructural assets that create synergies with trading and generate additional revenues in their own right. Investments made during 2013 and in prior years will help generate volume growth and strengthen gross profits. We will also continue to focus on improving productivity and efficiency across the organisation to realise the benefits of increased scale without unduly inflating our staff headcount or cost base. In particular we are accelerating the introduction of an integrated IT platform for trading which will generate further tangible improvements in our management of operations, finance and risk. We will also continue to pursue a diversified financing strategy, capitalising on the opportunities created by Trafigura's broader appeal to lenders and investors through increased disclosure.

OUR BUSINESS MODEL CREATES *VALUE*...

We perform a straightforward economic role. We identify and act on imbalances between supply and demand. We achieve that by moving physical commodities from places where they are plentiful to where they are required.

WHAT WE DO

WHAT MAKES US DISTINCTIVE

FOCUS

- We focus single-mindedly on physical trade to deliver increased value for our customers.
- We're constantly refining our structure and processes.
- We invest in assets that can extend our trading capabilities.
- We are always developing our trading expertise and market awareness.

COMMITMENT

- Our managers are significant stakeholders in the business. That makes it personal.
- We're here for the long term. We invest heavily in infrastructure and logistics to make trading more efficient.
- We engage and adapt. We listen closely to our customers to match their requirements more precisely. We're constantly looking to improve our services in response to changing circumstances.

GLOBAL RESOURCES

We create better opportunities for trade through:

- Our extensive global network.
- State-of-the-art infrastructure and logistics.
- Advanced IT systems.
- World-class risk management.

The focus, commitment and resources at Trafigura combine to create an alert, agile and responsive organisation that is continually refining its approach.

HOW WE CREATE VALUE

1 WITH EXCELLENT SERVICES THAT BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN PRODUCERS AND END-USERS

- We tailor our services according to the precise needs of our customers.
- We source economically vital commodities and fuels in a wide range of locations.
- We deliver specific quantities and grades of commodity exactly when and where required.

2 BY BUILDING NEW LOGISTICS AND INFRASTRUCTURE SO THAT SUPPLY CAN MEET DEMAND

- If the infrastructure isn't there we build it ourselves.
- We invest in transportation, storage facilities, ports and terminals.
- We buy, lease and charter vessels.

3 BY DEVELOPING EFFICIENT MARKETS

- We improve market efficiency by extending access and injecting innovation.
- We promote economic integration and international competitiveness.

4 THROUGH OUR FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND RESILIENCE

- We are a reliable trading partner.
- We manage market and operational risks effectively.
- We trade in large amounts and benefit from economies of scale.
- We conduct multiple projects simultaneously.
- We build infrastructure and logistics across the world.
- We support customers by financing production.

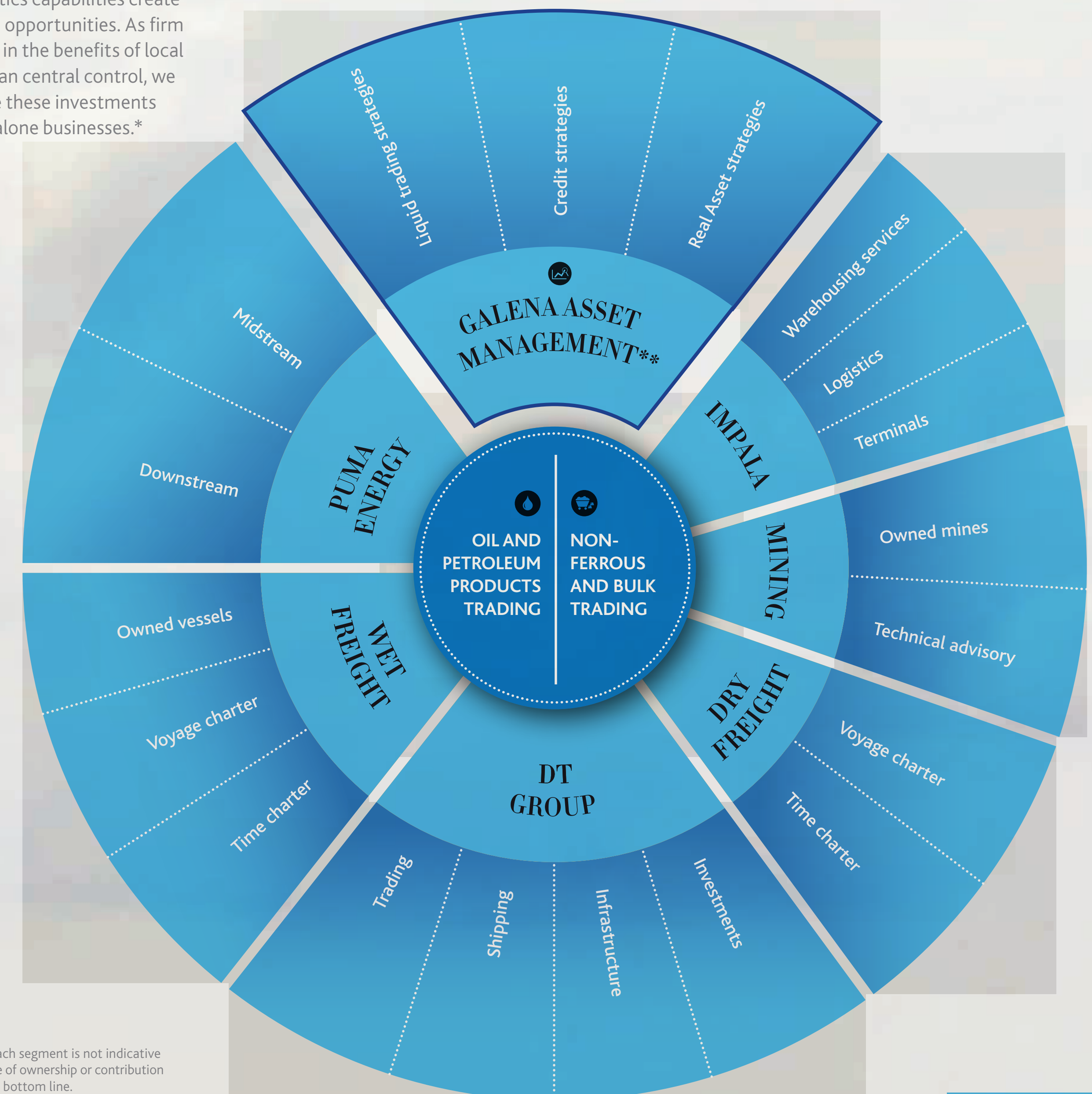
5 BY DRIVING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

- International trade drives growth and generates wealth in the global economy.
- We create jobs and promote industrialisation in local economies.
- We subscribe to international health, safety, environmental and employment standards.
- Wherever we operate, we forge links with local communities and contribute positively to society.

...OUR STRUCTURE DELIVERS IT

Trafigura's core business is physical trading and logistics. Our assets and investments complement and enhance this activity. The chart below graphically represents the centrality of trading to our approach.

Strategic investments in storage and logistics capabilities create arbitrage opportunities. As firm believers in the benefits of local rather than central control, we structure these investments as standalone businesses.*



* The size of each segment is not indicative of percentage of ownership or contribution to Trafigura's bottom line.

**Galena Asset Management's teams operate wholly independently of Trafigura, but benefit from the Group's insights into global supply and demand.

Go to p20 to for the Performance Review

OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TRADING

Trafigura is one of the world's largest independent traders by volume of oil and petroleum products. We extended our product range during 2012-13 and have been expanding volumes steadily. By the end of the year the division was trading over 2.4 million barrels daily.

KEY FACTS

HEAD OF DIVISION
Jose Larocca

MARKET OVERVIEW
We operate in a fragmented market where no single company has a dominant position. Trafigura is one of the few oil and petroleum products traders with global presence and comprehensive coverage of all major markets.

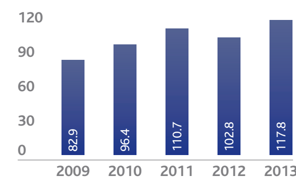
KEY REGIONAL OFFICES
Beijing, Calgary, Geneva, Houston, Johannesburg, Montevideo, Moscow, Mumbai and Singapore.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

76%
Contribution to global turnover
(2012: 76 percent)

117.8mmt
Total volume traded
(2012: 102.8mmt)

OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TOTAL VOLUME TRADED (MMT)



Oil and Petroleum Products traded, 2013	2013	2012
Aromatics and petrochemicals	1.3	0.3
Biodiesel	1.1	0.7
Bitumen	0.5	0.3
Condensates	1.8	1.1
Crude oil	40.7	38.7
Fuel oil	15.0	17.8
Gasoline	20.3	18.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	1.7	1.3
Middle distillates	26.7	17.0
Naphtha	8.7	7.0
Total	117.8	102.8

Trafigura combines in-depth market knowledge, operational expertise, global infrastructure and advanced logistics to provide oil and petroleum products to meet specific customer needs. Our global trading teams are based in Geneva, Houston, Montevideo and Singapore and are supported at offices in Beijing, Calgary, Johannesburg, Moscow and Mumbai.

Our wet freight desk is active in both spot and term markets. It concluded over 1,600 fixtures this year. At any given time it has a fleet of around 50 tankers on time charter, for anything between three months and five years.

CRUDE

The crude trading desk had a successful year. The bench traded increased volumes and boosted profitability as the global operation responded decisively to shifting dynamics in the crude oil markets.

The development of shale oil fields has fundamentally altered the direction of trade flows in North America and beyond. The sheer pace of change over the past three years has surprised many market participants.

Trafigura's investment in the Texas Dock and Rail (TDR) oil products storage and dock facility at Corpus Christi in the US anticipated this shift. We saw a dramatic increase in throughput during the course of the year, with volumes tripling across 2013.

It was the year of the pipeline in the US. With shale oil production increasing rapidly imports declined dramatically. Falling US inventories moved the benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) contract into backwardation. Brent was also generally backwardated, largely as a result of supply constraints and disruptions in the Middle East.

Backwardated markets have made tankage less productive, but the accompanying volatility also brought trading opportunities for our agile, globally-focused trading team.

We focused on movements in trading differentials and responded globally. As the opportunities for trading into the Gulf Coast diminished we stepped up our business in the Far East, Northwest Europe and the Mediterranean.

As the balance between light-sweet and heavy-sour grade demand has shifted, crude differentials have become more volatile. East Siberia-Pacific Ocean (ESPO) crude traded at record high differentials this year and grades such as Urals performed well. Changes in the Canadian versus WTI differential created profitable opportunities, which were, in turn, reflected by strong performance at our Canadian operation.

Responding swiftly to new trading dynamics has been a key achievement this year for Trafigura's crude team.

GASOLINE

With one of the world's most active gasoline trading desks, Trafigura has scope to react globally to shifting patterns of trade.

There was considerable volatility in gasoline during the year under review. Despite tough market conditions we were able to grow trading volumes.

Increased shale production had a big impact this year. Gulf Coast refineries are now exporting cheap gasoline to West Africa and we are well positioned to benefit. We have strong relationships with US refineries and good export logistics.

Volatility in Renewable Identification Number (RIN) prices had an extremely destabilising effect on US gasoline prices. Gasoline and diesel producers are required to submit RIN certificates to conform to US biofuel blending legislation. Limited supply of these certificates pushed RIN prices higher, giving US refineries a powerful additional incentive to increase exports. For market participants with long-term contracts in US-grade physical cargo, it became extremely difficult to hedge forward prices.

For us, there were both positive and negative effects, but the additional uncertainty made for a challenging market environment. We are renegotiating long-term contracts to strip out RIN sensitivity. We have also recruited a dedicated RIN trader to manage this risk effectively going forward.

The loss of West African markets dealt a serious blow to the European refineries. Their traditional West-East trade routes are also in jeopardy, with new refineries opening in Saudi Arabia and in Asia. We have strengthened our Asian presence in anticipation of this changed dynamic.

FUEL OIL

Currently, around 40 percent of global fuel oil demand is for bunkers, 20 percent for power generation and the remainder for refinery feedstocks.

The market for fuel oil faced strong headwinds during 2013. When global GDP growth suffers, as it did this year, fuel oil demand tends to fall. Added to that, long-term trends are reducing demand for bunkers and power generation.

The regulatory environment for bunkers is getting tougher. European legislation had already set a 1 percent sulphur limit. The US has now adopted a similar stance. Other countries have announced they will follow suit next year and the long-term trend is downward: Europe and others will require 0.1 percent sulphur by 2015. At that point, many bunkers will be supplied with distillates instead of fuel oil.

High fuel oil prices are already incentivising ship owners to manage their fleets more efficiently. They are running vessels at slower speeds and selecting routes more cautiously. Some are fitting newer engines, which run more economically and burn heavier grades.

In the power generation space, there is a move towards LPG and LNG, and cleaner coal grades. Trafigura is working closely with power generation customers to help them transition to LPG and other fuels.

These and other factors exerted strong downward pressure during the year. Fuel oil bunker demand was down 20 percent or more in some regions.

In a difficult market, the global fuel oil team is capturing value by providing blends with components from different areas to fit specific categories of demand. It is focusing more on feedstock uses. It aims to source new feedstocks in new locations and transport them to meet changing customer demand, so generating new flows to new places.

The team has access to notable storage in multiple locations. It is sourcing heavier grades in Northern Europe and the Americas, and shipping these to blend with components in the Far East.

It has consolidated its customer base on the West and East African trade routes, where it is already the market leader, to deliver bunkers more efficiently.

MIDDLE DISTILLATES

Growth in US shale production has turned the distillates market on its head. Very rapidly, the US has gone from being a net importer to becoming the world's biggest exporter of distillates.

Access to cheap crude has allowed US refiners to earn good margins this year. High RIN prices have given them a strong incentive to move into export markets.

Alongside additional US production, the market is adjusting to the start-up of new refineries in the Arabian Gulf. In a few short months the market is flipping from being short of diesel to a state of structural oversupply. European refiners are already struggling to compete. The most uneconomic are likely to be forced to shut down.

The distillates desk navigated these volatile conditions effectively. Our well-integrated teams have been able to shift trading style and focus in line with changing market conditions. Key to their success is their ability to coordinate their activities globally. Traders across the globe liaise on a 24-hour basis. They align flows, positions and exposures to ensure efficient sourcing and supply to our customers.

The continuing move away from sulphur is an important trend in our markets. The world as a whole is on a path to dieselisation. We are adapting our trading in line with end-user requirements.

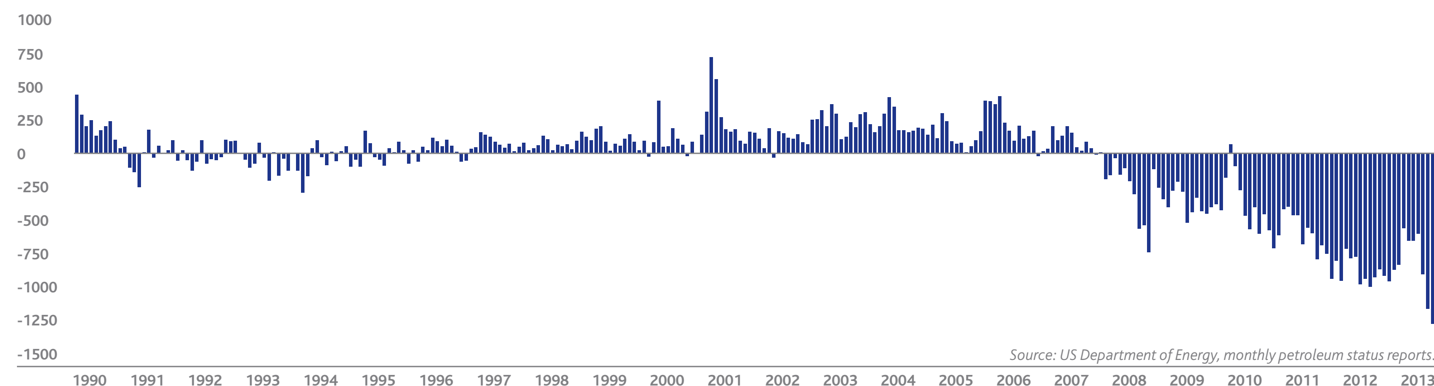
The distillates desk navigated these volatile conditions effectively. Our well-integrated teams have been able to shift trading style and focus in line with changing market conditions.

For now, demand for high sulphur distillate remains robust, especially in emerging markets. We continue to have one of the strongest high sulphur gas-oil books. We meet demand around Asia and trade both inter-regional flows as well as natural flows from the East into Africa, Europe and Latin America.

We have restructured our diesel trading team over the last 18 months and strengthened our US presence in anticipation of changing diesel flows. We are now positioned as a prime mover of oil from the US into Europe. We have also added a dedicated global trading team to trade jet.

Looking ahead, the distillates desk will continue to adapt in line with changing markets. A key focus for the diesel team will be ensuring that we have efficient logistics in place in those regions where lost refining capacity creates extra supply.

NET DISTILLATE IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM IMPORTER TO EXPORTER



NAPHTHA

Increasing shale gas production had a major impact on naphtha this year. The US has traditionally imported naphtha for gasoline production and blending purposes. As shale gas production has increased the US is now a naphtha exporter.

Our team is one of the most active independent traders in this new market and one of the few with a US export facility. We are developing trade flows to Europe, the Far East and South America.

Traditionally, Japan, Korea and Taiwan have been the main centres for petrochemical industry demand for naphtha. That began to change this year.

> We focus on long-term relationships and make a point of working as partners with our customers to meet their changing needs.

While naphtha prices continued to rise, shale gas discoveries kept ethane prices low. US petrochemicals using ethane instead of naphtha as a feedstock gained a competitive advantage because of their access to cheap gas. At least for now, this trend looks set to continue.

We focus on long-term relationships and make a point of working as partners with our customers to meet their changing needs. As naphtha gets less popular in the petrochemical industry we are helping them develop the logistics they need for ethane-based production.

Finding long-term homes for naphtha will continue to be a key focus for the desk. We are developing close trading relationships with diverse customer categories.

CONDENSATES

Trafigura is a leading international condensates trader. This year, we established a separate desk to trade condensates.

The desk sources both clean and dirty condensate from oil and gas producers and has term off-take agreements in the Africa, Far East, Middle East, Russia and the former Soviet Union and South America. It has terminals for blending and building or breaking bulk in the Arab Gulf, the Baltic, and the Far East.

We are creating new markets for condensates. Some of our customers previously had no use for this versatile product, but we are finding applications at units such as refineries, splitters, petrochemical plants and power generation facilities.

With expected increased plastics demand, new condensate splitters are coming online across the Far East in 2014. We have taken advantage of this demand to arbitrage in grades that previously stayed within their regions. Further out, volumes will grow as increased gas production brings prices into equilibrium.

AROMATICS AND PETROCHEMICALS

The aromatics desk was established in 2012. We trade aromatics such as Benzene, Toluene, Xylene and their derivatives Styrene Monomer and Paraxylene which are building blocks for the petrochemical industry. We also trade Pyrolysis Gasoline (pygas), which is used as a gasoline component or petrochemical feedstock.

In our first full year of operation we moved cargoes between regions and were active in all local market hubs. Our long-term storage agreements in key locations created arbitrage opportunities and enhanced the flexibility of our services for our trading partners.

We are building up our business by strengthening our relationships with industry. We are negotiating long-term contracts to buy or sell specific aromatics in every region.

This has been a year of change. In the West, the rise in shale gas meant more light feedstocks limiting aromatic production. On the demand side weak downstream conditions restricted export opportunities.

Product flows are shifting East. There has been a major expansion in production in Asia and China and downstream demand is accelerating. As more Asian production projects go operational in 2014, this trend will continue.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)

The LPG desk grew extensively during the year under review. It traded more volume, shipped more tonnage and operated in more countries.

There has been a big change in the market over the past few years. In the past, LPG was considered as a relatively insignificant by-product of the crude refining process, the top 1 to 2 percent of the barrel. With the recent developments in shale gas extractions, LPG is becoming a frontline commodity, crucial to the economics of the process.

Gas producers recognise the importance of LPG and target wet gas reserves to maximise their LPG output, greatly affecting global balances and enabling economies of scale in new regions.

For LPG traders, scale and global presence are critical for sustainable profitability, enabling us to react to market changes and to be efficient in our logistics.

We have been focusing on building global presence and extending our range of clients for a number of years. We are increasingly building and benefiting from synergies in our logistics platform, as well as benefiting from investing in infrastructure to improve logistical turnarounds.

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)

The share of natural gas within the energy mix is increasing year on year. Within that, LNG is growing even faster.

The LNG industry has traditionally required high capital expenditure for producers, consumers and shippers. It has complex logistics and high barriers to entry. This obliges industry players to commit to multi-decade long-term contracts.

However, with the emergence of new buyers and the volatility in supply and demand experienced over the last few years, we have seen an increasing space for Trafigura to add value to the LNG market given its geographical diversification, deep understanding of the customer base around the world, its presence in oil and bulk products and its skillset in risk management and logistics.

> There is an increasing space for Trafigura to add value to the LNG market.

As a result, Trafigura has established a growing presence in this market. We delivered our first cargo early in 2013. By the end of the calendar year we expect to have transported one million tonnes and be the second largest independent LNG trader.

Trafigura's LNG team is based in Geneva, and is supported worldwide. It works closely with the LPG, natural gas and coal desks.

We focus on building solid partnerships. In February 2013, DT Group and Sonaci, the trading arm of Sonangol, announced their intention to work together to explore growth opportunities in the global LNG market.

Looking ahead, our priorities are to deliver on our commitments reliably and professionally, grow our portfolio and focus on new areas of growth, particularly Asia's emerging economies.

BIODIESEL

Worldwide biodiesel production is around 20 million tonnes annually, of which half is traded internationally. Trafigura's biodiesel desk manages around 10 percent of traded volume. In a generally tough market, our ability to adapt to new trading conditions swiftly has been critical.

In the US, the mandated biofuels structure created a challenging environment for energy refiners and importers. Faced with flattening demand and tighter compliance some struggled to source sufficient RINs, which forced prices higher. Biodiesel RINs are a direct substitute for ethanol RINs and the ethanol RIN shortfall pushed biodiesel RIN values and production margins higher. We manage two tolling operations in the US, producing biodiesel from vegetable oil. Higher biodiesel RIN prices and margins benefited this business.

Trafigura's Shipping and Chartering team shipped over 60mmt of wet cargo in 2013. Volumes included both internal and external usage as well as tonnes 're-let' to other owners/operators.

In Europe market conditions were more challenging. The EU launched duty investigations for the subsidisation of imported biodiesel from Argentina and Indonesia, which culminated in an agreement to impose punitive duties. Provisional duties during the investigation created uncertainty in arbitrage opportunities and restricted our ability to trade these products prudently.

Expected increases in vegetable oil production and biodiesel processing capacity will increasingly link prices to petroleum, creating new flows and new opportunities.

BITUMEN

Bitumen is a relatively old-fashioned market, with few risk management tools available. Around 85 percent of the product is used for building roads, the remaining 15 percent for construction.

Bitumen is the least valuable part of the oil barrel, but it has high logistics costs. The product has to be transported in specialist vessels and stored in purpose-built tanks that maintain temperatures at 150 degrees centigrade.

Trafigura has been building its bitumen book with a strong, logistics-based offering. It is investing in the latest shipping, terminals and storage.

Fundamentally, bitumen is a retail business, with bigger margins at the point of use. Trafigura works closely with Puma Energy and DT Group which both have strong distribution networks.

Our first ship entered service in January 2013 and we now have six vessels dedicated to bitumen. We supply DT in Angola and Puma Energy terminals in Guatemala, Puerto Rico, Spain and Vietnam. Next year, Puma Energy will open a major storage centre in Mozambique and at the Langsat terminal in Malaysia.

Supply conditions will remain tight for the foreseeable future. Many refineries are switching to lighter crudes that contain less bitumen. On the demand side, there is tremendous potential as road construction and maintenance programmes grow with an improving global economic outlook.

CREATING VALUE
IN CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Barrels per day estimated production at Eagle Ford
+1.8m

Planned total CAPEX by Trafigura
+$850m

Barrels of planned storage capacity at Corpus Christi facilities
+3.6m

UNITED STATES

A STRONG US PRESENCE

EXCELLENT SERVICES AND FACILITIES THAT BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN PRODUCERS AND END-USERS

Trafigura's Corpus Christi terminal puts the company at the centre of the action in the world's largest, most dynamic, energy market. Trafigura had modest expectations when it originally invested in Texas Dock & Rail (TDR). Just two years on, thanks to the shale revolution, Corpus is one of the company's most important strategic assets. It is a classic case of being in the right place at the right time – but it would never have happened without Trafigura's agility, eye for opportunity and appetite for innovation.

MAXIMISING OPPORTUNITIES

DEVELOPING EFFICIENT MARKETS

Soon after taking over the terminal, Trafigura assigned its trading teams with the task of developing innovative new uses for the facility. It didn't take long. The nearby Eagle Ford shale field is expanding rapidly and domestic naphtha was plentiful and cheap. Naphtha traders suggested a pipeline. The LPG desk is building market share with cheap butane and propane from Texas. In the US market Trafigura is becoming known as an important exporter of naphtha and other products – a big change in profile that is set to develop further.

EXTENDING THE FOOTPRINT

BUILDING NEW LOGISTICS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The terminal is expanding rapidly. Since 2012, the company has acquired additional acreage in Corpus Christi. The new sites will process Eagle Ford crude into various oil and petroleum products and will provide storage capacity that will exceed 3.6 million barrels.

OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

PUMA ENERGY

Puma Energy is a global oil products distribution company backed by strong infrastructure resources. It has substantial operations in Latin America, Africa, Northern Europe, Australia and Asia Pacific. It is highly diversified geographically and by business lines.

KEY FACTS

CEO, PUMA ENERGY
Pierre Eladari

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS*

14.4m m^3
Sales volumes
(2012: 8.4 million m^3)

22.2m m^3
Throughput volumes
(2012: 22.6 million m^3)

4.6m m^3
Storage capacity
(2012: 4.5 million m^3)

MARKET OVERVIEW

Puma Energy is a leading independent global fuel company focusing on downstream energy distribution. Puma Energy operates in a fragmented global market with diverse national characteristics. Internationally, Puma Energy competes with the oil majors. In specific territories, State oil companies or independent local operators may be its biggest competitors.

62
Terminals
(2012: 46)

+1,500
Service stations
(2012: +1,300)

*All figures estimated as of September 30, 2013. Puma Energy's financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

Puma Energy has built a successful global business by keeping things simple. The company invests where growing oil consumption is underserved by existing infrastructure. It delivers product when and where needed, and invests in storage, supply systems and people.

Puma Energy is now operating as a fully independent entity with Trafigura as its largest shareholder. The company continued to benefit from synergies with Trafigura and its access to global fuel markets. Puma Energy also gained from minority shareholder Sonangol's strong financial and industrial backing and, over the course of the year, benefited from a USD500 million capital contribution from the company as part of a capital increase. As a result of this and of a sale of its own shares, Trafigura allowed its stake to be diluted to 49 percent from 62 percent.

GROWING ORGANICALLY AND THROUGH ACQUISITION

The business continued to grow its operations both organically and through acquisition. At September 2013, Puma's full year revenue (ending 31 December) is expected to reach over USD13.0 billion, up from USD8.5 billion at the end of December, 2012.

Puma Energy consistently incorporated new businesses into its portfolio. This has been achieved in existing markets, in Central America, Africa and Southern Africa, as well as in new markets, such as Indonesia, which the company entered in 2012. Puma Energy has been able to do this through improved productivity, efficiency and continuous improvements in customer service.

BUILDING INDEPENDENT FUEL DISTRIBUTION IN AUSTRALIA

In a few weeks at the start of 2013 Puma Energy went from a zero base to Australia's largest independent fuel retailer and a major wholesale distributor. The company acquired Ausfuel, Neumann Petroleum and Central Combined Group in quick succession and gained over 270 service stations, 16 fuel depots and a seaborne terminal in Brisbane.

These acquisitions were carefully planned. Puma Energy had been monitoring the Australian market for many months and in fact had already begun construction of a new terminal at the Port of Mackay in December 2012.

A GLOBAL RETAIL NETWORK

Puma Energy now sells fuel through over 1,500 retail sites in the Americas, Africa and Australia. In the past, the company was known for its successes in emerging economies, but today its largest retail networks are in fast-growing, developed economies.

In both Australia and Puerto Rico, Puma Energy's future success will rest on its ability to drive down costs and secure supply for clients who demand exceptional service.

GLOBAL HUB TERMINALS AND REGIONAL STORAGE

Strategically located terminals provide the backbone for Puma Energy's fuel distribution businesses.

The company's Bayamón terminal in Puerto Rico serves the US, Caribbean and Central American markets. It will become fully operational during 2014 but is already running at 80 percent capacity.

Puma Energy operates terminals in the Jebel Ali Free Zone in the UAE and off the Southern coast of Malaysia, at the epicentre of global trade routes.

Puma Energy has strong midstream capabilities in Estonia, at the Sillamäe and Paldiski terminals. Notable ongoing investment here has grown throughput of light oils, shale oil, petrochemicals, LPG, gasoline and aviation fuels. Its integrated operating model has radically improved performance and has been successfully replicated globally.

An extensive network of regional facilities supplements the hub terminals. This year the company completed a new 100,000 m^3 storage terminal in Walvis Bay, Namibia. Puma Energy has expanded operations in Tanzania and in Mozambique and it is currently constructing a new terminal at Mackay, in Northeast Australia, to support its businesses there.

PRODUCT DIVERSIFICATION

Business lines and retail customers around the world trust Puma Energy to deliver high-quality fuels safely, reliably and at a fair price.

Puma Energy has extensive B2B distribution networks. The company has contracts with oil majors and leading oil traders and Puma Energy works closely with multi-national businesses such as Castel Group and Coca-Cola. In Northern Europe, Gazprom is an important storage customer.

Puma Energy's fuel delivery services support economic development and national infrastructure programmes. The company supplies mining businesses. Multi-national construction companies, like Odebrecht, rely on Puma Energy fuels in multiple territories. Puma Energy is the exclusive fuel supplier to the Panama Canal Authority for the Panama Canal expansion programme. It has long-term contracts with large power generation companies around the world.

Puma Energy's acquisition of Caltex Australia's bitumen business at the end of the financial year confirmed the company's status as a leading global bitumen distributor. Puma Energy already had bitumen facilities in Angola, Central America and Vietnam. Another facility will be operational in Puerto Rico by 2014. The company is building on Trafigura's strengths as a bitumen supplier and achieving valuable synergies through its shared access to global markets.

Puma Energy's aviation business continued to grow. Puma Energy Aviation International now has operations in 27 airports in 11 countries. It services major international carriers, such as Delta, Air France/KLM, Emirates and DHL. Puma Energy provided fuelling services to the US Air Force and to the White House in 2013 by refuelling both Air Force One and Air Force Two.

In lubricants, Puma Energy is now the world's largest distributor of Castrol products. The company's long-term agreement in Africa gave Puma Energy exclusive rights to market Castrol products in multiple territories. The success of this relationship led to a new long-term contract covering the Americas.

A MATURE, GLOBAL BUSINESS

As the company has grown Puma Energy has introduced more structured management. The company has created a network of regional offices, with Puerto Rico serving the Americas, Tallinn covering Europe, Johannesburg managing Africa and Singapore, Puma Energy's global headquarters, in charge of Asia-Pacific.

Puma Energy is maximising its investment in systems. Strong logistics, IT and knowledge sharing underpin the regional network. The company's storage facilities operate an advanced terminal management system monitoring volumes and product flows 24/7.

Puma Energy continued to invest in raising the quality of its infrastructural assets over 2013. Eighty percent of its terminals now hold ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certification.

Puma Energy is also investing in talent. The company's training programmes ensure Puma Energy people achieve high standards and are empowered to excel. Puma Energy's recently announced four-year partnership with major European business school HEC will grow its skills base and develop global competency in the energy sector.

LOOKING AHEAD

In 2014, Puma Energy will continue to consolidate its position as a global, responsible business while maintaining the dynamic, creative culture that has always underpinned its growth.

IMPROVING STANDARDS IN PUERTO RICO

The Bayamón oil storage terminal in Puerto Rico is just 15 miles from the capital San Juan. In October 2009, when it was owned by Caribbean Petroleum Corp. (Capeco), a huge explosion created a fire that burned for four days. Over 1,500 people were evacuated. There were catastrophic consequences for local wildlife and the environment.

Two years later, following the sale of Capeco's assets to Puma Energy in the Bankruptcy Court of Delaware, Puma Energy announced plans to reactivate the terminal following solid assurances to the local community and regulators.

Puma Energy signed four key agreements with federal and local environment agencies including the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Puerto Rico's Environmental Quality Board (EQB). The complex clean-up operation that followed resulted in the removal and disposal of sizeable volumes of solid non-hazardous waste, along with hundreds of tonnes of hazardous waste, contaminated soil and fuel residue from both the Capeco facility as well as from gas stations, acquired by Puma Energy from Capeco. To date Puma Energy has removed contaminated soil and fuel residue from 20 gas stations and conducted environmental investigations at approximately 103 sites.

Puma Energy introduced higher specifications at the terminal. It fitted tanks with improved bund walls and installed real-time monitoring systems. The company also installed automated tank valve and pump controls (SCADA) which ensure operations are carried out correctly as well as alarm systems that ensure that valves and pumps operate appropriately in emergency situations. The company also improved underground storage tanks at gas stations previously controlled by CAPECO, carried out leak tests and installed EPA-recommended upgrades and a raft of additional safety and spill-prevention measures.

Overall, Puma Energy removed and treated appropriately 230,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste, 1,055 tonnes of asbestos, 1,310 tonnes of hazardous waste and have recycled 15,000 tonnes of scrap metal.

Today, the petroleum storage and distribution facility, and nearly all of the underground storage tanks at gas stations, are fast reaching full compliance. The facility was operating at approximately 85 percent capacity by the close of 2013 and will be at full capacity by early 2014.

Australian road network
900,000km

Puma Energy operated service stations in Australia
+270

New Puma Energy employees in Australia
+1,000

AUSTRALIA

ENTERING NEW *TERRITORIES*

FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND RESILIENCE

In a few short weeks in 2013, Puma Energy moved decisively to shake up the established order in the Australian fuel market. A series of finely judged acquisitions created the country's largest independent fuel operator. Ausfuel Gull, Neumann Petroleum, Matilda and CCG were already strong, well-run businesses. They will only get stronger within Puma Energy. They have joined a dynamic, global organisation with ready access to international energy markets.

RISING TO THE *CHALLENGE*

DEVELOPING EFFICIENT MARKETS

The opportunities are immense. Australia has a thriving natural resources sector. It has the world's third highest fuel consumption and second highest car ownership rate per capita. There are over 300 airports and 900,000 kilometres of road. Puma Energy knows what it takes to get fuel to remote, rural regions. It already transports over a billion litres of fuel products every year. It is forging a national independent network that connects with local needs. It will be a reliable partner for Australian industry.

VERTICALLY INTEGRATED SERVICES

BUILDING NEW LOGISTICS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Since entering the country there has been no let up. Puma Energy now has over 270 retail sites. Its 1,000 plus employees across Australia deliver a comprehensive commercial, retail, distribution, transport and storage organisation. In October 2013, Puma Energy announced its acquisition of Caltex Bitumen. Construction of a major new storage facility is almost complete. The Mackay Port terminal will be operational in early 2014.

OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

DT GROUP

DT Group is a joint venture between Trafigura and Cochan, based in Singapore. It applies local and specialist knowledge to selected markets and operates through a network of international subsidiaries. The Group is also active in Central America, Singapore, Switzerland and South Africa. Its interests span trading, shipping infrastructure, asset management, logistics and mining. DT has offices in Geneva, Johannesburg, Luanda and Singapore.

KEY FACTS

CEO, DT GROUP
Mariano Marcondes Ferraz

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

585
People employed globally

6
Owned vessels

MARKET OVERVIEW

African economies are rebounding strongly after several years of slower growth following the global financial crisis. An ambitious public expenditure programme in DT's countries of operation is encouraging economic diversification and reducing reliance on oil and gas.

$2bn
Assets under management (2012: USD1.7 billion)

$5.7bn
Sales revenue (2012: USD6.1 billion)

ANGOFRET

Angofret is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the DT Group. The company is currently building four new multi-functional logistics platforms along the Caminho de Ferro de Benguela (CFB) railway line. The CFB railway is one of the most important railway routes in Angola. It will substantially transform trading opportunities within the region. Angofret's platforms will be positioned between Lobito, on the Atlantic coast, and Luau, at the border of Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Its platforms at Catumbela, Huambo, Luena and Luau will include container stacking facilities and modern technology for handling supplies and merchandise. The platforms will play a critical role in increasing the efficiency of Angola's railway system.

Ana Nzinga vessel, DT Bunkering operations, Angola.

DT TRADING

DTS Refining and DTS Commercial are the trading arms for several commercial activities of the DT Group. It trades crude, fuel oil, gasoline, jet, naphtha, gas oil, bunker, LPG and bitumen.

AEMR

AEMR is a mining company owned by DT Group (60 percent), the Angolan Government through Ferrangol (30 percent) and Genius Mineira (10 percent). The company intends to play a leading role in the development of the domestic iron, manganese and steel-making industry. The project encompasses plant processing, logistics and port facilities.

Over the course of 2013 DT Group placed the AEMR project on stand-by while the Angolan Government continued to upgrade energy, water and transportation infrastructure including railways, ports and roads in support of the project.

DT SHIPPING

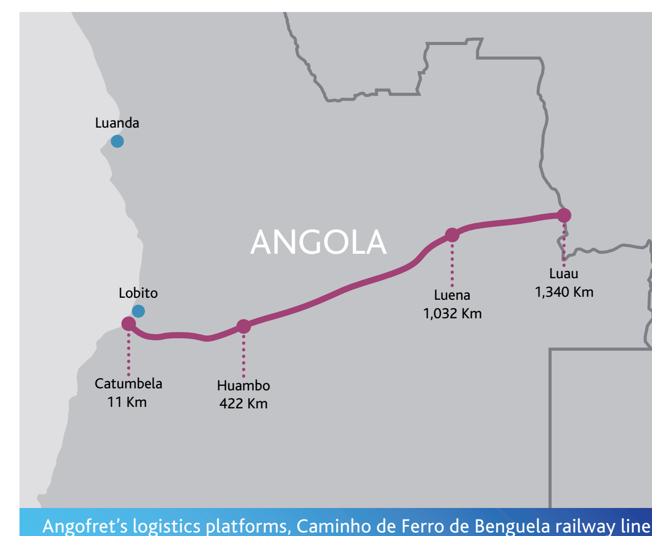
DT's shipping operation owns six operational vessels which supply bunkers and bitumen off the West African coast. DT Shipping also has a number of vessels on time charter. Sao Domingos Savio, DT Shipping's sixth vessel and second specialist bitumen tanker, became operational in 2013.

DT Shipping's fleet includes:

Name	Built	Type	Size (MT DWT)
Ana Nzinga	2009	Oil/chemical tanker	17,567
Kiluanje	2009	Oil products tanker	6,152
Katyavala	2009	Oil products tanker	6,178
Mandume	2010	Oil/chemical tanker	7,252
Acacia Rubra	2011	Asphalt/bitumen tanker	6,065
Sao Domingos Savio	2013	Asphalt/bitumen tanker	14,911

DT AGRO

DT is developing agricultural projects in Angola through DT Agro. The company aims to promote local development through self-sufficiency in food production, the creation of jobs, the transfer of knowledge and the diversification of the economy. It is scaling up its involvement in agricultural projects. In 2013, it initiated a pilot project growing fruit and vegetables at a 70-hectare site in Catumbela.



Angofret's logistics platforms, Caminho de Ferro de Benguela railway line.

DT's Mandume Vessel.

ANGORECYCLING

Angorecycling provides a scrap and recyclable waste collection service in Angola. The company offers consultancy and resourcing on all aspects of collection, treatment, recycling and disposal. It owns and operates vehicles, equipment and recycling facilities in Luanda, Lobito and Namibe.

DTS IMOBILIARIA

DTS Imobiliaria's prime function is the acquisition of land and buildings for DT Group businesses. The company has developed offices, commercial buildings, and logistics and procurement facilities in West and East Africa.

DTS SERVICOS

DTS Servicos specialises in providing first-class support services to the various DT and Puma Energy Group companies in Angola. These include construction, procurement, legal advice, finance, treasury, IT, facilities management, human resources and aviation.

FUNDACAO DT

Fundacao DT is the social heart of the DT Group that aims to promote projects related to education, health, science and culture, thereby improving the welfare and living conditions in DT's community. Fundacao DT aims to encourage skills transfer by employees for charitable missions, sharing knowledge and experience to contribute and add value to the community. Fundacao DT owns and finances a kindergarten school in Benguela province, Angola.

NON-FERROUS AND BULK COMMODITIES TRADING

Trafigura is one of the world's largest non-ferrous and bulk commodities traders. We continue to build global connectivity between miners, smelters, refined metals retailers and commodity buyers. The division traded over 32.9 million tonnes during 2012-13.

KEY FACTS

HEAD OF DIVISION
Simon Collins

MARKET OVERVIEW
International non-ferrous and bulk commodity trading relies on economies of scale and advanced logistics. Emerging economies, led by China, have boosted global demand and encouraged new sources of supply in recent years. However, most production is still controlled by relatively few producers.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

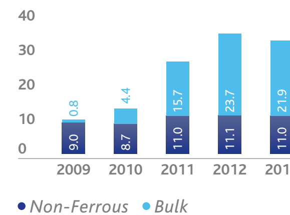
24%
Contribution to global turnover
(2012: 24 percent)

KEY REGIONAL OFFICES
Geneva, Johannesburg, Lima, Mexico City, Montevideo, Mumbai, Shanghai, Singapore and Stamford.

32.9mmt
Total volume traded
(2012: 34.9mmt)

+700
Number of vessel fixtures
(2012: +700)

NON-FERROUS AND BULK COMMODITIES TOTAL VOLUMES TRADED (MMT)



Non-ferrous and Bulk Commodities traded, 2013	2013	2012
Non-ferrous metal concentrates	**7.5**	7.8
Non-ferrous refined metals	**3.4**	3.3
Coal	**17.0**	17.3
Iron ore	**4.3**	5.8
Others	**0.7**	0.7
Total	**32.9**	34.9

Our global trading teams are based in Geneva, Montevideo, Singapore and Stamford and are supported by offices in Johannesburg, Lima, Mexico City, Mumbai and Shanghai. Our trading teams get their information on the ground rather than from the screen. They are supported by a global network of skilled local practitioners.

Our dry freight desk supports our trading teams with cost-effective, seaborne logistics. We time-charter over 35 bulk carriers, including all the main vessel types. We concluded over 700 dry fixtures this year.

ZINC CONCENTRATES

Oversupply has been a persistent feature of the concentrates market this year. This contributed to lower trading margins, but these were offset by increased volume, both internationally and within China.

Chinese zinc production exceeds its mining capacity so it is a natural concentrates buyer. It typically imports around 20 percent of its annual production, a million tonnes, depending on the relative prices of domestic and imported zinc.

Lower than expected Chinese industrial production and high metal stocks affected zinc demand this year. Many smelters reacted by instigating maintenance plans that halted production for months at a time. The resulting reduced demand for concentrates was reflected in higher treatment charges. At the same time, the reduction in metal stock helped to create a positive arbitrage between Shanghai and LME prices.

Within China, Trafigura's local subsidiary trades zinc concentrate in renminbi between local miners and smelters. Internationally, we are major suppliers to China and Korea. We have a strong regional presence in Latin America (Peru, Bolivia and Mexico) and are active in Australia, Canada and Europe.

The zinc concentrates desk works closely with Impala. Our warehousing and blending capabilities allow us to combine base tonnage and blend down to bring product into line with specific import and customer requirements.

Looking ahead, supply is expected to tighten next year with the closure of major mines in Europe and Australia. Trafigura will continue to build up its Chinese business and develop its international presence.

LEAD CONCENTRATES

A tougher regulatory environment for producers and new sources of demand contributed to tighter market conditions for lead concentrate this year.

Our lead concentrates desk performed well. China is far and away our biggest market as it accounts for around 70 to 80 percent of international sales. The remaining 20 to 30 percent is split mainly between Korea and Peru.

Trafigura has good access to complex concentrates, but these are not always suitable for export to the Chinese market. Until last year, there were few available outlets. The only major smelter accepting complex concentrates was in Korea. This year, smelters in Europe and in Peru, who can accept complex material, have restarted production. The increased demand tightened pricing for the complex product considerably, reducing the pricing gap between complex and clean lead concentrates.

Tougher environmental standards for lead concentrate storage are limiting distribution for smaller producers and traders. Trafigura had anticipated these restrictions and invested in closed warehousing at its Impala facilities in Peru and Mexico. These facilities are now allowing the desk to add value shipping blended products in bulk to China and elsewhere.

COPPER CONCENTRATES

The market for copper has been tight in recent years as concentrate producers struggled to meet production targets. Globally, copper inventories are low, with most stock held in China. But new mines are now being developed and the markets for copper and its concentrate may be on the verge of a sea change.

China will always be a net importer of copper or concentrate. It produces no more than 30 percent of its domestic copper requirements and its potential additional domestic mining capacity is poorly located.

Chinese demand currently accounts for around 40 percent of global demand: that figure will grow. Copper demand outside China increases by around 1 percent annually. Within the country, annual growth is at least 6 percent.

> The markets for copper and its concentrate may be on the verge of a sea change.

At the end of the financial year maintenance shutdowns by smelters from the western world, comfortable concentrate stock levels at Chinese smelters and a weak Chinese sulphuric acid market reduced demand for concentrates and pushed treatment and refining charges up to three-digit levels. These are temporary, technical issues and demand for concentrates is expected to pick up in 2014.

The shape of Trafigura's own trading business mirrors the global market. A little over 40 percent of our trade is with China and that proportion is growing.

Markets globally are becoming more competitive. We are responding with higher levels of service and better international access.

We go beyond the traditional trading function of using geographical and technical arbitrage to match buyers and sellers. We focus on delivering a reliable, end-to-end, supply chain service. Logistics is an important aspect of our business. We have developed a global infrastructure of blending and storage facilities and have major operations at three strategic locations.

We also provide finance in exchange for long-term supplies. For instance, we recently signed an off-take agreement with Oyu Tolgo in Mongolia, one of the world's largest and highest-grade copper and gold mines.

With increased market competitiveness and pressure on industry margins, the key for us over 2013 was to increase volume – this was achieved.

Our expectation is that the copper market will remain broadly in balance next year. New production is coming on-stream and supply will increase in 2014-15, but low inventories and GDP growth should support prices. We don't expect prices to rise markedly, but on the other hand, with concentrates trading at close to cost levels for some producing areas, a collapse in prices is also unlikely.

ALUMINA

The alumina market has been in structural overcapacity since 2007. It looks set to stay this way for the foreseeable future.

China has seen tremendous growth over the last decade. Ten years ago there was no alumina production in the country. Today, Chinese producers account for 50 percent of the global market. However, the growth in alumina production has been matched by expansion in smelting capacity and China remains a net importer of alumina.

The market has undergone a big structural change over the last three years. Producers now price longer-term contracts off an agreed index based on the spot market at the time of delivery, rather than as a percentage of the aluminium price. The change has shifted price risk exposure from alumina producers to smelters.

A global network of regional specialists supports Trafigura's core trading teams in Geneva and Shanghai. Our strategy is to focus on the Chinese market with imported material from nearby producers such as Australia or India. Other strategic markets are South East Asia and the Middle East. We are also active in the Chinese domestic market, bridging the gap between producers and smelters.

A general lack of volatility restricted trading opportunities during the year. Oversupply drove down domestic prices in China and alumina imports fell by more than a third. The alumina desk faced tough conditions in 2013 , trading over two million tonnes during the year.

At the very end of the financial year, there were signs of support for the domestic price, which raised the prospect of improved trading conditions in 2014. However, overcapacity is such that the market is likely to continue to be challenging for some time. In the long run, however, a combination of investment constraint and growth in consumption will bring supply and demand back into balance.

Impala warehouse, Dubai, UAE.

REFINED METALS

Trafigura trades in a broad range of refined metals, including copper, aluminium, zinc, lead and nickel.

Trafigura also trades concentrates for most of these metals. Often, the smelters supplying the refined metals desk are also concentrate customers. We work closely with the concentrates teams and use a variety of tools to facilitate trading, including structured finance and tolling models.

Unlike other western metal traders, we trade sizeable positions within China through our domestic trading subsidiary. We have made good progress this year in developing our Chinese trading activities. Traded volumes have grown over the last six months, with more customers and improved profitability.

Trading in China accounts for between a quarter and 40 percent of global refined metal volume. We use our expertise in international and Chinese markets to trade pricing differentials between these markets. We optimise performance by maintaining multiple positions at numerous locations and being active globally allows us to meet supply and demand more effectively.

In the course of the last year we have also begun trading tin, both metal and concentrate, and physical silver. Our tin trading operation is developing well. Having started by trading African concentrate, using our African logistics network, we have now expanded volumes, buying concentrates from various producers, trading with and tolling through smelters in multiple locations, and dealing in the refined metal.

Trafigura previously traded silver as a component in metal concentrates. We have now begun to trade the metal directly, both within China and internationally, thus extending our service to existing customers. Looking ahead, upcoming changes in LME warehousing rules could have a major impact on our marketplace, especially for aluminium and zinc. The devil is in the detail, but we welcome rule changes that bring fluidity back into these markets.

COAL

The thermal coal industry continues to face structural challenges. With the market in oversupply, there is intense competition on price. US domestic producers are supplying stocks at sub-market levels. The momentum for cheap shale gas is adding to miners' woes.

Despite these unpromising market conditions, the coal desk had a relatively successful year in 2013.

Trafigura is one of the leading independent traders for thermal coal. We support our trading activities with infrastructure, logistics and off-take financing. We have a number of two- to three-year agreements and pre-payment arrangements.

In the Atlantic Basin we principally trade US and Colombian coal into Europe and South and Central America. In 2013, Galena Asset Management's joint venture with Bowie Resources, Bowie Resource Partners (BRP) acquired the Bowie and Canyon Fuel mines. Together, these have a production capacity of 15 to 17 million tonnes of thermal coal annually. Trafigura will be the exclusive marketing agent for all of BRP's production.

> Trafigura is one of the leading independent traders for thermal coal. We support our trading activities with infrastructure, logistics and off-take financing.

In the Pacific Basin we trade Australian, Indonesian and South African coal into the different Asian countries, with China being one of our most important markets. Coal makes up over 80 percent of its power generation.

Our domestic subsidiary Guotong brings an extra dimension to our activities. We deliver international coal to Chinese yards. We also trade domestic material from north to south, discharge at ports along the Yangtse River and distribute in small lots to local customers.

We have been diversifying our regional presence this year and we are now targeting Asian markets with high barriers to entry, like Taiwan and Japan. There has been a step-change in the volume and the breadth of contracts we trade in Korea.

Our focus is more on physically traded products rather than those that are simply bought and sold on screen. We have strengthened our capacity to trade and risk manage off-spec material in the past year.

Freight is an important cost constituent for coal trading. We work very closely with Trafigura's in-house freight specialists to optimise trading activity and trade flow.

Much of today's trading advantage stems from efficient logistics. In Colombia, Impala provides storage space, trucking and barging services on the Magdalena River. In the US, the Burnside coal terminal will be operational early next year.

We won an important contract for delivery this year of 3.8 million tonnes of thermal coal into Mexico. The customer imposed onerous contractual specifications. We met these successfully and have since won a major LNG contract with the same client.

Thermal coal looks set to remain in a bear market for at least the next year, but we are confident that Trafigura will build volumes. We frequently source hard-to-reach, off-spec, coal deposits. We use our technical skills and warehousing capabilities to blend these into more liquid, marketable grades or to meet specific pockets of demand. As coal sources multiply, this approach will become increasingly well suited to the dynamics of the market.

IRON ORE

The iron ore market performed better than many had expected in 2013. Low inventory levels and increased Chinese steel production kept demand strong and triggered increasing prices. But the bull run may prove short-lived. Rapid growth in iron ore production over the next 18 months raises the prospect of structural oversupply.

The market has undergone substantial evolution over the last few years. Index-based pricing has supplanted annual benchmarks as the market standard and an active swaps market has grown up to support this new pricing structure. These are positive developments for international traders.

Even so, the majors retain a dominant market position: the big four control nearly three-quarters of seaborne trade.

Trafigura is using its global presence to build its own sources of supply. We are investing in infrastructure to connect producers with seaborne trade.

We source iron ore directly from second-tier producers and set up off-take arrangements where needed. We regularly participate in competitive tenders and we also buy port stock in renminbi through our Chinese domestic subsidiary.

Customers for our seaborne trade are mainly Chinese mills. We also import cargoes to a bonded warehouse in China. In the domestic market our subsidiary sells to steel mills and traders.

We are committed to long-term volume growth, but achieving this is a delicate balancing act in such a competitive marketplace. Trafigura's strategy is to build cautiously in line with prudent risk parameters.

The desk is building up volume on firm foundations through its choice of trading partners. We focused this year on forging stronger relationships with high-quality customers. We also strengthened the trading team with key appointments of experienced personnel.

> We are investing in infrastructure to connect producers with seaborne trade.

At the end of the year Trafigura announced that its Impala subsidiary had formed a joint venture with Mubadala Development Company to acquire a major iron ore port in Brazil. The terminal, which will commence operations in 2014, is designed to handle cape-size vessels and has an initial capacity of 50 million tonnes of iron ore per year. In time, minimal CAPEX would be required to increase this figure to 75 million tonnes of iron ore per annum. The port connects to Brazil's iron ore Quadrangle via the MRS railroad and will be the major export outlet for Brazilian iron ore mines.

In 2014, we will continue to strengthen our market presence, and invest in infrastructure and logistics to connect mining operations with global seaborne trade.

SUPPLY CHAIN TRANSPARENCY

In 2011, US Congress section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform Act (DF1502) gave the US Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) oversight responsibility for 'conflict minerals'. From 1 January 2013, the SEC required companies mining, trading or using tin, tantalum, tungsten and Gold (3TG) to declare any holdings sourced from covered countries.

SEC issuers must complete a three-step process:

1. Establish whether the rules are applicable to their operations.
2. Identify the country of origin of any 3TG material they use.
3. If the country of origin is uncertain, conduct full due diligence on their supply chain, using an internationally approved standard, such as the OECD Due-Diligence Guidelines.

As Trafigura is not an SEC issuer, it has no direct obligations under the conflict minerals rule. However, in order to support conflict-free supply chains and emerging best practice the Non-ferrous and Bulk Division put in place rigorous procedures, which address their reporting requirements in full.

COMPREHENSIVE REPORTING

As an international tin trader, Trafigura's due-diligence policy was designed to reflect its position in the global mineral supply chain and ability to influence its immediate suppliers – mainly miners and traders upstream. Our reporting needed to be able to track provenance for midstream customers, mainly smelters who in turn need to comply with the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI). In high-risk countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, the Central African Republic and Republic of Congo, CFSI requires traceability from mine site to smelter, risk assessments to ensure mine sites are free of conflict and human rights abuses, and third-party risk assessments of exporters.

Trafigura engaged RCS Global in 2013 to develop a due-diligence policy and comprehensive supporting guidance programme. Our tin trading team is currently piloting recommendations informed by the internationally recognised OECD Due-Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (OECD DDG).

Trafigura's current policy is only to source 3TG from high-risk areas (defined by the CFSI) through CFSI-approved assurance schemes such as the ITRI Tin Supply Chain Initiative (ITSCI). The company does not, and will not, buy 3TG material from high-risk areas without an ITSCI tag or equivalent assurance.

TAKING ACTION

Trafigura's conflict minerals due-diligence policy is based on internationally recognised best practice. It has been explicitly designed to fit in with our Know Your Customer (KYC) procedure and HSEC Policy and Business Principles. All in-scope 3TG suppliers are required to comply with our policy. To ensure supplier compliance with our policy, Trafigura will employ a third party to conduct regular independent checks on mines where it sources minerals and in so doing ensure compliance with our policy.

A policy review in September 2014 will take account of forthcoming amendments to legislation in the EU and Canada. This is a developing area and the Non-ferrous and Bulk Division will adapt its approach in line with emerging best practice.

NON-FERROUS AND BULK COMMODITIES

IMPALA

Impala owns and operates a network of terminals that provide warehousing and logistics services to support Trafigura and third-party clients. With operations in over 30 countries, it provides effective, tailored solutions to complex storage and logistics challenges.

KEY FACTS

CEO, IMPALA
Nicolas Konialidis

MARKET OVERVIEW

As international commodity markets become more competitive, market participants are consolidating services to achieve economies of scale. Increasingly, they are turning to specialist supply chain managers. Impala delivers a high-quality, comprehensive service through our network of terminals providing warehousing and logistics services on major trade routes.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

+$1.1bn
Assets under management
(2012: USD547.8 million)

+$441.4m
Sales revenue
(2012: USD235.6 million)

+30
Countries of operation

+$250m
Investment in Burnside facility, US

+1.3m
Storage capacity (m²)

+$800m
Investment in Colombian operations

+50
Terminal sites worldwide

+$200m
Investment in Callao Facility, Peru

*Investment figures include actual figures spent per date as well as forecast spend for FY2014.

Impala performs a vital economic role by facilitating international commodity flows. Our advanced network of terminals link counterparties across continents.

Our services provide ease of access to markets for raw materials in challenging locations around the world through a network of Impala-owned and operated assets. At times of high global demand for raw materials we connect producers and consumers. When there is excess production, our cost-effective storage helps to regularise supply.

The business has three main pillars: we own and manage over 50 terminal sites worldwide and deliver safe, efficient warehousing and logistics services via barge, rail and road transportation.

Safety, reliability and compliance with international standards have always been at the core of our offering.

Trafigura originally set up warehousing and logistics facilities where it had trading interests, because of a lack of third-party options of an acceptable standard. Impala's first major sites were therefore in developing or emerging markets where Trafigura was already present.

Today, our global network of terminals offering warehousing and logistics services provides an attractive platform for other clients with complementary trade flows. Many of the world's top companies rely on Impala to move, store, commingle and deliver their bulk commodities cost-effectively. We are the leading infrastructure and logistics specialist in Latin America, a sizeable participant in Africa and have growing operations in North America and Asia.

Impala is still a young, growing business. Founded three years ago, its first phase of development focused on establishing systems and structures to support an independent entity.

With this achieved, our strategic priorities have shifted. The emphasis now is on building capacity and maximising our operational efficiency, with changes made to the management team to reflect this.

INCREASING EFFICIENCY WITHOUT SACRIFICING SERVICE

Margins are progressively being squeezed in the logistics industry. Our customers expect high-quality service at competitive prices. We must increase efficiency while maintaining high standards.

We are adamant that safety will never be compromised. We believe we can reach these goals by building capacity, streamlining our processes and optimising the way our assets are utilised.

We are identifying opportunities for backhaul cargoes which bring logistical advantages and offer the potential for economies of scale. We are promoting two-way traffic by expanding the range of bulk commodities we can handle. We are developing supply chain solutions for cement, chemicals, sulphur, lime, bitumen, fertiliser, soft commodities, general and containerised cargo.

Our customers expect high-quality service at competitive prices. We must increase efficiency while maintaining high standards.

In general, third-party tonnage is becoming more important to the way we structure our offering. We are winning new clients by providing a full, end-to-end, supply chain service. For customers looking to deliver domestically we will do the customs clearance. We can provide financing and collateral management services. We offer storage, onward shipping and final-mile delivery. Our services include containerisation, clearing, blending, weighing , sampling and laboratory works.

Much of our focus in the past year has been on developing our infrastructural assets.

CONNECTING COLOMBIA WITH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FLOW

Impala's +USD800 million investment in Colombia is transforming the Magdalena River into a highly competitive water transport route. We are introducing a fleet of over 120 double-hulled, dry and wet cargo barges which will transport coal, oil products and other commodities from the port of Barranquilla on the Atlantic coast to a new international standard inland river port at Barrancabermeja. Impala's multi-modal logistics platform will connect producers and consumers in Colombia's interior with international commodities markets.

REFURBISHING THE BURNSIDE TERMINAL

The bulk terminal in Burnside on the Mississippi will be a key strategic hub for Trafigura connecting the US coal producing heartland to international export markets by barge, vessel and rail. The terminal is ideally placed for barge-to-vessel and rail-to-vessel transfers.

We are investing over USD250 million to refurbish and expand the terminal to become a state-of-the-art logistics facility. Barge-to-vessel development will be completed early in 2014. Multi-modal access points will maximise its potential. The next phase of construction will incorporate full rail unloading features.

DEVELOPING DELIVERY SYSTEMS IN PERU

Callao is Peru's leading commercial port. It is also the site of Impala's largest metal concentrates warehousing operation. We have consistently invested here. Our fully enclosed warehouse is a beacon for quality and safety.

The company has invested more than USD200 million in creating state-of-the-art warehousing facilities including a jointly owned conveyor belt to streamline delivery of metal concentrates to the nearby terminal. A fully encapsulated tubular conveyor belt will transport material direct from our warehouse to a dedicated berth at the port. This new delivery system will greatly simplify dry cargo loading and brings tremendous environmental benefits. Conveyor belt delivery will replace around 150,000 truckloads of metal concentrates annually. The system is in its final testing stage and will be operational in the first quarter of 2014.

COLOMBIA'S FLUVIAL SCHOOL

Impala's growing fleet of tugs and wet and dry cargo barges is transforming transportation on the Magdalena River, but it's also created a new problem: there is a lack of fully qualified fluvial pilots.

Impala has tackled this head-on. In February 2013, it co-founded CEFMAR, Colombia's only fluvial training centre with the Navy School in Barranquilla. The new school is funded by Impala and located on the Navy campus. It will help to professionalise the industry.

The school hosts a barge training simulator with a 270 degree view of the Magdalena, virtual wheelhouse and charting and radar systems. It also houses an aquarium, featuring species from the Magdalena River and the Caribbean for education purposes. Impala employees are now working with the Navy to co-develop a 12 to 18 month accreditation programme.

DELIVERING METALS IN CHINA

In June, Impala joined forces with leading Chinese logistics concern, SIPG Logistics (SIGPL), to create a specialist logistics network. The joint venture will leverage SIPGL's integrated logistics and port infrastructure on the Yangtse River and Impala's global network and expertise. The joint venture will allow unprecedented access to inland Chinese markets from Impala's global network.

PORT ACQUISITION IN BRAZIL

Impala's announcement of a joint venture with Mubadala Development Company at the end of the year, to acquire the Porto Sudeste in Brazil, was indicative of its global ambition. This major iron ore terminal is designed to handle cape-size vessels. It has an initial capacity of 50 million tonnes of iron ore per annum. In addition, minimal CAPEX would be required to increase this figure to 75 million tonnes of iron ore per annum. The port connects to Brazil's Iron Quadrangle via the MRS railroad and will be a major export outlet for Brazilian iron ore mines.

LOOKING AHEAD

Impala is consolidating its footprint by upgrading existing infrastructure. We are broadening our base of customers with high-quality service and we are investing internationally to build capacity and extend our global presence. The company will continue to develop terminals in strategic locations with multi-modal access, particularly focusing on facilities with direct waterside access that link to key commodity trade routes.

Total planned investment in Colombian operations
+$800m

Tugs to assist in managing fleet of barges
+20

Double-hulled wet and dry cargo barges to be introduced
+120

COLOMBIA

ACTIVATING MAGDALENA

DRIVING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS
Colombia's mighty Magdalena River flows northwards for more than 1,500 kilometres from south of Bogota to the Caribbean Sea. Its delta basin covers nearly a quarter of the country. It hosts two-thirds of the population and produces over 80 percent of GDP. And yet, its undoubted potential has never been fully realised. That is changing, thanks to Impala. Today, the Magdalena River is set to develop into a vital industrial artery.

FLUVIAL *FACILITIES*

BUILDING NEW LOGISTICS AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Until recently, almost all raw materials went by road. The small, single-hulled vessels on the river were unable to transport coal, oil or petroleum products economically. Impala saw a role for fluvial transportation and is backing its vision with significant investment. It is introducing a fleet of over 20 tugs and 120 double-hulled barges to manage both wet and dry freight. A new fluvial port at Barrancabermeja is being developed to the latest international standards.

MAKING TRADE FLOW

EXCELLENT SERVICES THAT BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN PRODUCERS AND END-USERS
Impala barges began transporting coal along the Magdalena River in 2012. Since then, the company's involvement has grown. It is developing a fully integrated, two-way supply chain connecting river, road and rail cargoes with inland mining and oil wells. Its trucks will carry coal and oil products to the custom-built Barrancabermeja river port and unload onto barges. The barges will then travel northwards to the coastal port of Baranquilla for storage or barge-to-ship transfer operations. On return trips, they will import naphtha, steel and general cargo.

NON-FERROUS AND BULK COMMODITIES

MINING GROUP

The Mining Group manages mining operations, develops projects, conducts technical audits of existing and potential partner projects and provides advisory and support services to Galena Asset Management, Trafigura's trading desks and trading partners.

KEY FACTS

CEO, MINING GROUP
Jeremy Weir

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

2.2mmt
Ore extracted at MATSA
(2012: 2.2 mmt)

0.6mmt
Ore extracted at Catalina Huanca
(2012: 0.62 mmt)

MARKET OVERVIEW

Slower growth in the Chinese economy combined with rising costs in the mining sector have created more volatility in the industry. Infrastructure, financial support and integrated logistics are becoming more important to the success of projects. As margins come under pressure, technical services play an increasingly central role, evaluating reserves and optimising production.

Trafigura has been actively involved in mining activities throughout its 20-year history. The formation of the Mining Group in 2012 consolidated these activities.

The Mining Group has operations across the globe. Active in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America and overseeing operations from offices in Geneva, Johannesburg, Lima, Seville, and Singapore, our strategy centres on growing existing operations organically, developing new projects where opportunities arise and providing technical services to the Trafigura Group.

The Mining Group's flagship operation is the Aguas Teñidas Mine (MATSA) on the Iberian Pyrite Belt in Southwestern Spain. We are also active in Angola and DRC. We operate the Catalina Huanca mine in Peru and are developing a zinc and lead project in Latin America.

Our technical team has global experience. Team members travel extensively and have broad and deep backgrounds in extraction industries. Their high level of technical expertise gives them unique insights when assessing the viability, management and development potential of projects.

> We supply technical services both internally and to selected trading partners. This may include technical due diligence for Galena Asset Management fund managers, geophysical surveys or engineering support.

Interconnectivity between Trafigura's operations is a key source of competitive advantage. We aim to add value to trading flows. We supply technical services both internally and to selected trading partners. This may include technical due diligence for Galena Asset Management fund managers, geophysical surveys or engineering support.

TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLENNIA OF MINING HISTORY

The MATSA mine occupies a mineral deposit on the Iberian Pyrite Belt in the municipality of Almonaster Real in Huelva province. It has a rich history of mining going back 2,500 years.

In modern times, mining was first developed in 1980. Initially, it operated successfully, but in the 1990s declining metals markets rendered it uneconomic. It was shut down in 2001.

With metals prices rallying in 2005, Iberian Minerals, the then parent company of MATSA, acquired a 100 percent interest in the mine and presented a proposal to authorities to restart operations. The mine was restarted in 2007 and, at the present day, is wholly owned by Trafigura.

EXPANDING MATSA

We have recently embarked on a major expansion project at MATSA in Spain. MATSA is a 2.2 million tonnes per year underground mine and concentrator producing copper, zinc and lead concentrates as well as silver.

Recent exploration has uncovered additional mineral reserves. Trafigura will invest over EUR300 million in the asset over the next 24 months. It is building a new treatment plant which is expected to double production to 4.4 million tonnes annually. This major investment will create one of Spain's largest mining operations.

SALE OF CONDESTABLE

In July, the Mining Group successfully completed the sale of its 98.68 percent stake in Compañia Minera Condestable SA (CMC) to Southern Peaks Mining LP, a privately owned Peru-based company with a portfolio of operating and near-operating base metal assets in the country.

In operation since 1995, CMC is one of the top 10 copper producers in Peru, producing over 85,000 tonnes of copper concentrate a year. The company employs 1,975 people and processes 7,000 tonnes per day.

Since purchasing Condestable in 1997, Trafigura has invested extensively in developing the mine's resources and in building talent. It achieved efficiencies and improved productivity, leading to the life of the mine being extended.

Trafigura has sold CMC at an optimum point in its production lifecycle whilst securing Condestable's life of mine off-take.

TECHNICAL SERVICES IN AFRICA

In Angola, the Government is pursuing a long-term plan to become self-sufficient in steel. The AEMR joint venture, partly owned by DT Group, is developing iron ore and manganese mining assets. The Mining Group works alongside DT in Angola to keep these operations running on budget and to plan. Over the course of 2013, DT Group placed the AEMR project on stand-by while the Angolan Government continued to upgrade energy, water and transportation infrastructure including railways, ports and roads in support of the project.

In the DRC, we provide technical services through Luna Mining to two major copper exploration projects. We run three dense media separation (DMS) plants in the country, processing copper ore.

DUE DILIGENCE FOR BOWIE RESOURCES

In June the Galena Private Equity Resource Fund managed by Galena announced the creation of a joint venture with Bowie Resource Partners to acquire the Bowie Resource and Canyon Fuel mines. The combined entity is a major new coal producer in the Western US. Trafigura will be responsible for marketing its production.

The Mining Group's technical specialists played a key due-diligence role in assessing the operational capacity of the combined entity, allowing Galena fund managers to place an accurate valuation on the enterprise.

LOOKING AHEAD

We anticipate further opportunities to acquire, invest in, and/or provide financial support to mining operators. The Porto Sudeste acquisition announced at the end of the financial year, for example, creates interesting opportunities for Trafigura to trade with mining companies in Brazil's Iron Quadrangle, one of the world's richest iron ore prospecting areas.

The Mining Group will continue to deploy its technical and operating expertise to support Trafigura's trading activities and Galena's investment strategy.

We will maintain a flexible stance, assessing each project on its merits, its potential for value creation for our trading books and the opportunity to introduce operational efficiencies.

CREATING VALUE *WITH MATSA IN SPAIN*

SPAIN

A RICHER, LONGER *LIFE*

BUILDING NEW LOGISTICS AND INFRASTRUCTURE
The Mining Group's flagship Aguas Teñidas Mine (MATSA) on the Iberian Pyrite Belt is a richly productive mine and concentrator producing copper, zinc and lead concentrates with some silver. Recent exploration has uncovered additional mineral reserves. It is now embarking on a two-year expansion project which will add a new treatment plant, double production to 4.4 million tonnes per annum and extend the life of the mine to over 15 years.

PROMOTING *INTEGRATED TRADING*

DEVELOPING EFFICIENT MARKETS
Operational efficiencies at the mine have increased annual production by over 20 percent over the past five years. The planned expansion will double this. The MATSA operation and its related logistics are closely integrated with the company's non-ferrous concentrate trading activities. Concentrates are exported through the nearby ports of Huelva and Algeciras to Brazil, China, Mexico and Northern Europe.

ENCOURAGING ENTERPRISE

DRIVING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS
Andalusia is one of Spain's poorest regions with 33 percent of the population unemployed. Youth unemployment stands at 58 percent. Trafigura Mining Group's EUR300 million investment in a new mining complex and treatment plant will create up to 200 permanent jobs. Around 1,000 people will be employed during the construction phase. The mine actively promotes procurement of local suppliers, employees and services.

Investment
+€300m

Permanent jobs created
+200

Expected production per year
+4.4mmt

People to be employed during construction
+1,000

NON-FERROUS AND BULK COMMODITIES

GALENA ASSET MANAGEMENT

Galena Asset Management has provided investors with specialised alternative investment solutions since 2003. It leverages Trafigura's leading position and market intelligence to achieve superior, risk-adjusted returns.

KEY FACTS

HEAD OF GALENA ASSET MANAGEMENT
Jeremy Weir

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

$2bn
Total funds under management, including managed accounts (2012: USD2.2 billion).

MARKET OVERVIEW

We operate at the intersection of the financial and physical commodities markets. We manage funds and real assets on a discretionary basis for sovereign wealth funds, pension funds and other sophisticated international investors.

Total funds comprised as follows:

$1.6bn
Liquid trading strategies

$84m
Credit strategy

$325m
Real asset strategy

Galena Asset Management is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Trafigura. We offer institutional investors specialist alternative investment solutions in energy, metal and minerals. Our funds represent a deep and broad offering of investment opportunities that consistently deliver above average risk-adjusted returns.

A DECADE OF SUSTAINED GROWTH

Galena celebrated its 10th anniversary in 2013. Our prudent approach to managing risk and reward in volatile markets has generated compound returns of close to 10 percent per annum over the decade, achieved with just 11 percent volatility.

The long-term performance of our funds confirms the effectiveness of our investment style in commodities markets. We combine rigorous top-down analysis with bottom-up asset selection informed by practical knowledge in the field. We are now applying similar methodologies to the management of real assets.

THE RELATIONSHIP WITH TRAFIGURA

Galena benefits from Trafigura's leading position in the physical commodities industry. Our investors benefit from its global presence, financial strength and market knowledge.

We have structured our business to maximise the advantages we gain from a close working relationship without compromising our autonomy. Galena operates a one-way Chinese wall between its operations and those of its parent. Trafigura's detailed knowledge and experience in physical commodities markets inform Galena trading strategy, but our investment process is entirely independent.

Trafigura's interests are in any case aligned with other investors. Trafigura is a notable investor in all our funds. We also have robust mechanisms to manage potential conflicts of interest. All Galena funds are independently audited. Wherever it makes sense for both parties to conduct transactions, pricing arrangements are set at market rates.

Galena offers investors three types of commodity-linked investment opportunity. We have funds focusing on liquid trading, credit and real assets.

LIQUID TRADING STRATEGIES

In our liquid trading funds we take long-short, short-term directional and strategic positions in metals, minerals and energy products. We trade paper rather than physical commodities.

Commodity-based hedge funds experienced a challenging year in the absolute returns space. We've seen numerous closures of competitor funds. Galena's absolute return funds outperformed their peer group and experienced fewer redemptions.

We have refocused our general business by closing two funds and directing our energies to liquid strategies.

GROWTH IN CREDIT FUNDS

Our credit strategies take advantage of Trafigura's experience and banking relationships arising out of its commodity trade finance activities. We built up subscriptions and grew these funds during the year.

Galena's trade finance funds are opening up an asset class to non-bank investors that traditionally had been restricted to the banking network. The market conditions are favourable. The low-yield environment is encouraging investor interest. Meanwhile, Basel III rules are causing some banks to scale back their participation.

> Galena's detailed practical understanding of trade finance has strong appeal for investors.

There are two major activities. One participates in trade finance syndicates under the format of a fund. The other provides capital relief solutions, taking advantage of the changed banking attitude to the trade finance space because of regulatory change.

Galena's detailed practical understanding of trade finance has strong appeal for investors. Within the Group, we have a very strong knowledge of the underlying asset base. This allows Galena to benefit from a deep understanding of commodity transactions and successfully mitigate the risks associated with them.

INVESTING IN REAL ASSETS

The main thrust of our business this year has been the growth in real assets funds.

The Galena Private Equity Resource Fund has been active since 2013. It invests in small- to medium-sized metals and mining companies in a producing, development or expansion phase.

The Fund closed its first transaction this year with an investment in US coal mining assets. Galena has acquired a 45 percent stake in Bowie Resource Partners, which in turn has acquired Canyon Fuel Company. Bringing Bowie Resources and Canyon Fuel mining assets together creates a highly competitive coal producer serving the Western US power generation industry and export markets via the US West Coast. Production revenues are guaranteed through an off-take agreement with Trafigura.

In 2014, Galena will work towards launching an investment vehicle that will focus on the acquisition and management of cargo vessels. In Trafigura, the fund will have a counterparty with the trade activity to support longer-term time charters. For institutional investors there is the prospect of a high, risk-adjusted yield supplemented by equity-like returns.

PHYSICAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL DIVERSIFICATION

With higher commodity prices and tougher regulatory conditions, traders have greater capital requirements. At the same time, capital is constrained as some banks withdraw from the marketplace. As an established market participant, with access to a broad capital base, Trafigura is strengthening its position in the marketplace by investing in infrastructure and logistics.

Galena is a highly profitable, standalone operation. It also provides Trafigura with more alternatives for attracting external finance without recourse to a public listing. As Galena develops new asset classes, it is also forging links with different categories of investors and extending the Group's existing network of relationships.

2013 FUND PERFORMANCE

Liquid Trading Strategies	Inception Date	Assets Under Management[1]	Performance Since Inception	Compounded Annual Return	Largest Monthly Gain	Largest Monthly Loss	Annualised Volatility
Galena Metals Fund	Jun-04	$765m	130.18%	9.43%	9.14%	-10.40%	11.17%
Galena Energy Fund	Apr-09	$200m	-6.03%	-1.37%	4.96%	-4.27%	5.98%
Galena Azurite Fund	Apr-08	$46m	4.34%	0.77%	12.54%	-18.91%	22.37%
Galena Azurite Benchmark[2]			-23.19%	-4.60%	12.47%	-25.24%	23.28%
Galena Malachite Fund	May-07	$570m	15.31%	2.25%	13.49%	-25.32%	22.53%
Galena Malachite Benchmark[2]			-8.22%	-2.69%	12.47%	-24.49%	22.24%
Credit Strategy							
Galena Commodity Trade Finance Fund	Sep-10	$84m	16.08%	4.95%	0.62%	0.00%	0.40%
Real Asset Strategy							
Galena Private Equity Resources Fund	Dec-12	$325m					

1 Including Managed Accounts | 2 Based on GSCI precious metals and industrial metals sub-indices

HOW TRAFIGURA MANAGES RISK

Trafigura's tiered approach to risk management seeks to preserve trading profitability while systematically minimising market risk.

As a global commodities trader Trafigura may be required to operate in volatile market conditions, yet our business has grown steadily over the past two decades. Much of this success can be traced to our highly conservative stance on managing risk. Our robust approach to risk management enables low-risk participation in commodity markets.

Trafigura's tiered approach to risk management seeks to preserve trading profitability while systematically minimising market risk.

TIER 1

AN EFFECTIVE FRAMEWORK FOR GLOBAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) sets policy and coordinates company-wide risk management.

The CRO reports directly to the Chief Operating Officer and the Management Board. The CRO is a key member of the Risk Committee, which includes company directors and senior traders. The Committee meets at least weekly to manage overall exposures, assess the impact of changing market dynamics and limit risk exposures and concentrations.

Trafigura's notable, ongoing investment in risk management systems includes a reporting system which automatically notifies the risk management and trading teams whenever a book nears its risk limits. The CRO works proactively with trading teams to analyse changing market conditions and ensure that hedging strategies are focused on current market dynamics.

Rigorous methodologies for managing market risk across the Company sustain and reinforce our inherently low-risk business model. The CRO's risk team employs advanced statistical models that capture the non-normal dynamics which are an important feature of commodity markets. This empirically focused approach is computationally intensive. We use sophisticated simulations to capture the impact of cross-commodity exposures. We focus in particular on modelling the mean-reverting nature of term structure and inter-commodity spreads.

Models are continuously back-tested and automatically calibrated to preserve on-target performance in a variety of market environments. They are regularly updated to reflect changing market conditions.

TIER 2

HEDGE FLAT PRICE RISK

Our role is to balance supply and demand between buyers and sellers of global commodities.

To do that, we match physical commodity assets and liabilities to client requirements.

In practice, there will be times when the underlying portfolio is exposed to some flat price risk. Contracts with buyers and sellers cannot always be agreed simultaneously. Revenue and payment streams for a specific transaction may be indexed to different benchmark prices.

When this occurs, the relevant trading desk will hedge any mismatch, using futures and OTC instruments, to eliminate flat price risk.

TIER 3

MANAGE BASIS RISK

Identifying and managing basis risk is at the heart of Trafigura's business model.

Each trading area monitors supply and demand globally to track down international opportunities. They can earn consistent margins in all price conditions using our in-house logistics and global resources to deliver commodities cost-effectively.

Our traders monitor their own markets continuously and collaborate to manage exposures across time zones and between linked commodities.

Specialist derivative traders access exchanges and financial markets to hedge physical positions cost-effectively.

Trafigura supports its trading activities with rigorous systems and controls for managing country, counterparty and operational risks.

TIER 4

DIVERSIFY THE PORTFOLIO

As a worldwide operation, our business is highly diversified.

We trade basis spreads in numerous markets. We are currently trading commodities actively worldwide and entering new markets every year.

Unlike many financial assets, physical commodity markets provide many opportunities for risk diversification. The premium paid for copper in China, for instance, has little to do with the LPG pricing relationship between the US and Europe.

Diversification results in lower overall exposure and higher risk-adjusted performance. As we extend our trading capabilities we are diversifying the business further.

TIER 5

REDUCE RISK CONCENTRATIONS

Trafigura uses its advanced global risk management methodology to identify and analyse company-wide exposures.

The risk team focuses on aggregate risk, paying particular attention to term structure and intra-commodity spreads. Risk concentrations are continuously reviewed in the context of changing market dynamics.

The CRO manages strategic hedging activity dynamically to reduce risk concentrations and limit company-wide exposure.

For a detailed insight into Trafigura's approach to risk management in 2013 please refer to page 59 in the 'Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements'.

BOARD COMPOSITION

Trafigura's track record and its future performance depend on robust and efficient operating and governance structures.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE DUTCH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE
As a registered company in the Netherlands, Trafigura seeks to comply with various provisions of the Dutch Corporate Governance Code. The Corporate Governance Code applies to all Dutch companies with a stock exchange listing. Compliance with the Code is therefore not obligatory for Trafigura. The Company has elected to comply with those provisions that it believes (i) promote good corporate governance within the Company and (ii) are relevant for a privately owned company.

Trafigura has taken notice of article 2:166 of the Dutch Civil Code, adopted in 2013, that requires large NVs and BVs to have at least 30 percent of seats on Supervisory and Executive Boards occupied by each gender or to explain why the company has been unable to comply with this target. Trafigura recognises the merits of gender balance for good corporate governance but also attaches significant value to maintaining continuity of its current Board structure. Currently, its Supervisory and Executive Boards do not meet the 30 percent target, but, given the success of the existing two-tiered Board structure and composition, it intends to implement change carefully. For each Board-level appointment it gives explicit consideration to the value of gender balance with an overriding objective to appoint executives of the highest calibre.

BOARD STRUCTURE
Historically all of Trafigura's oversight functions have been consolidated under Trafigura Beheer B.V. (TBBV). As a direct result of the continued growth and expansion of Trafigura's activities in the Asia-Pacific region and arising from the growth of the company's business activities worldwide, it was considered appropriate for TBBV to reorganise the Group's governance and corporate structure in 2012.

TBBV's role reduced in 2012 from an active holding and trading company into one that performs the functions typically associated with a headquarters. As a consequence, business functions were focused within the structure: trading activities, for example, were then consolidated under Trafigura Pte Ltd. (TPTE). In the same way, the management of the Group was divided between the Board of Directors and the Management Board.

The Management Board is responsible for the executive management of Trafigura's trading business which remains the core activity of the Group. Such responsibilities are distinct from the responsibility of the Board of Directors which focuses on the strategic management of the entire Group (including industrial activities and asset management) on behalf of its shareholders.

HOW WE WORK TOGETHER

Some former TBBV directors had a primarily commercial focus. Their roles are now conducted in the Management Board. They are therefore no longer on the Board of Directors. The remaining members of the Board of Directors have both Group-wide and commercial responsibilities. They therefore sit at both management levels.

TBBV remains the ultimate parent company of the Group. Under the new structure responsibilities are delineated as follows.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for the supervision of the Group, with particular emphasis on:
- Governance
- Compliance
- Risk management.

While retaining overall responsibility, the Supervisory Board delegates certain tasks to three permanent committees:
- The Remuneration Committee
- The Selection and Appointment Committee.

The Board of Directors is responsible for:
- Shareholder relations
- Overall strategy on behalf of the shareholders
- Oversight of Group activities
- Management of the Group's service companies and various Group and staffing functions in Amsterdam.

The Management Board is responsible for:
- Executive management of the Group's core trading activities and its interrelations with industrial assets in accordance with the strategy set by the Board of Directors.

The Management Board is responsible for the executive management of Trafigura's trading business which remains the core activity of the Group.

Members of the Supervisory Board, the Board of Directors and the Management Board.

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE
Trafigura is owned exclusively by its management and employees. This ownership structure promotes prudent risk management, long-term business success and depth and stability of management. The decision through which employees may become shareholders is discretionary and based upon management's evaluation of the individual's performance, seniority and potential contribution.

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

1. Claude Dauphin ◎ ○
Chairman, CEO and founding partner
Before founding Trafigura in 1993, Claude worked for Marc Rich AG as Petroleum Division Head and Executive Committee Member (1988–1992), Head of the Lead and Zinc Department and Country Manager in Bolivia (1977–1988).

2. Andrew Vickerman ⊙
Andrew spent almost 20 years with Rio Tinto, one of the world's leading mining companies, the last 10 as a member of the Executive Committee with responsibility for Global Communications and External Relations. An economist by background, he has previously worked for The World Bank and other international agencies.

3. Christopher Cox ○
Chris was formerly the Head of the Non-ferrous and Bulk trading division at Trafigura and a member of the Management Board between March 2004 and December 2011. A qualified geologist, his experience in global investment and trading relationships greatly enhance Trafigura's ability to expand in sub-Saharan Africa and further afield.

4. Duncan Letchford ◎
Head of Derivative Trading
Duncan has 22 years' experience in the base and precious metals markets. Prior to joining Galena in October 2005, Duncan was previously employed at HSBC London where he was the senior base metals futures trader. Originally a precious metals trader, Duncan started his career at N.M. Rothschild in 1990.

5. Eric de Turckheim ⊙
A founding partner of Trafigura and Chief Financial Officer from the Company's inception until January 2007. Prior to founding Trafigura, Eric was with Marc Rich AG where he was Finance Director (1985–1993). Before that, he was with Banque Paribas in Paris and London where he held responsibilities in corporate banking and commodities financing (1978–1984).

6. Jeremy Weir ◎ ○
Head of Risk, CEO Galena and CEO Mining
Prior to joining Trafigura in 2001 Jeremy was a main board director for N.M. Rothschild. Between 1996 and 2001 Jeremy was responsible for Rothschild's international metals derivatives business.

◎ Management Board, ○ Board of Directors, ⊙ Supervisory Board

7. Jose Larocca ◎
Head, Oil and Petroleum Products Division
Before joining Trafigura in 1994, Jose worked at Interpetrol in Buenos Aires for two years in oil trading positions.

8. Mark Irwin ○
Mark was Trafigura's Financial Controller for the first nine years from inception and was appointed as a Director in 2004. Since then, Mark has remained actively involved in managing Trafigura's corporate and IT infrastructure.

9. Mike Wainwright ◎ ○
Chief Operational Officer
Mike joined Trafigura in 1996 in the Company's oil division, he was appointed to the role of COO in 2008. Mike is responsible for the Deals Desk, Accounting, IT system development and Human Resource teams within the Group.

10. Pierre Lorinet ◎ ○
Chief Financial Officer and Managing Director of Trafigura Asia Pacific
Pierre joined Trafigura in 2002 and was nominated CFO in January 2007. In 2012, Pierre relocated to Singapore to also take over the management of the Asia Pacific region. Before joining Trafigura, Pierre was employed by Merrill Lynch London and Banque Indosuez in the Middle East in various debt and capital market roles.

11. Philippe Blavier ⊙
Previously Head of Corporate & Investment Banking and Member of the Executive Committee of BNP Paribas. During his 25-year tenure at Paribas and then at BNP Paribas, he was active in many aspects of banking and investing including within the commodities sector. Prior to joining Paribas, Philippe worked for Chase Manhattan Bank.

12. Simon Collins ◎
Head, Non-ferrous and Bulk Commodities Division
Prior to joining Trafigura in 2006, Simon spent 10 years working for Gerald Metals where he held general manager positions in Hong Kong and Switzerland.

13. Lord Thomas Strathclyde ⊙
Lord Thomas Strathclyde was, until January 2013, the Leader of the House of Lords and a member of the UK Cabinet. He has also had an extensive non-executive career in a number of financial services businesses.

LETTER FROM THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

During the year the Supervisory Board focused its attention on Africa and Asia. For 2014, the focus will switch to the Americas as we strive to maintain our rhythm of visiting each of our key hub offices on an 18-month cycle. Within this schedule we regularly visit our offices in Geneva and Amsterdam and travel to key investment projects.

Matters discussed during these visits, which are typically hands-on in nature, included reviews of Trafigura's Compliance, Legal, IT, Corporate Affairs (including Health, Safety, Environment and Community matters), and Human Resources functions as well as issues associated with fixed asset investment projects, corporate structure and financial management.

In July, Lord Thomas Strathclyde joined the Supervisory Board which enhances the diverse range of experience of the team. Andrew Vickerman is the co-chairman of the Trafigura Group Health, Safety and Environment Committee and a Board member of the Puma Energy Foundation. Philippe Blavier and Eric de Turckheim are members of the Board of the Trafigura Charitable Foundation.

The Remuneration Committee met in late 2013. One of the goals behind the remuneration policy is to achieve a strong link between executive remuneration and the Group's performance. The remuneration package for employees includes a variable part in the form of an annual cash incentive combined with (where appropriate) a long-term equity participation. Trafigura has followed this dual strategy of discretionary cash incentive combined with longer-term equity incentive since its commencement of trading in 1993.

All members of the Supervisory Board jointly execute the responsibilities of the Audit Committee which met with the external auditors, Ernst & Young Accountants LLP, on two occasions to discuss the preparation of financial statements, internal controls and its function and interaction with the external auditors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

It is our pleasure to present the consolidated financial statements of Trafigura Beheer B.V. for the year ended 30 September 2013 as prepared by the Board of Directors.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. The financial statements have been audited by the external auditors, Ernst & Young Accountants LLP, and discussed with them on the basis of their report.

The unqualified auditor's report is included on page 100. We reviewed and approved the financial statements and recommend that you adopt them during the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

We concur with the proposal of the Management Board to add the net profit for the year of USD2,181 million to retained earnings.

The members of the Supervisory Board have signed the financial statements in order to comply with the statutory obligation pursuant to article 2:210 paragraph 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. This provision provides that the members of the Supervisory Board should sign the financial statements.

Finally, we feel privileged to witness at first hand the continued growth of Trafigura across all its divisions through the talents, dedication and efforts of all of our colleagues and we would like to express our sincere appreciation to the Management Board and all of Trafigura's employees for the creditable results achieved in 2013.

THE SUPERVISORY BOARD
Philippe Blavier
Eric de Turckheim
Andrew Vickerman
Lord Thomas Strathclyde
Amsterdam, 13 December 2013

HOW DOES OUR *SUSTAINABILITY PLAN* SUPPORT GROWTH

We believe that acting responsibly is in our own best interests. By engaging seriously in relation to social, economic and environmental issues on the ground we forge stronger relationships with those around us.

To play a pivotal and lasting role in the physical commodities business requires a long-term perspective.

OUR APPROACH

Since 1993, Trafigura has invested in economic infrastructure, built long-term relationships with producers and end-users, streamlined and simplified logistics and acquired and developed storage and processing facilities.

Long-term prosperity is built on firm foundations. We maintain stable relationships by creating lasting, shared value. We deliver sustainable growth by acting as reliable partners for our clients, stakeholders and shareholders.

THE CHALLENGE

Our trading activities, which lie at the heart of Trafigura's business model, involve the physical movement of commodities from places where they are abundant to where they are in demand. We source, store, blend and deliver a wide variety of materials, from crude oil to ores, concentrates and refined metals, across the globe. This presents a series of sizeable challenges and opportunities in relation to the broad issue of sustainability: from assuring we acquire materials from responsible sources; to complying with sanctions and legal requirements; to shipping products in a safe and secure manner; to selecting and managing contractors and counterparties.

Our industrial assets, which support our trading interests, include oil storage facilities, fuel service stations, vessels, warehouses and mines. Assets are strategically positioned at key junctions in the global flow of commodities – providing employment to thousands of skilled people.

Our activities are as technically and commercially complex as they are geographically and operationally dispersed. This requires Trafigura to perform its operations to the highest standards and in a responsible manner, ensuring that health, safety, environmental and community (HSEC) matters, are at the forefront of planning and decision-making processes. But we recognise that we need to go further, society expects it.

Trafigura's past experiences, specifically those arising out of the Probo Koala incident in the Ivory Coast in 2006, have shaped the lens through which we are perceived. They have also had a profound influence on our approach to a broad range of corporate responsibility matters, including giving added impetus for our business to be increasingly receptive, responsive and collaborative about the issues that matter to our increasingly diverse range of stakeholders.

OUR COMMITMENT

Fuelled by increasing urbanisation and industrial development, the incredible growth of global trade in the last two decades has demanded the faster, more efficient, transit of natural resources from points of origination to consumption. Trafigura has played a prominent role in driving and refining this revolution.

As a leading commodities trading company, we act as partner to nations, corporations and communities. We aim to resolve complex supply and demand imbalances while earning the trust and support of the international community through ever more responsible practices and behaviours.

This is what we mean by being at the forefront of advancing trade. We welcome the challenge and the responsibility. We intend to demonstrate the degree to which our delivery is achieved sustainably and equitably. We are supported in these endeavours by the work of the Trafigura Foundation, whose activities over the last year are summarised in this Annual Report and online via *www.trafigurafoundation.com*.

This section of our annual report represents the first formal communication of Trafigura's sustainability journey. It outlines our overall approach and reports on specific activities. It is intended as an early staging post and we welcome feedback from stakeholders that can help us to refine our approach.

We believe we have made progress in the management of HSEC matters over the last year. The following section describes the policies, principles and processes that underpin responsible business across the Trafigura Group in 2013 and our plans as we continue on this journey.

SHIPPING AND CHARTERING: VESSEL SCREENING

As a trading company that regularly buys and sells cargo from and to oil majors, we must always ensure we meet their rigorous standards for shipping and freight. We require every vessel we charter to have earned at least two oil major approvals using the Oil Companies International Marine Forum (OCIMF) Ship Inspection Report (SIRE) Programme within the previous six-month period.

And we go further. A strict vessel screening policy makes safety a top priority. We charter solely double-hulled tankers for period and spot fixings and for our storage business. We are one of very few trading companies to insist on double-hulled vessels. We also have an age-limitation policy, only chartering ships that are less than 25 years old. We also make sure that all our vessels are classified by a member of the International Association of Classification Societies.

Imposing such high minimum specifications on our fleet can impose additional costs. But the knowledge – for ourselves, our customers and our partners – that cargoes are conveyed as safely and cleanly as possible, outweighs the expense.

Above: DT Group-owned vessel – Sao Domingos Savio.

GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

Trafigura is adapting constantly to meet and where possible exceed society's ever-evolving expectations for responsible, sustainable business practices. Our staff work hard worldwide to promote this, not only in our operations but also with our suppliers, customers, partners and within our industry sectors.

HSEC STEERING GROUP

In 2011, Trafigura's Management Board appointed an HSEC Steering Group to advise the business on HSEC matters. The Group, co-chaired by Supervisory Board member Andrew Vickerman and Andrew Gowers, Global Head of Corporate Affairs, comprises senior representatives from each Trafigura subsidiary and division. The Group also includes Jeremy Weir, on behalf of Trafigura's Management Board. Additional senior members of staff have been coopted to ensure that the interests of the Group are fully represented.

ERM representatives visit Puma Energy's recently acquired fuel storage terminal in Walvis Bay, Namibia. The terminal is currently undergoing a major structural refit to ensure it meets Puma Energy's mandatory international safety standards.

Trafigura's Internal Controls and Compliance Departments provide input and advice to the Steering Group on risk management, regulatory compliance and adherence to the Group's ethical policies where required.

The mandate of Trafigura's HSEC Steering Group is centred around the intention to create a robust yet streamlined approach to the management of HSEC issues across the Group, with an emphasis on implementation and performance improvement at an operating company and local site level. The key responsibilities of the Management Board are to establish the vision, provide direction and ensure adequate allocation of resources to HSEC globally.

DUTIES OF THE HSEC STEERING GROUP INCLUDE:

Policy and compliance

- Oversee compliance of Trafigura Group companies with the commitments presented in Trafigura's HSEC Policy and Business Principles.
- Refine Trafigura's HSEC Policy and Business Principles in accordance with changes in the Group's portfolio of assets and risk profile and with external trends.

Analysis and measurement

- Ensure consistency in the setting of, and reporting against, key HSEC performance metrics and targets.
- Establish, maintain and review the material HSEC risk register for Trafigura Group.

Reporting and assurance

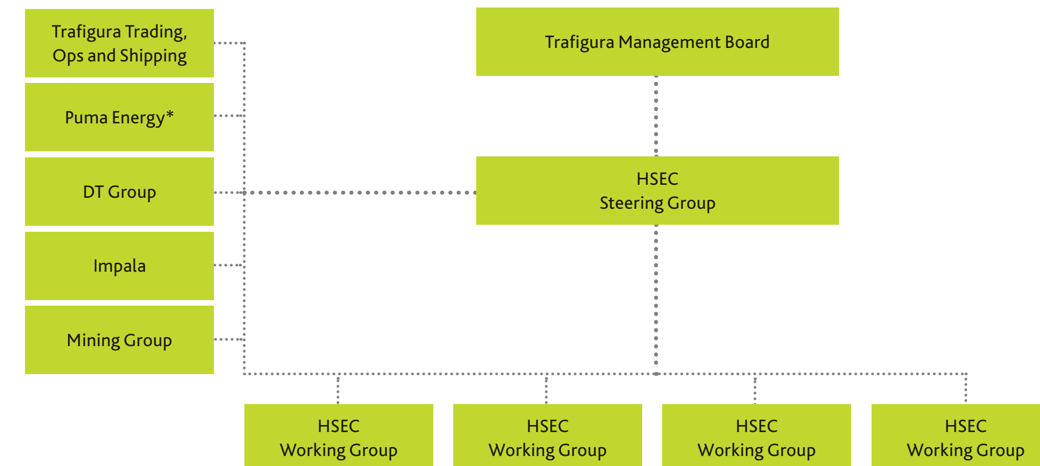
- Establish and manage an HSEC assurance process to assist Trafigura Group companies in evaluating their performance against the commitments and expectations within the HSEC Policy and HSEC Business Principles.
- Manage the Group's HSEC information management, data and reporting system.
- Review reports related to significant incidents and accidents.
- Report regularly to the Management Board on Group HSEC performance.
- Coordinate external reporting with regard to Group HSEC policy and performance.

The HSEC Steering Group meets at least four times each year and has a standing agenda which includes:

- Review of HSEC material risks and performance, including progress on agreed actions.
- Review of significant incidents.
- Review of HSEC Working Group activities.
- Examine updates on emerging issues and stakeholder expectations and requirements.

HSEC STEERING GROUP STRUCTURE

As depicted below, all divisions and subsidiaries of the Trafigura Group contribute towards the HSEC Steering Group which, in turn, instructs a number of Working Groups tasked with implementing specific projects in support.



*Despite the deconsolidation of Puma Energy, the company will continue to act on Trafigura's HSEC Steering Group in 2014 on the basis that the forum serves as a valuable point of information exchange in relation to the promotion of health, safety, environment and community matters.

HSEC POLICY AND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

In 2012, Trafigura launched a Group-wide framework to manage its HSEC responsibilities, in the form of the HSEC Policy and HSEC Business Principles. These documents presented the values, standards and performance expectations that all Trafigura's divisions and subsidiaries are to uphold.

The HSEC Policy sets out the high-level priorities and commitments of the Management Board. The Business Principles communicate the expectations of the Management Board with respect to how the Group and its operating divisions and subsidiaries are expected to operate and behave.

Each constituent entity within the Group is responsible for implementation of Trafigura's HSEC Policy and Business Principles, and for supplementing this with relevant sector-specific standards and supporting policies and procedures for their day-to-day operations.

Trafigura's Code of Business Conduct, which complements our HSEC Policy and Business Principles, articulates those business practices expected of all employees.

A programme of communication and training to further embed and support our HSEC Policy and Business Principles was launched in 2013 and will be extended over 2014.

Our HSEC Policy and HSEC Business Principles are made publicly available via our website: *http://www.trafigura.com/about-us/responsibility/our-approach/*

Impala warehousing facility, Johor, Malaysia.

CORPORATE REPONSIBILITY

TRAFIGURA'S COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

Trafigura's Compliance Department manages the company's global compliance activities. Its main function is to provide guidance, training and advice on all compliance issues to all our employees and to develop and monitor Trafigura's Code of Business Conduct.

The Department has assigned Compliance representatives in the main trading offices around the world, who provide support to the Compliance team in order that it can meet its objectives on a global basis.

The Compliance Department manages Trafigura's Know Your Counterparty ('KYC') procedure and works closely with traders and credit teams.

Trafigura's Code of Business Conduct defines precisely what is expected of our business and our people. It embeds compliance with relevant laws and regulations and promotes good business judgement. The Code is a key element of Trafigura's employee contracts. All staff receive mandatory training to ensure they understand its implications.

In the 2012-3 financial year, 1,547 employees (2012: 562) received training on Trafigura's Code of Business Conduct and 1,476 employees received training on Trafigura's anti-money laundering programme.

MATERIALITY AND PERFORMANCE MONITORING

In 2013, the HSEC Steering Group refined a materiality matrix to identify the key HSEC risks across the Group and to graduate the incident response function. As it evolves over time the matrix will play an increasingly central role in helping us evaluate, prevent, reduce and manage HSEC risks across our business.

In 2013, Trafigura's HSEC Steering Group established an HSEC Reporting Working Group with the mandate to develop a Group-wide online data management and reporting system. The long-term objective of the system is to provide all constituents of the Trafigura Group with a tool to capture, collate and report on compliance and performance, enforce HSEC processes, identify trends to drive better informed decisions and help promote a positive risk-management culture.

> As it evolves over time the matrix will play an increasingly central role in helping us evaluate, prevent, reduce and manage HSEC risks across our business.

The first phase of the new system commenced in 2013 with the launch of a global, Group-wide incident reporting portal. The objective of this is straightforward: to guarantee a rapid response to any incident, commensurate with its seriousness. Detailed response plans for each level and type of incident ensure a swift, efficient exchange of information up and down the Group's hierarchy, from site operators to members of Trafigura's Management and Supervisory Board. The Safeguard incident reporting system, provided by Rivo Software, was launched in 2013 following comprehensive user acceptance testing, the identification of over 350 users worldwide and the training of 36 'train-the-trainers' who supported the global roll-out process.

In 2014, Trafigura's HSEC Reporting Working Group will lead in the implementation of further performance monitoring and reporting systems with a view to harmonising, for example, the Group's reporting capabilities against a set of unified internally generated key performance metrics. This Group will also give due consideration to reporting externally against, for example, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

In order to give added weight to Trafigura's material risk mitigation strategy and to enhance the company's HSEC capabilities, Trafigura's Management Board instructed ERM to act on an ongoing basis in support of local, regional and international projects and initiatives.

FUTURE PRIORITIES

Trafigura's HSEC journey will continue at pace over 2014 and beyond. Embedding new structures, developing assurance processes according to our evolving risk profile and operational footprint, and demonstrating the way in which, as a Group, we have faced a range of challenging performance expectations, will be critical. In tandem with this is the need to enhance two-way communications with our stakeholders and to provide the evidence and extent to which we believe we are advancing trade. We have strong ideas as to how, with our partners, these goals can be best achieved.

Puma Energy fire drill, Indonesia.

TRAFIGURA FOUNDATION

The Trafigura Foundation provides long-term funding and expertise to improve socio-economic conditions for communities around the world. It joins forces with proven organisations on the ground to enhance the impact of its contribution for beneficiaries.

OUR MISSION

The Trafigura Foundation was established in 2007 with a mission that is twofold.

As an independent philanthropic organisation, we favour long-term projects, which deliver sustainable results. We have formal programmes in place to select, support, monitor and review projects.

At the same time, we have a responsibility to Trafigura staff. We raise awareness and forge connections between employees and the wider world.

> The ability to act independently is fundamental to our philanthropic philosophy.

Planète Urgence Indonesia (mangrove reforestation).

ACTING AUTONOMOUSLY

The ability to act independently is fundamental to our philanthropic philosophy. Our independent status is both recognised and respected at Trafigura.

We do, however, rely on the expertise and enthusiasm of those on the corporate side of the business. Many of our trustees have backgrounds in Trafigura. They contribute knowledge and are influential advocates for the Foundation's interests within the company.

CONFRONTING SOCIAL REALITIES

As a global organisation, Trafigura touches all kinds of communities. Challenging social conditions are more prevalent in emerging economies, but they also exist in the so-called advanced economies. We address both. Some face poverty, they may have problems with access to education or health and there are economic and social development issues.

A key part of the Foundation's role is to make these realities more visible for Company employees. We are building awareness and strengthening the structures for participation.

CHARITY COMMITTEES

Charity Committees in Trafigura's major offices provide a mechanism for staff to relay information from the field and to promote topical issues. The Foundation uses Charity Committees to pass on news about its programmes.

Committees recommend projects for consideration by the Foundation. They also manage a 'charity of the year' programme, where local employees get to vote for their favourite charity. The winning charity gets a significant grant while the Foundation also matches employee fund raising like-for-like.

Work & Learn Centre New Orleans (first bike repair workshop for girls).

FUNDING SOCIAL CHANGE

Our primary focus is on social and economic development. We provide substantial funds to eligible projects around the world. In 2013 we allocated USD4.63 million to new and recurring projects. We partnered with 26 organisations and funded 35 programmes.

We focus on projects with the potential for long-term change. We therefore only invest in projects with at least a three-year duration. Our funding activities fall into three main categories: education and integration, sustainable development and health.

TRAFIGURA WORK AND LEARN CENTRE – NEW ORLEANS

Twenty-five percent of Foundation funding supports programmes around employability and social integration.

Today's youth are tomorrow's potential employees. Businesses not only have a responsibility, they have a direct stake, in making sure young people are prepared for the world of work.

In May 2013, the Trafigura Work & Learn Centre opened in New Orleans, based on a very successful, Foundation-supported, Domus Work & Learn Centre in Stamford.

> Businesses not only have a responsibility, they have a direct stake, in making sure young people are prepared for the world of work.

Over 47 percent of 18 to 24 year-olds in the New Orleans Central City area are unemployed. The New Orleans Centre provides life skills and job training to young people returning from correctional facilities.

The Centre operates two days a week over four twelve-week periods across the year. Its first local business is a bicycle repair shop. Young people learn practical skills. They are also helped with essential soft skills, such as building relationships with those around them and forming a healthy and marketable work ethic.

SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUNDING IN INDIA

Trafigura Foundation's three-year partnership with Rang De is reaching out to India's rural communities through a low-cost microcredit system based on non-profit, peer-to-peer lending. This innovative initiative offers not just funding, but ideas and business resources. By the end of 2012, it had attracted over 11,000 micro-entrepreneurs, the overwhelming majority of them women.

TREATING BLINDNESS IN WEST AFRICA

The Foundation is promoting health in Africa through its support for a groundbreaking technique to cure cataract-related blindness. The Phakokit, a single-use sterilised kit for cataract operations, is simplifying eye surgery in rough field conditions. Over 200,000 West Africans suffer from blindness caused by cataracts. The programme has already restored vision to thousands.

PUMA ENERGY FOUNDATION

During the year we established the Puma Energy Foundation as a distinct organisation. Some existing projects that complement the fuel distribution business have been reallocated from Trafigura Foundation.

Puma Energy employees interact every day with local people and communities through its many retail outlets.

JUST ADD VISION

An extensive rebranding exercise in 2013 found that the Foundation's unique contri-bution came from our collective experience in the field. Many of us have worked in Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and have first-hand experience of delivering aid on the ground.

Now, in our capacity as a funding organisation, we use our expertise to identify promising projects. We are often able to suggest improvements. We engage closely with our partners, frequently taking seats on their boards.

The Trafigura Foundation coordinates financial, social and practical resources to change lives and help create viable futures for disadvantaged communities. Our newly adopted slogan, 'just add vision' encapsulates this constructively critical approach.

APOPO Angola, de-mining with trained rats.

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A. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

	Note	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Revenue	10	**133,026.2**	120,419.4
Cost of sales		**(130,134.1)**	(117,794.8)
Gross profit		**2,892.1**	2,624.6
Other income/(expenses)	11	**1,428.0**	299.7
General and administrative expenses	12	**(1,668.9)**	(1,432.0)
Results from operating activities		**2,651.2**	1,492.3
Finance income		**169.2**	127.5
Finance expense		**(528.7)**	(419.6)
Net financing costs		**(359.5)**	(292.1)
Share of profit/(loss) of equity-accounted investees	16	**(13.0)**	20.4
Profit before tax		**2,278.7**	1,220.6
Income tax expense	13	**(97.4)**	(216.5)
Profit for the year		**2,181.3**	**1,004.1**
Profit attributable to			
Owners of the Company		**2,032.2**	865.1
Non-controlling interests		**149.1**	139.0
Profit for the year		**2,181.3**	**1,004.1**

See accompanying notes

B. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Profit for the year		**2,181.3**	**1,004.1**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		**(4.0)**	(6.5)
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges		**(3.7)**	13.7
Tax on comprehensive income	13	**1.2**	(1.7)
Exchange loss on translation of foreign operations		**(11.2)**	(41.7)
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		**(17.7)**	**(36.2)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,163.6**	**967.9**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**2,043.4**	848.8
Non-controlling interests		**120.2**	119.1
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,163.6**	**967.9**

See accompanying notes

C. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	30 September 2013 USD'M	30 September 2012 USD'M	1 October 2011 USD'M
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	14	**2,686.3**	3,378.1	1,870.8
Intangible assets	15	**499.9**	869.7	316.9
Equity-accounted investees	16	**2,134.4**	131.0	515.7
Loans receivable and advances	17	**2,053.3**	554.2	578.4
Other investments	18	**226.4**	362.9	533.8
Deferred tax assets	13	**177.6**	111.7	85.5
Total non-current assets		**7,777.9**	5,407.6	3,901.1
Inventories	19	**7,856.3**	9,629.1	7,362.6
Trade and other receivables	20	**15,793.8**	15,792.4	14,256.2
Derivatives	28	**3,633.7**	1,947.2	2,754.3
Prepayments		**1,144.4**	641.7	1,166.8
Income tax receivable	13	**85.1**	146.5	66.6
Cash and cash equivalents	22	**3,735.7**	3,333.9	2,853.1
Total current assets		**32,249.0**	31,490.8	28,459.6
Total assets		**40,026.9**	**36,898.4**	**32,360.7**
Equity				
Share capital	23	**0.1**	0.2	0.2
Capital securities	23	**491.4**	–	–
Reserves	23	**1,644.6**	213.2	119.3
Retained earnings	23	**2,903.6**	3,097.4	3,043.9
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company		**5,039.7**	3,310.8	3,163.4
Non-controlling interests	23	**264.0**	869.5	700.3
Total group equity		**5,303.7**	4,180.3	3,863.7
Liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	24	**5,774.3**	4,365.5	3,150.3
Deferred revenue		**6.9**	12.1	–
Derivatives	28	**290.9**	279.3	–
Provisions	25	**36.2**	142.6	–
Deferred tax liabilities	13	**331.9**	408.4	229.8
Total non-current liabilities		**6,440.2**	5,207.9	3,380.1
Current tax liabilities	13	**141.1**	189.8	95.9
Loans and borrowings	24	**13,241.2**	13,423.4	12,998.5
Trade and other payables	26	**11,094.7**	11,237.8	9,477.0
Derivatives	28	**3,806.0**	2,659.2	2,545.5
Total current liabilities		**28,283.0**	27,510.2	25,116.9
Total group equity and liabilities		**40,026.9**	**36,898.4**	**32,360.7**

See accompanying notes

D. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent										
USD'000	Share capital	Currency translation reserve	Revaluation reserve	Legal reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Capital Securities	Retained earnings	Profit for the year	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total group equity
Balance at 1 October 2012	182	(21,820)	10,506	239,726	(15,163)	–	2,232,259	865,095	3,310,786	869,557	4,180,343
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,032,238	2,032,238	149,050	2,181,288
Other comprehensive income	–	17,706	(3,998)	–	(2,502)	–	–	–	11,205	(28,837)	(17,632)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	17,706	(3,998)	–	(2,502)	–	–	2,032,238	2,043,443	120,213	2,163,655
Profit appropriation	–	–	–	–	–	–	865,095	(865,095)	–	–	–
Revaluation remaining stake in deconsolidated subsidiary	–	–	–	1,293,749	–	–	(1,293,749)	–	–	–	–
Divestment and deconsolidation of subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(621,519)	(621,519)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest in subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5,015)	–	(5,015)	1,317	(3,698)
Legal reserve	–	–	–	126,437	–	–	(126,437)	–	–	–	–
Shares issued	2	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	–	–
Subsidiary equity distribution	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(105,072)	(105,072)
Share-based payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	70,886	–	70,886	–	70,886
Share redemption	(54)	–	–	–	–	–	(855,135)	–	(855,188)	–	(855,188)
Capital securities	–	–	–	–	–	491,384	–	–	491,384	–	491,384
Capital securities dividend	–	–	–	–	–	–	(17,200)	–	(17,200)	–	(17,200)
Other	5	–	–	–	–	–	620	–	625	(500)	125
Balance at 30 September 2013	**135**	**(4,114)**	**6,508**	**1,659,912**	**(17,665)**	**491,384**	**871.322**	**2,032,238**	**5,039,720**	**263,996**	**5,303,716**

See accompanying notes

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent										
USD'000	Share capital	Currency translation reserve	Revaluation reserve	Legal reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Capital Securities	Retained earnings	Profit for the year	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total group equity
Balance at 1 October 2011	209	–	17,048	129,452	(27,187)	–	3,043,938	–	3,163,459	700,269	3,863,728
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	865,095	865,095	139,027	1,004,122
Other comprehensive income	–	(21,789)	(6,542)	–	12,024	–	–	–	(16,306)	(19,875)	(36,181)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(21,789)	(6,542)	–	12,024	–	–	865,095	848,789	119,151	967,940
Legal reserve	–	(31)	–	(33,400)	–	–	33,431	–	–	–	–
Shares issued	25	–	–	–	–	–	(25)	–	–	–	–
UnrealisedRevaluation gain	–	–	–	143,674	–	–	(143,674)	–	–	–	–
Sale of interest in subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57,905	57,905
Acquisition of subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,151)	(4,151)
Share-based payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	86,813	–	86,813	–	86,813
Share redemption	(34)	–	–	–	–	–	(787,380)	–	(787,414)	–	(787,414)
Other	2	–	–	–	–	–	(863)	–	(861)	(3,617)	(4,478)
Translation adjustment	(20)	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–
Balance at 30 September 2012	**182**	**(21,820)**	**10,506**	**239,726**	**(15,163)**	**–**	**2,232,259**	**865,095**	**3,310,786**	**869,557**	**4,180,343**

E. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**2,278.7**	1,220.6
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	12	**358.1**	265.6
Amortisation of intangible assets	12	**47.4**	26.5
Provisions		**0.6**	47.4
Impairment losses on financial fixed assets	18	**63.4**	72.6
Impairment losses on non-financial fixed assets	11	**17.7**	20.8
Net finance costs		**359.5**	292.1
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	16	**13.0**	(20.4)
Gain on sale of non-financial fixed assets	11	**(5.9)**	(7.6)
Gain on sale of equity accounted investees	11	**(7.1)**	(279.8)
Gain on sale of other investments	11	**(22.6)**	–
Gain on divestments of subsidiaries	11	**(1,462.5)**	–
Gain on remeasurement of previously held interest in subsidary acquired	13	**–**	(143.7)
Equity-settled share-based payment transactions	29	**70.9**	89.1
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		**1,711.0**	**1,583.2**
Changes in:			
Inventories		**1,154.1**	(1,922.1)
Trade and other receivables		**(1,852.4)**	(173.8)
Prepayments		**(446.4)**	525.1
Trade and other payables		**954.1**	(184.7)
Accrued expenses		**690.0**	2,047.5
Cash generated from operating activities		**2,210.3**	**1,875.3**
Interest paid		**(528.7)**	(419.6)
Interest received		**169.2**	127.5
Dividends (paid)/received		**(6.7)**	(5.2)
Tax (paid)/received		**(202.6)**	(129.9)
Net cash from operating activities		**1,641.6**	**1,448.1**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	14	**(1,754.1)**	(1,058.0)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	14	**77.2**	48.6
Acquisition of intangible assets	15	**(72.0)**	(114.5)
Acquisition of equity accounted investees	16	**(89.9)**	–
Disposal of equity accounted investees	16	**–**	538.2
Acquisition of loans receivable and advances	17	**(1,564.8)**	(235.5)
Disposals of loans receivable and advances	17	**38.8**	–
Acquisition of other investments	18	**(134.0)**	(77.3)
Disposal of other investments	18	**93.5**	(20.8)
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	8	**(871.1)**	(870.9)
Disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed of	9	**243.1**	–
Net cash used in investing activities		**(4,033.3)**	**(1,790.2)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from the issue of capital securities	23	**491.4**	–
Proceeds from capital contributions to subsidiaries by non-controlling interests	9	**25.5**	5.9
Redemption of shares	23	**(855.2)**	(787.4)
Proceeds from long-term loans and borrowings	24	**2,615.8**	795.6
Payment of finance lease liabilities	24	**(22.2)**	(9.5)
Increase of short-term bank financing	24	**553.9**	818.2
Acquisition of non-controlling interest		**(15.7)**	–
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		**2,793.5**	**822.8**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**401.8**	**480.8**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 October		**3,333.9**	2,853.1
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 September (note 22)		**3,735.7**	**3,333.9**

See accompanying notes

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The principal business activities of Trafigura Beheer BV (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') are trading and investing in crude and petroleum products, non-ferrous concentrates, refined metals and bulk commodities such as coal and iron ore. The Group also invests in assets, including through investments in associates, which have strong synergies with its core trading activities. These include storage terminals, service stations, metal warehouses and mines.

The principal business office of the Company is at Ito Tower, Gustav Mahlerplein 102, 1082 MA Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Farringford NV, registered in Curaçao, is the ultimate parent company of the Company.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2013 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 December 2013.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU) effective 30 September 2013 and comply with the financial reporting requirements included in Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. These are the Group's first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* has been applied. For periods up to and including the year ended 30 September 2012, the Group prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Netherlands (Dutch GAAP). Accordingly, the Group has prepared consolidated financial statements which comply with IFRS applicable for periods ending on 30 September 2013, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 30 September 2012 as described in the accounting policies.

An explanation of how the transition to IFRS has affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group is provided in note 31.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for inventories, derivatives and available for sale financial assets. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

a. Functional and presentation currency

The Group's presentation currency is the US dollar (USD) and all values are rounded to the nearest million (USD'M) except when otherwise indicated. The US dollar is the functional currency of most of the Group's principal operating subsidiaries. Most of the markets in which the Group is involved are USD denominated.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements and in preparing the opening IFRS statement of financial position at 1 October 2011, unless otherwise indicated. The accounting policies have been applied consistently by Group entities.

a. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of all subsidiaries and branch offices, which the Company, either directly or indirectly, controls. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operational policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Control is usually assumed when the Company owns more than 50% of the voting rights or has the ability to appoint the directors. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Company and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to a person or entity outside of the control of the Company. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Company's equity and are initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Company's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions with any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received being recognised directly in equity and attributed to equity holders of the Company.

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

b. Investments in equity-accounted investees

Associates and jointly controlled entities (together 'Associates') in which the Group exercises significant influence or joint control are accounted for using the equity method. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but not control those policies, and is presumed to exist when the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity. Joint control is established by contractual agreement and requires unanimous consent for strategic financial and operating decisions.

Under the equity method the Associate is carried at the cost of the Group's share in the net assets of the Associate, including goodwill, plus the Group's share in income or losses since acquisition, less dividends received and any impairment in the value of the underlying investments.

Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the Associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the Associate. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the Associate is impaired.

The financial statements of the Associates are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group, unless otherwise indicated.

Changes in the Group's interest in Associates are accounted for as a gain or loss on disposal with any differences between the amount by which the carrying value of the Associate is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration received being recognised directly in the statement of income.

c. Jointly controlled operations

A jointly controlled operation is a joint venture carried on by each venturer using its own assets in pursuit of the joint operations. The consolidated financial statements include the assets that the Group controls and the liabilities that it incurs in the course of pursuing the joint operation and the expenses that the Group incurs and its share of the income that it earns from the joint operation.

d. Business combinations

As part of its transition to IFRS, the Group elected to restate only those business combinations that occurred on or after 1 October 2011. In respect of acquisitions prior to 1 October 2011, goodwill represents the amount recognised under the Group's previous accounting framework with some minor adjustments (refer to note 31).

The Company accounts for its business combinations under the acquisition method of accounting at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that currently are exercisable.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

When the fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination exceeds the fair values attributable to the Group's share of the identifiable net assets, the difference is treated as goodwill, which is not amortised but is reviewed annually for impairment or when there is an indication of impairment.

When the excess is negative, after a reassessment of the identification of all assets acquired and liabilities assumed, any remaining gain is recognised in profit or loss. Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

Determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed requires management's judgement and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including assumptions with respect to future cash inflows and outflows, discount rates and asset lives.

e. Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Subsidiaries, joint ventures and equity investees record transactions in the functional currency of the economic environment in which they operate. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the subsidiary, joint ventures and equity investees are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction in the accompanying statement of income.

Monetary assets and liabilities in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date and gains and losses are reported in the statement of income.

(ii) Foreign operations

Upon consolidation, the balance sheets of subsidiaries with functional currencies other than the USD are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the end of the year. The statements of income denominated in currencies other than the USD are translated at the average rate for the year. The resulting exchange differences are recorded in equity through other comprehensive income and are included in the statement of income upon sale or liquidation of the underlying foreign subsidiary.

Upon the adoption of IFRS, the Group has elected to utilise the optional exemption under IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of IFRS* and to zero out the balances recognised in other comprehensive income at 1 October 2011 (see note 31).

f. Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available for sale financial assets depending upon the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value on the trade date, including, in the case of instruments not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, financial assets are carried at fair value with changes therein recognised in profit or loss (financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) or amortised cost less impairment (loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets). Subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale debt instruments, are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. When an investment is derecognised, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss. Unquoted equity instruments with unreliable fair value estimates are measured at cost less impairment.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position if, and only if, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

Derivative instruments, which include physical contracts to sell or purchase commodities that do not meet the own use exemption, are initially recognised at fair value when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Any attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The Group utilises derivative financial instruments (shown separately in the statement of financial position) to hedge its primary market risk exposures, primarily risks related to commodity price movements, and to a lesser extent, exposure to foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate movements. Commodity derivative contracts may be utilised to hedge against commodity price risk for fixed priced physical purchase and sales contracts, including inventory. Commodity swaps, options and futures are used to manage price and timing risks in conformity with the Company's risk management policies.

Generally, the Group does not apply hedge accounting, but in some instances it may elect to apply hedge accounting. On initial designation of the derivative as a hedging instrument, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item, including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction and the hedged risk, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Group makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an on-going basis, of whether the hedging instruments are expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items attributable to the hedged risk.

Those derivatives qualifying and designated as hedges are either (i) a fair value hedge of the change in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, or (ii) a cash flow hedge of the change in cash flows to be received or paid relating to a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable transaction.

A change in the fair value of derivatives designated as a fair value hedge is reflected together with the change in the fair value of the hedged item in the statement of income. A change in the fair value of derivatives designated as a cash flow hedge is initially recognised as a cash flow hedge reserve in shareholders' equity. The deferred amount is then released to the statement of income in the same periods during which the hedged transaction affects the statement of income.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

(iv) Current versus non-current classification

Derivative instruments that are not designated as effective hedging instruments are classified as current or non-current or separated into current and non-current portions based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances (i.e. the underlying contractual cash flows).

Where the Group will hold a derivative as an economic hedge (and does not apply hedge accounting) for a period beyond 12 months after the reporting date, the derivative is classified as non-current (or separated into current and noncurrent portions) consistent with the classification of the underlying item.

g. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash on hand and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

h. Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses except for exploration and evaluation assets (see note (i)). The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation, if any, and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components). The costs of major repairs and maintenance (dry-docking or turnarounds) are capitalised and depreciated over their useful life.

Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are recorded in the statement of income under 'Other income/(expense)'.

The carrying value of property and equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised as a separate component of property, plant and equipment. Upon completion, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. On-going repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component. Land is not depreciated.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use. Assets under construction are not depreciated.

Depreciation of assets held under finance leases is calculated over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the asset.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- buildings — 20-33 years
- machinery and equipment — 3-20 years
- barges and vessels — 8-10 years
- other fixed assets — 1-5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, i.e. assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are calculated using the effective interest rate method in accordance with IAS 39 and are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs capitalised.

All other borrowing costs (including borrowing costs related to exploration and evaluation expenditures) are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

i. Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure relates to costs incurred on the exploration and evaluation of potential mineral and petroleum resources and include costs such as the acquisition of rights to explore, topographical geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and other activities in relation to evaluating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. These costs are capitalised as an asset and measured at cost and recognised as a component of property, plant or equipment. Purchased exploration and evaluation assets are recognised at their fair value at acquisition.

All capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is monitored for indications of impairment. Where a potential impairment is indicated, an assessment is performed for each area of interest or at the cash generating unit level. To the extent that capitalised expenditure is not expected to be recovered it is charged to the statement of income.

When commercially recoverable reserves are determined and such development receives the appropriate approvals, capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is transferred to 'Development Properties'.

j. Development expenditure

Development expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the Group are accumulated separately for each area of interest in which economically recoverable reserves have been identified, and are capitalised only if they can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. They are included as a component of property, plant and equipment as 'Development Properties'.

With regards to mines, the development property is reclassified as 'Mining Interests' at the end of the development phase, when the mine is capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

No depreciation is recognised in respect of development properties until they are classified as 'Mining Interests'.

Each development property is tested for impairment, see note 4p.

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

k. Mining interests

When further development expenditures are incurred in respect of a mining interest after the commencement of production, such expenditures are carried forward as part of the mining interests when it is probable that additional future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the consolidated entity. Otherwise such expenditures are classified as a cost of production.

Depreciation is charged using the unit of production method, with separate calculations being made for each area of interest. The unit of production basis results in a depreciation charge proportional to the depletion of proven and probable reserves.

Mining interests are tested for impairment.

l. Deferred stripping costs

Stripping costs incurred in the development of a mine (or pit) before production commences are capitalised as part of the cost of constructing the mine (or pit) and subsequently amortised over the life of the mine (or pit) on a unit of production basis. The removal of overburden waste is required to obtain access to the ore body.

Production stripping costs are deferred when the actual stripping ratio incurred significantly exceeds the expected long term average stripping ratio and are subsequently amortised when the actual stripping ratio falls below the long term average stripping ratio. Where the ore is expected to be evenly distributed, waste removal is expensed as incurred.

m. Intangible assets and goodwill

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill that arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries is presented with intangible assets. For the measurement of goodwill at initial recognition see note d.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain and loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

In respect of equity-accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment, and any impairment loss is allocated to the carrying amount of the equity-accounted investee as a whole.

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

If a business combination results in a negative goodwill, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified and measured all assets acquired and all liabilities assumed. If the negative goodwill remains after the reassessment, it is recognised as a gain in the profit or loss.

In respect of acquisitions prior to 1 October 2011, goodwill is included on the basis of its deemed cost, which represents the amount recorded under Dutch GAAP, adjusted for the reclassification of certain intangibles (see note 31).

(ii) Mineral and petroleum rights

Mineral and petroleum reserves, resources and rights (together 'Mineral Rights') which can be reasonably valued, are recognised in the assessment of fair values on acquisition. Mineral rights for which values cannot be reasonably determined are not recognised. Exploitable mineral rights are amortised using the unit of production method over the commercially recoverable reserves and, in certain circumstances, other mineral resources. Mineral resources are included in amortisation calculations where there is a high degree of confidence that they will be extracted in an economic manner.

(iii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets include licences and are stated at cost, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Licences are amortised over the term of the licence, generally not exceeding 10 years.

An intangible asset acquired as part of a business combination is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition and is recognised separately from goodwill if the asset is separable or arises from contractual or other legal rights.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each reporting date. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in the accounting estimates.

Gains or losses on disposal of intangible assets are recorded in the statement of income under 'Other income/ (expense)'.

n. Leases

The Group is the lessee of equipment, buildings, vessels and terminals under various operating and finance leases. The Group classifies its leases as operating or finance leases based upon whether the lease agreement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

For leases determined to be finance leases, an asset and liability are recognised at an amount equal to the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments during the lease term. Such assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the asset taking into account the residual value, with depreciation included in depreciation expense.

Leases that do not qualify as finance leases are classified as operating leases, and the related rental payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

o. Inventories

Trading-related inventories are measured at fair value less costs to sell.

Inventories of non-trading related products are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Costs comprise all costs of purchases and other costs incurred.

p. Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

(ii) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Group considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortised cost at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant assets are assessed for specific impairment. The amount of impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective rate of interest of the financial instrument determined on the initial recognition of the instrument.

Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investment securities.

If the decrease in impairment relates to an objective event occurring after the impairment was recognised, a previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to a maximum of the amount required to carry the asset at amortised cost at the time of the reversal if no impairment had taken place. The impairment loss reversal is taken to the statement of income.

(iii) Assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Impairment losses on these assets are not reversed.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the statement of income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in other comprehensive income.

(v) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than stocks and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. These include changes in the group's business plans, changes in commodity prices leading to sustained unprofitable performance, low plant utilization, evidence of physical damage or, for oil and gas assets, significant downward revisions of estimated volumes or increases in estimated future development expenditure. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs), and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a *pro rata* basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

q. Accrued turnover

Accrued turnover relates to sales made before the end of the year that have not been invoiced at the balance sheet date. Reasons for such delays include the need to determine final pricing, quantity and quality analysis. All are typical of the industry in which the Group operates.

r. Employee benefits

(i) Post-employment benefits

The Group provides direct contributions to individual employee pension schemes, which are expensed to net income in the year. Accordingly, there is no significant post-employment benefit liabilities associated with the Group.

(ii) Employee share incentive plan and employee share trust

Employees of the Group receive remuneration in the form of shares of Trafigura Beheer B.V. as consideration for services rendered. This is considered an equity-settled share scheme as the Company neither has a present legal nor constructive obligation to settle in cash nor has a past practice or stated policy of settling in cash.

The cost of the equity-settled transactions is measured at fair value at the grant date taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the shares were granted. This fair value is expensed over the vesting period with a corresponding credit to equity. For shares that immediately vest, the fair value is expensed in the same accounting period corresponding to the date of grant.

s. Provisions

The Group recognises provisions for liabilities and onerous contracts that have been incurred as of the balance sheet date and can be reasonably estimated. A provision is recognised when (i) the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a particular event; (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and (iii) an estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions for claims, disputes and legal proceedings are recorded if it is probable that the Group will be liable in a proceeding, for the estimated amount at which the liability can be settled. If the amount for which the liability can be settled cannot be reliably estimated, the claim, dispute or legal proceeding is disclosed, if it is expected to be significant.

(i) Restoration, rehabilitation and decommissioning

Restoration, rehabilitation and decommissioning costs arising from the installation of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalised at the time such an obligation arises. The costs are charged to the statement of income over the life of the operation through depreciation of the asset and the unwinding of the discount on the provision. Costs for restoration of subsequent site disturbance, which is created on an on-going basis during production, are provided for at their net present values and charged to the statement of income as extraction progresses. If the obligation results from production (e.g. extraction of reserves) these are recognised as extraction occurs.

(ii) Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

t. Accrued costs of sales and expenses

The accrued cost of sales and expenses relate to purchases and expenses made before the year end that have not been invoiced at the balance sheet date. Reasons for such delays include the need to determine final pricing, quantity and quality analysis. All are typical of the industry in which the Group operates.

u. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue from the sale of goods which are transported in discrete cargoes is recognised when the significant risk and rewards of the goods have passed to the buyer, which is usually the date of the bill of lading. Revenue from the sale of goods which are transported in continuous systems is recognised when the goods have been delivered.

Revenue from the sale of goods which are consigned to counterparties on a sale-and-return basis is recognised when the goods are sold to the customers on a non-recourse basis. At these points the quantity and the quality of the goods has been determined with reasonable accuracy, the price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in the statement of income to the extent it seems likely that the economic benefits will accrue to the Group and the income from rendering of services can be reliably measured. The revenue is recognised in the statement of income in proportion to the stage of the rendered performance as at the balance sheet date.

v. Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the purchase price of the products sold, as well as the costs of purchasing, storing, and transporting the products. It also includes the changes in mark to market valuation of all derivatives and forward contracts.

w. Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses includes the Group's corporate offices, rent and facility costs, and certain other general and administrative expenses which do not relate directly to the activities of a single business segment.

x. Finance income and finance expense

Interest income and interest expense are recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

y. Corporate taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The charge for taxation includes Dutch and foreign corporate income taxation. Due to the different statutory rates applicable and non-deductible expenses, the Group effective tax charge differs from the statutory tax rate applicable in the Netherlands.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(iii) Tax exposure

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Company believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgement regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

z. Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sales transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset or disposal group must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for the sale of such assets or disposal groups and its sale must be highly probable. All assets and liabilities of a subsidiary classified as a disposal group are reclassified as held for sale regardless of whether the Group retains a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

Non-current assets and disposal groups (other than financial assets) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amounts and fair values less costs to sell. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

aa. Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

(a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person:
- i. has control or joint control over the Group;
- ii. has significant influence over the Group; or
- iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the group or of a parent of the Group.

(b) A party is considered related to the Group if the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:
- i. The entity and the Group are members of the same group;
- ii. One entity is an associate or a joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
- iii. The entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party;
- iv. One entity is the joint venture of a third party and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
- v. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group;
- vi. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and
- vii. A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

bb. Segments

The Group's operating segments are established on the basis of those components of the group that are evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker (CODM) in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

cc. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Group's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The Group has identified the following areas as being critical to understanding Trafigura's financial position as they require management to make complex and/or subjective judgments and estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain.

(i) Valuation of derivative instruments

Derivative instruments are carried at fair value and the Group evaluates the quality and reliability of the assumptions and data used to measure fair value in the three hierarchy levels, Level 1, 2 and 3, as prescribed by IFRS 7. Fair values are determined in the following ways: externally verified via comparison to quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1); by using models with externally verifiable inputs (Level 2); or by using alternative procedures such as comparison to comparable instruments and/or using models with unobservable market inputs requiring the Group to make market based assumptions (Level 3). For more details refer to note 28.

(ii) Depreciation and amortisation of mineral rights and development costs

Mineral rights and development costs are amortised using UOP (unit of production). The calculation of the UOP rate of amortisation, and therefore the annual amortisation charge to operations, can fluctuate from initial estimates. This could generally result when there are significant changes in any of the factors or assumptions used in estimating mineral or petroleum reserves, notably changes in the geology of the reserves and assumptions used in determining the economic feasibility of the reserves. Such changes in reserves could similarly impact the useful lives of assets depreciated on a straight line basis, where those lives are limited to the life of the project, which in turn is limited to the life of the proven and probable mineral or petroleum reserves. Estimates of proven and probable reserves are prepared by experts in extraction, geology and reserve determination. Assessments of UOP rates against the estimated reserve and resource base and the operating and development plan are performed regularly.

(iii) Impairments

Investments in associates and other investments, loans and other receivables and property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be fully recoverable or at least annually for goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets. If an asset's recoverable amount is less than the asset's carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Loans and receivables are evaluated based on collectability. Future cash flow estimates which are used to calculate the asset's fair value are based on expectations about future operations primarily comprising estimates about production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves and resources, operating, rehabilitation and restoration costs and capital expenditures. Changes in such estimates could impact recoverable values of these assets. Estimates are reviewed regularly by management.

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

(iv) Provisions

The amount recognised as a provision, including tax, legal, restoration and rehabilitation, contractual and other exposures or obligations, is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the related liability, including any related interest charges, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. The Group assesses its liabilities and contingencies based upon the best information available, relevant tax laws and other appropriate requirements.

(v) Restoration, rehabilitation and decommissioning costs

A provision for future restoration, rehabilitation and decommissioning costs requires estimates and assumptions to be made around the relevant regulatory framework, the magnitude of the possible disturbance and the timing, extent and costs of the required closure and rehabilitation activities. To the extent that the actual future costs differ from these estimates, adjustments will be recorded and the statement of income could be impacted. The provisions including the estimates and assumptions contained therein are reviewed regularly by management.

(vi) Taxation

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent it is considered probable that those assets will be recoverable. This involves an assessment of when those deferred tax assets are likely to reverse, and a judgement as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the tax assets when they do reverse. These judgements are subject to risk and uncertainty and hence, to the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognised in income in the period in which the change occurs. The recoverability of deferred tax assets including the estimates and assumptions contained therein are reviewed regularly by management.

dd. Fair value

In addition to recognising derivative instruments at fair value, as discussed above, an assessment of fair value of assets and liabilities is also required in accounting for other transactions, most notably, business combinations, marketing inventories, financial assets and liabilities. In such instances, fair value measurements are estimated based on the amounts for which the assets and liabilities could be exchanged at the relevant transaction date or reporting period end, and are therefore not necessarily reflective of the likely cash flow upon actual settlements. Where fair value measurements cannot be derived from publicly available information, they are estimated using models and other valuation methods. To the extent possible, the assumptions and inputs used take into account externally verifiable inputs. However, such information is by nature subject to uncertainty; particularly where comparable market based transactions rarely exist.

5. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs, which have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements.

- IFRS 1 Amendments – *Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Government Loans*[1]
- IFRS 7 Amendments – *Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*[1]
- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*[3]
- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*[2]
- IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*[2]
- IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*[2]
- IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*[1]
- IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*[1]
- IAS 27 (Revised) *Separate Financial Statements*[1]
- IAS 28 (Revised) *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*[1]
- IAS 32 Amendments – *Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*[2]
- Annual Improvements 2009 – 2011 Cycle *Amendments to a number of IFRSs issued in May 2012*[1]:
- IFRIC 20 *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*[1]
- IFRIC 21 *Levies*[2]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.
[2] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.
[3] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of the impact of these new and revised IFRSs upon initial application. As at the date of this report, the Group's management does not expect that the impact on the Group's results of operations and financial position will be material upon adoption of these new Standards.

The amendment IAS 1 *Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income* – Amendments to IAS 1 that became effective as of 1 July 2012 is applied by the Company for the first time in the current period.

6. IFRS 1 *FIRST-TIME* ADOPTION OF IFRS

The Group has prepared its IFRS opening balance sheet as at 1 October 2011, its date of transition to IFRS. IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the general requirement to apply IFRS as effective for September 2013 year end retrospectively.

The Group has taken the following exemptions:

- IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* – The Group has elected not to restate business combinations which occurred before 1 October 2011, the Group's date of transition.
- IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* – The Group has elected to restate to zero all of the cumulative translation differences existing as of 1 October 2011.
- IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* – The Group has elected to prospectively apply capitalisation of borrowing costs to new qualifying assets from 1 October 2011.

7. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group's operating businesses are organised and managed separately according to the nature of the products, with each segment representing a strategic unit that offers different products and serves different markets.

Segment results that are reported to the Group's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) (the chief operating decision maker) include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

- The Oil & Petroleum products segment is engaged in the sourcing, provision and storage of oil, at all stages from crude to finished products such as naphtha and gasoline. This includes the blending required to make gasoline in the various grades suitable for the different specifications relevant in different countries. This segment also includes Puma Energy.
- The Non-Ferrous & Bulk segment trades copper, lead, zinc, aluminium, iron ore and coal in all forms including ores, concentrates, and refined metals. There is involvement in all the various stages from mining through smelting to the finished metal. The Groups segment also includes the Mining group and Impala Warehousing and Logistics and includes the blending of metal concentrates, iron ore, coal and alumina, as well as warehousing and transportation.
- Corporate and Other includes holding companies, and some smaller operating companies.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment gross profit, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group's CEO. Segment gross profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. Trafigura accounts for inter-segment sales and transfers where applicable as if the sales or transfers were to third parties, i.e. at arm's length commercial terms.

Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss, assets and liabilities, and other material items:

2013	Oil & Petroleum USD'M	Non-Ferrous & Bulk USD'M	Corporate and Other USD'M	Total USD'M
Revenue from external customers	101,143.9	31,882.3	–	133,026.2
Gross profit	**1,897.2**	**995.0**	**–**	**2,892.1**
Other income/(expenses)	–	–	–	1,428.0
General and administrative expenses	–	–	–	(1,668.9)
Finance income	–	–	–	169.2
Finance expense	–	–	–	(528.7)
Share of profit/(loss) of equity-accounted investees	–	–	–	(13.0)
Income tax expense	–	–	–	(97.4)
Profit for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,181.3**

2013	Oil & Petroleum USD'M	Non-Ferrous & Bulk USD'M	Corporate and Other USD'M	Total USD'M
Segment assets				
Equity-accounted investees	1,946.8	153.8	33.8	2,134.4
Total segment assets	**23,401.4**	**12,276.5**	**4,348.9**	**40,026.8**
Segment liabilities				
Total segment liabilities	**17,081.0**	**6,628.7**	**11,013.5**	**34,723.2**
Other segment information				
Capital expenditure	1,065.4	621.7	177.6	1,864.7
Depreciation and amortisation	205.0	149.8	50.7	405.5
Impairment of non-financial assets	10.5	7.1	0.1	17.7
Impairment of financial assets	10.0	53.4	–	63.4

2012	Oil & Petroleum USD'M	Non-Ferrous & Bulk USD'M	Corporate and Other USD'M	Total USD'M
Revenue from external customers	91,641.8	28,777.6	–	120,419.4
Gross profit	**1,952.0**	**672.6**	**–**	**2,624.6**
Other income/(expenses)	–	–	–	299.7
General and administrative expenses	–	–	–	(1,432.0)
Finance income	–	–	–	127.5
Finance expense	–	–	–	(419.6)
Share of profit/(loss) of equity-accounted investees	–	–	–	20.4
Income tax expense	–	–	–	(216.5)
Profit for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,004.1**

2012	Oil & Petroleum USD'M	Non-Ferrous & Bulk USD'M	Corporate and Other USD'M	Total USD'M
Segment assets				
Equity-accounted investees	35.8	84.7	10.5	131.0
Total segment assets	**21,363.5**	**12,290.6**	**3,244.3**	**36,898.4**
Segment liabilities				
Total segment liabilities	**17,411.9**	**9,693.5**	**5,612.7**	**32,718.1**
Other segment information				
Capital expenditure	750.4	587.3	176.0	1,513.7
Depreciation and amortisation	182.2	68.4	41.5	292.1
Impairment of non-financial assets	12.2	8.6	–	20.8
Impairment of financial assets	16.2	56.4	–	72.6

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

The following table sets out information about the geographical location of the Group's revenue from external customers:

2013	Oil & Petroleum USD'M	Non-Ferrous & Bulk USD'M	Total USD'M
Revenue from external customers			
Europe	25,202.4	8,492.4	33,694.8
Asia	15,698.4	18,052.3	33,750.7
North America	10,545.1	2,509.2	13,054.3
Latin America	14,787.7	1,169.8	15,957.5
Africa	28,121.3	1,082.6	29,203.9
Australia	–	397.5	397.5
Middle East	6,789.0	178.5	6,967.5
Total revenue from external customers	**101,143.9**	**31,882.3**	**133,026.2**

2012	Oil & Petroleum USD'M	Non-Ferrous & Bulk USD'M	Total USD'M
Revenue from external customers			
Europe	17,245.2	3,455.0	20,700.2
Asia	12,097.7	19,005.5	31,103.2
North America	13,975.1	2,438.1	16,413.2
Latin America	13,434.4	825.9	14,260.3
Africa	27,248.0	1,800.4	29,048.4
Australia	–	166.3	166.3
Middle East	7,641.4	1,086.4	8,727.8
Total revenue from external customers	**91,641.8**	**28,777.6**	**120,419.4**

8. ACQUISITIONS OF SUBSIDIARY AND NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

2013

Ausfuel, Neumann Petroleum and Central Combined Group acquisitions

On 2 March 2013, Puma Energy completed the acquisition of Ausfuel Consolidated Pty Ltd and Neumann Petroleum Pty Ltd. On 1 June 2013, Puma Enery completed the acquisition of Central State Fuels Pty Ltd ("Central Combined Group"). These businesses, all incorporated under Australian law, add a retail portfolio of more than 250 service stations and access to the local mining industry fuel market.

The total consideration in respect of the acquisition of a 100% interest in each of these entities amounted to USD875 million including amounts for working capital. The acquisition is accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Goodwill of USD659 million has been recognised which is provisional pending the finalisation of the related purchase price allocation. Due to the deconsolidation of Puma Energy as of 30 September 2013, the related assets and liabilities are not recorded in the Group's consolidated balance sheet as of that date.

2012

ExxonMobil's fuels marketing supply acquisition

On 1 March 2012 Puma Energy completed the acquisition of ExxonMobil's fuels marketing supply businesses in Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama as well as ExxonMobil's Manref Refinery in Managua, Nicaragua (Esso Standard Oil S.A. Limited, Esso Standard Oil S.A., Esso Marine Supply Company Ltd, Servicios Santa Elena S.A. de C.V. and Automarket Ltd). In addition, Puma Energy acquired ExxonMobil's 65% stake in the RASA refinery in El Salvador (Refineria Petrolera Acajutla S.A. de C.V.). The consideration transferred consisted of cash totalling USD618 million including amounts for working capital and all debt with Exxon group settlement. The acquisition is accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Goodwill additions include USD45 million relating to this acquisition by Puma Energy.

Chevron's fuels marketing supply acquisition

On 1 August 2012 Puma Energy completed the acquisition of Chevron's fuel marketing and aviation businesses in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands (Chevron Puerto Rico LLC). The consideration transferred consisted of cash totalling USD106 million including an amount for working capital subject to post-closing adjustments. The acquisition is accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Goodwill additions include USD36 million relating to this acquisition by Puma Energy.

Iberian acquisition

In February 2012, Urion Mining International BV, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, acquired more than 98% of the registered shares in Iberian Minerals Corp ('Iberian'), a company listed at the Canadian stock exchange. Before the take-over bid, the Company already owned 48.3% of the issued and outstanding Iberian shares. The purchase price amounted to CAD 1.10 per share. The total consideration paid amounted to USD310 million. The acquisition is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. As part of the purchase price allocation mineral rights of USD351 million were identified which are amortised over the remaining life of the mine.

The acquisition-date fair value of the equity interest in Iberian held by the Company immediately before the acquisition date was USD290 million and resulted in a revaluation gain recognised in the consolidated statement of income in 2012 of USD144 million.

The goodwill arising on the acquisition is principally attributable to the anticipated profitability achieved through perceived cost and revenue synergies. The fair value adjustments are based on an independent valuation at the time of the acquisition.

9. DECONSOLIDATION OF PUMA

During financial year 2013 there was a reorganisation of the Puma Group corporate structure to create a new top level holding company Puma Energy Holdings Pte Ltd ("Puma Holding") to be the ultimate parent company of all the Puma subsidiaries and therefore to (indirectly) hold the Puma Group. As part of this reorganisation, each shareholder exchanged their shareholdings in Puma Group for a direct stake in Puma Holding. A new entity, PE Investments Limited, was also created to hold the shareholdings of private investors in Puma Holding. Some of these private investors are related to Trafigura but neither these investors nor Trafigura can, individually or jointly, exercise control over this company.

During 2013, the Group reduced its stake in Puma Holding by selling a portion of its stake to minority shareholders. Further, Sonangol, one of the current minority shareholders of Puma Holding, made a capital contribution of USD 500 million into Puma Holding against issuance of new shares. As a result of the partial divestment of its stake to minority shareholders and the capital contribution of Sonangol, which has been accounted for as a single transaction together with the loss of control as described below, the Group's ownership in Puma Holding decreased to 48.79% (versus 61.67% as at 30 September 2012). Gains recognised in other income in relation to these divestments amount to USD304 million. At the end of financial year 2013, a new shareholders and governance structure became effective among the shareholders of Puma Holding. As result of all foregoing effects, including the assessment of the principal business and commercial agreements in place between Trafigura and Puma Holding, the Group has no longer the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operational policies of Puma Holding, and thus no longer control As a consequence, Puma Holding has been deconsolidated in the Group's consolidated financial statements as per 30 September 2013. The Group's remaining stake in Puma Holding has been recorded as investment in associate as from 30 September 2013 as disclosed in note 15.

The impact of Puma Holding on the Group's consolidated statement of income and cash flows is as follows:

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Revenue	11,162.6	7,723.5
Gross profit	**1,104.6**	**911.2**
Operating profit	**368.2**	**336.8**
Profit for the year	**180.2**	**234.0**
Net cash flows from operating activities	501.5	319.5
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,360.1)	(987.0)
Net cash flows from financing activities	1,445.8	384.4
Net cash flows for the year	**587.2**	**(283.1)**

The effect of the divestment and deconsolidation of Puma Holding on the statement of financial position and statement of income is as follows:

	2013 USD'M
Non-current assets	3,185.4
Current assets	1,861.0
Non-current liabilities	(941.9)
Current liabilities	(2,274.9)
Minority interest	(131.0)
Net assets and liabilities	**1,698.6**
Deconsolidated non-controlling interest	869.8
Retained investment in Puma	828.8
Retained investment in Puma remeasured at fair value	1,951.6
Gain on remeasurement of retained interest at fair value	**1,122.8**
Gain on divestment and dilution	304.3
Total gain on divestment and remeasurement of retained interest	**1,427.1**

10. REVENUE

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Sales of goods	132,069.1	119,617.0
Rendering of services	957.2	802.5
Total	**133,026.2**	**120,419.4**

11. OTHER INCOME/(EXPENSE)

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Release/(additions) to provisions	0.6	–
Gain/(loss) on disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets	5.9	7.6
Gain/(loss) from disposal of other investments	22.6	–
Gain/(loss) on sale of equity-accounted investees	7.1	279.8
Gain on divestment of subsidiaries	339.5	–
Impairments of financial assets	(63.4)	(72.6)
Impairments of non-financial assets	(17.7)	(20.8)
Dividend income	1.9	5.2
Gain/loss on foreign exchange	(0.3)	(52.5)
Revaluation gain	1,122.8	143.7
Other	8.9	9.3
Total	**1,428.0**	**299.7**

In 2013, Trafigura reduced its stake and deconsolidated Puma Holding as described in note 9. The gain from divestments of shares is included in gain on divestment of subsidiaries. The gain from remeasuring the retained interest at fair value is recorded in revaluation gain. USD35 million of profit on the sale of Condestable is included in gain from divestment of subsidiaries.

In 2012, USD241 million of profit on the sale of Anvil Mining Limited and USD35 million of profit on the sale of Tiger Resources Limited are included in profit/(loss) on sale of equity-accounted investees.

12. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Depreciation and amortisation	405.5	292.1
Staff costs	682.1	647.7
General & other	581.3	492.2
Total	**1,668.9**	**1,432.0**

The total fees in respect to the procedures applied to the Group by Ernst & Young Accountants LLP, the Netherlands, the external auditor, including their tax services and advisory groups amounted to USD 3.0 million in 2013 (2012: USD 3.9 million), which included USD 1.3 million (2012: USD 1.5 million) for assurance related services, USD 0.1 million (2012: USD 0.2 million) for tax advisory and compliance services, and USD nil million (2012: USD nil million) for transaction support services.

The financial statements audit fees include the aggregate fees in each of 2013 and 2012 financial years for professional services rendered for the audit of the Group's annual financial statements. Assurance related fees include the fees in relation to the annual statutory financial statement audit of subsidiaries or services that are normally provided by the auditor in connection with the audits. Transaction support fees relate to due diligence and assurance services in respect of potential acquisitions and/or divestitures.

Refer to note 29, Employee benefits, for a breakdown of the staff costs.

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

13. TAX

a. Tax expense

Income tax expense recognised in the statement of income consists of the following:

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Current income tax expense	**153.3**	172.1
Current income tax from previous years	**(7.7)**	26.3
Withholding tax in the current year	**15.1**	5.4
Deferred tax expense/(income)	**(63.3)**	12.7
Total	**97.4**	**216.5**

b. Tax recognised directly in equity

The tax credit/ (charge) relating to components of other comprehensive income and equity is as follows:

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Tax expense/(income)on cash flow hedges	**(1.2)**	1.7
Total	**(1.2)**	**1.7**

c. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The Group's effective tax rate differs from the statutory income tax rate of the Netherlands, which is 25% (2012: 25%).

The following table reconciles the statutory blended tax rate of the Group with the effective tax rate as shown in the consolidated statement of income:

	2013 USD'M	2013 %	2012 USD'M	2012 %
Profit before tax	**2,278.7**	**–**	1,220.6	–
Income tax expense at expected statutory blended tax rate	**346.6**	**15.2%**	230.1	18.9%
Tax effect of adjustments to arrive at the effective income tax rate:				
Tax rate differentials in the countries where the group operates – current tax	**(52.3)**	**–**	6.8	–
Non-taxable income	**(282.2)**	**–**	(98.9)	–
Current income tax adjustments from previous years	**(7.7)**	**–**	26.3	–
Deferred income tax adjustments from previous years	**(3.3)**	**–**	–	–
Effect of unrecognised and unused tax losses, not recognised as deferred tax assets	**24.6**	**–**	8.8	–
Withholding tax	**15.1**	**–**	5.4	–
Minimum tax	**9.4**	**–**	–	–
Non-deductible expenses	**86.7**	**–**	35.9	–
Adjustment for countries not based on net taxable income	**(2.9)**	**–**	–	–
Rate difference on opening deferred tax balances	**(3.8)**	**–**	–	–
Rate difference on current year temporary items	**2.3**	**–**	–	–
Capital gains or losses	**5.3**	**–**	–	–
Other permanent differences	**(43.0)**	**–**	–	–
Other	**2.6**	**–**	2.1	–
	97.4	**–**	**216.5**	**–**
Effective tax rate	**–**	**4.3%**	**–**	**17.7%**

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	**(6.2)**	(16.1)
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**(143.3)**	(161.6)
Losses	**84.8**	7.8
Deferred taxes acquired in business combinations	**–**	(53.6)
Other comprehensive income	**2.2**	1.0
Other temporary differences	**(91.9)**	(127.8)
	(154.3)	**(296.7)**
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	**(154.3)**	**(296.7)**
Reflected in the consolidated balance sheet as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	**177.6**	111.7
Deferred tax liabilities	**(331.9)**	(408.4)
Deferred tax liability, net	**(154.3)**	**(296.7)**
Opening balance as at 1 October	**(296.7)**	(144.2)
Tax expense during the period recognised in profit or loss	**63.3**	(12.7)
Other comprehensive income	**1.2**	(1.7)
Divestments of subsidiaries	**77.9**	–
Acquisitions & disposals	**–**	(138.1)
Closing balance as at 30 September	**(154.3)**	**(296.7)**

At 30 September 2013 a deferred tax liability of USD33.4 million (2012: USD8.8 million) related to an investment in a subsidiary was not recognised because the Company controls whether the liability will be incurred and it is satisfied that it will not be incurred in the foreseeable future.

The tax losses expire within five years (USD8.7 million), more than five years (USD63.2 million) or do not expire (USD12.9 million). The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilise the benefits from.

In 2012, USD1.8 million of previously unrecognised tax losses were recognised as management considered it probable that future taxable profits would be available against which they can be utilised.

The group has unrecognised deferred tax assets amounting of USD33.4 million (2012: USD8.8 million).

e. Tax uncertainties

Trafigura operates in a multitude of jurisdictions worldwide resulting in cross border intercompany transactions whereby the transfer pricing rules applied in one country have an impact on the results in another country. In order to reduce transfer pricing uncertainties, transfer pricing studies are performed and reports are prepared to fulfil local Transfer Pricing requirements.

Due to complexity of tax rules, interpretation by local taxing authorities can differ from Trafigura's interpretation based on opinions provided by local tax counsel. In Peru there is a dispute where taxing authorities are of the opinion that certain expenses are not deductible from local taxable income, whereby it is now up to the judicial system in Peru to decide. Based on expert opinions Trafigura's position should ultimately prevail in court.

In countries where Trafigura starts new operations or alters business models, the issue of permanent establishment and profit allocation thereto may arise. The risk is that taxing authorities in multiple jurisdictions claim taxation rights over the same profit.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

USD'M	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Barges and vessels	Exploration and evaluation assets	Other fixed assets	Total
Cost						
Balance at 1 October 2012	1,391.2	1,462.1	228.9	267.9	703.5	4,053.6
Acquisitions through business combinations	16.7	82.3	–	–	65.2	164.2
Additions	193.9	225.9	215.4	105.1	1,055.9	1,796.3
Reclassifications	141.6	67.4	9.8	9.2	(238.4)	(10.4)
Disposals	(16.8)	(14.4)	–	–	(69.1)	(100.3)
Impairment	(3.8)	(1.9)	–	–	(4.0)	(9.6)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(20.9)	(14.1)	–	–	(13.7)	(48.7)
Divestments of subsidiaries	(848.2)	(1,468.1)	–	–	(439.7)	(2,756.0)
Balance at 30 September 2013	853.8	339.1	454.1	382.3	1,059.7	3,089.0
Depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 October 2012	174.4	345.0	22.4	–	133.7	675.5
Depreciation for the year	111.6	148.4	20.8	–	77.4	358.1
Impairment losses	0.1	5.4	–	–	–	5.5
Disposals	(1.4)	(8.5)	–	–	(19.8)	(29.6)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(1.0)	(0.6)	–	–	1.3	(0.2)
Reclassifications	2.9	1.2	–	–	(21.2)	(17.1)
Divestments of subsidiaries	(133.1)	(416.9)	–	–	(39.4)	(589.4)
Balance at 30 September 2013	153.4	74.1	43.2	–	132.1	402.7
Net book value at 30 September 2013	**700.4**	**265.0**	**410.9**	**382.3**	**927.7**	**2,686.3**

USD'M	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Barges and vessels	Exploration and evaluation assets	Other fixed assets	Total
Cost						
Balance at 1 October 2011	641.2	1,019.6	105.7	20.5	521.3	2,308.4
Acquisitions through business combinations	497.8	191.6	–	23.7	(63.4)	649.6
Additions	144.2	195.1	106.6	199.7	611.9	1,257.5
Reclassifications	142.9	121.0	16.6	24.0	(310.7)	(6.3)
Disposals	(15.3)	(39.0)	–	–	(12.5)	(66.8)
Impairment	–	–	–	–	(19.3)	(19.3)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(19.6)	(26.2)	–	–	(23.8)	(69.6)
Balance at 30 September 2012	1,391.2	1,462.1	228.9	267.9	703.5	4,053.6
Depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 October 2011	100.9	243.2	10.5	–	83.0	437.6
Depreciation for the year	68.6	126.0	11.9	–	59.1	265.6
Impairment losses	0.5	–	–	–	0.2	0.7
Disposals	(3.2)	(18.4)	–	–	(4.1)	(25.7)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(3.3)	(1.4)	–	–	0.7	(4.0)
Reclassifications	10.9	(4.4)	–	–	(5.2)	1.3
Balance at 30 September 2012	174.4	345.0	22.4	–	133.7	675.5
Net book value at 30 September 2012	**1,216.8**	**1,117.1**	**206.5**	**267.9**	**569.8**	**3,378.1**

Machinery and equipment mainly consists of specialised industrial equipment.

Included in the Other fixed assets category is assets under construction, which relates to assets not yet in use. Total balance at 30 September 2013 amounted to USD530 million (2012: USD205 million). Once the assets under construction come into operation they are reclassified to the appropriate asset category and it is from that point that they are depreciated. Further other fixed assets mainly consist of small equipment, computer hardware, software licences, office equipment and refurbishment and capitalized IT development cost.

The net book value of property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases at 30 September 2013 was USD59.2million (2012: USD50.9 million).

Certain items of property, plant and equipment are pledged as collateral for an amount of USD201.9 million (2012: USD298.6 million) mainly for vessel loans and in 2012 also related to loans granted to certain affiliates in the Baltics.

Depreciation expenses are included in general and administrative expenses. Impairment charges are included in other income and expense.

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

USD'M	Goodwill	Licences	Mineral rights	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 October 2012	296.5	36.0	410.8	173.7	917.0
Acquisitions through business combinations	688.6	2.8	–	1.2	692.6
Reclassifications	(45.5)	4.7	–	56.1	15.2
Other additions	–	4.5	–	63.9	68.4
Disposals	–	(0.5)	–	(8.9)	(9.4)
Impairment	–	–	–	(0.7)	(0.7)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(72.8)	(0.3)	–	(3.7)	(76.8)
Divestments of subsidiaries	(859.3)	(41.0)	–	(122.0)	(1,022.3)
Balance at 30 September 2013	7.4	6.2	410.8	159.5	583.8
Amortisation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 October 2012	–	7.4	10.9	28.9	47.3
Amortisation for the year	–	7.4	19.3	20.6	47.4
Impairment losses recognised in the income	–	1.8	–	–	1.8
Reclassification	–	3.9	–	18.0	21.9
Disposals	–	(0.2)	–	(8.6)	(8.8)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	–	–	–	0.1	0.1
Divestments of subsidiaries	–	(16.6)	–	(9.1)	(25.7)
Balance at 30 September 2013	–	3.8	30.2	49.9	83.9
Net book value at 30 September 2013	**7.4**	**2.3**	**380.6**	**109.6**	**499.9**

USD'M	Goodwill	Licences	Mineral rights	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 October 2011	247.2	16.3	20.0	69.2	352.7
Acquisitions through business combinations	(59.2)	7.7	350.6	31.0	330.1
Reclassifications	(17.0)	(6.9)	–	29.9	6.0
Other additions	137.1	19.0	40.2	59.9	256.2
Disposals	(1.7)	–	–	(14.2)	(15.9)
Impairment	(0.6)	–	–	–	(0.6)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(9.3)	(0.1)	–	(2.1)	(11.5)
Balance at 30 September 2012	296.5	36.0	410.8	173.7	917.0
Amortisation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 October 2011	–	2.0	–	33.8	35.8
Amortisation for the year	–	5.8	10.9	9.7	26.5
Impairment losses recognised in the income	–	–	–	0.2	0.2
Reclassification	–	(0.3)	–	0.3	–
Disposals	–	–	–	(14.2)	(14.2)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	–	(0.1)	–	(0.9)	(1.0)
Balance at 30 September 2012	–	7.4	10.9	28.9	47.3
Net book value at 30 September 2012	**296.5**	**28.6**	**399.9**	**144.7**	**869.7**

Goodwill is the only intangible asset with an indefinite life. All other intangible assets are being amortised as follows:

- Licence fees paid are being amortised evenly over their respective periods, for which the licences have been granted, generally not exceeding ten years;
- Other intangibles are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful economic life. Other intangibles mainly consist of mining concessions, payments made under exclusivity contracts with clients for petroleum fuels and lubricants, and exploration costs.

Amortisation expenses and impairment charges are included in general and administrative expenses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are tested for impairment when impairment indicators exist. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit (CGU) level. Annually, development costs are evaluated on a project-by-project basis by reviewing current status and project details.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the CGUs, or groups of CGUs.

At 30 September 2013, the recoverable amounts of the CGU's were determined from value in use calculations. Goodwill held by CGUs is USD8million (2012: USD297 million). The decrease in goodwill compared to previous year is fully attributable to the Puma Holding. The goodwill remaining as at 30 September 2013 has been allocated across a number of CGUs in the Oil & Petroleum products segment and Non-Ferrous & Bulk segment. Management has carried out impairment tests and concluded all goodwill balances to be recoverable.

16. EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTEES

In 2012, equity-accounted investee disposals include the sale of the Company's shareholding in Anvil Mining Limited ('Anvil'). The Company realised a profit on the sale of USD241 million (included in 'Other Income (Expense)'. In addition, disposals of Associates include the sale of the Company's shareholding in Tiger Resources Limited ('Tiger'). The Company realised a profit on the sale of USD35 million (included in 'Other Income/ (Expense)').

The Group's share of profit in its equity-accounted investees for the year was a loss of USD13.0 million (2012: a gain of USD20.4 million).

In 2013, the Group received dividends of USD0.2 million from its investments in equity-accounted investees (2012: USD1.2 million). The fair value of the listed equity accounted investees per 30 September 2013 is USD1.4 million (2012: USD5.0 million).

Name	Place of incorporation/ registration	Percentage of equity attributable to the Group 2013	Percentage of equity attributable to the Group 2012
Cadillac Ventures Inc.	Canada	24.7	27.5
Ello Puma Distribuidora de Combustiveis S.A.	Brazil	–	25.0
Emoil Petroleum Storage FZCO	UAE	–	12.3
Empresa Minera del Caribe S.A.	Caribbean	49.0	–
ECG S.A.	Caribbean	–	30.8
Langsat Terminal (One) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	–	12.3
Langsat Terminal (Two) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	–	12.3
Napoil Limited	Bermuda	49.0	49.0
Osmunda Limited	Isle of Man	33.0	33.0
Puma Energy Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	48.8	N/A
Transportadora Callao S.A.	Peru	30.0	30.0

The movements in the table below are mainly attributable to the deconsolidation of Puma Energy Holdings.

Summary financial information for equity-accounted investees (all associates) is as follows, these represent the aggregate amounts presented in their respective financial reporting.

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Assets	**6,390.0**	1,392.4
Liabilities	**4,187.9**	1,040.3
Revenue	**7,257.0**	7,417.4
Profit/(loss) for the year	**0.2**	32.8

Puma Holding has been deconsolidated per 30 September 2013 and therefore no revenue or profit or loss for the year is included for Puma in the summary above.

17. LOANS RECEIVABLE AND ADVANCES

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Loans to associates and related parties	**232.9**	9.3
Long-term prefinancings	**1,680.6**	249.8
Other non-current loans receivable	**139.8**	295.1
Total	**2,053.3**	**554.2**

Loans receivables include loans to related parties and advances provided to suppliers with repayment in products. These loans are held to maturity and generate a fixed or variable income for the group.

On 21 June 2013, Trafigura signed a long term export contract under which Rosneft will deliver 10.11 million metric tonnes of crude oil and petroleum oil products (by mutual agreement) over a period of 5 years. As part of the Export Contract, Trafigura also arranged a USD1.5 billion 5-years prepayment facility in favor of Rosneft. The facility was syndicated with a pool of international banks and fully disbursed on 30 September 2013. The prepayment to Rosneft is included in long-term prefinancings.

A portion of the long-term prefinancings, as well as short-term prepayments, is on a limited recourse basis.

18. OTHER INVESTMENTS

The Group's long term investments consist of equity securities which were designated as available-for-sale financial assets, and have no fixed maturity or coupon rate. The fair values of listed equity investments are based on quoted market prices.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2013, net gains from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets recognised in income amounted to USD22.6 million (2012: USDnil). At 30 September 2013, certain unlisted equity investments with a carrying amount of USD104.9 million (2012: USD123.6 million) were stated at cost less impairment. During 2013, a total amount of USD63.4 million of impairments in other investments was recorded (2012: USD72.6 million).

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Listed equity securities – available-for-sale	**121.5**	239.3
Unlisted equity investments, at cost	**104.9**	123.6
Total	**226.4**	**362.9**

19. INVENTORIES

Carrying amount	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Storage inventories	**4,394.2**	5,805.1
Floating inventories	**3,443.4**	3,802.5
Supplies	**18.7**	21.5
Total	**7,856.3**	**9,629.1**

As at 30 September 2013 (and 30 September 2012) all of the inventory has either been sold or hedged. The Group is committed to financing its day-to-day trading activity through self-liquidating transactional lines, whereby the financing banks retain security on the goods purchased. The percentage of total stocks financed in this way is carefully monitored, significantly all inventory is financed.

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Trade debtors	**6,812.4**	5,968.4
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	**(16.9)**	(35.5)
Accrued turnover	**7,370.6**	7,406.5
Broker balances	**484.4**	1,336.7
Other debtors	**633.9**	790.5
Other taxes	**205.6**	309.0
Related parties	**303.8**	16.8
Total	**15,793.8**	**15,792.4**

Of the USD6,812.4 million trade debtors, USD1,558 million had been sold on a non-recourse basis under the securitisation programme (2012: USD1,199.0 million). Refer to note 21.

As at 30 September 2013, 18.0% (2012: 16.2%) of receivables were between 1-60 days overdue, and 7.8% (2012: 15.9%) were greater than 60 days overdue. Such receivables, although contractually past their due dates, are not considered impaired as there has not been a significant change in credit quality of the relevant counterparty, and the amounts are still considered recoverable taking into account customary payment patterns and in many cases, offsetting accounts payable balances.

21. SECURITISATION PROGRAMME

The Group operates a Securitisation Programme which enables the Group to sell eligible receivables. The securitisation vehicle, Trafigura Securitisation Finance plc., is consolidated as part of the Group and consequently the receivables sold to the programme are included within the consolidated trade debtor balances.

Over time the external funding has increased significantly in size while incorporating a longer term committed funding element, principally through the issuance of Medium Term Notes (MTN), as well as retaining a significant proportion of variable funding purchased by bank sponsored conduits.

As at 30 September 2013, the maximum available amount of external funding of the programme was USD2,750 million (2012: USD2,725 million). The utilised funding of the programme as at 30 September 2013 was USD1,602 million (2012: USD1,570 million).

The available external funding of the securitisation programme consists of:

	Interest rate	Maturity	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
AAA MTN	LIBOR + 2.40%	2015 – May	**400.0**	400.0
BBB MTN	LIBOR + 4.00%	2015 – May	**30.0**	30.0
AAA VFN	See note below	Various throughout the year	**2,093.5**	2,093.5
BBB VFN	See note below	Various throughout the year	**157.1**	157.1
Senior subordinated debt	LIBOR + 4.25%	2014 – March	**69.4**	44.8
Total			**2,750.0**	**2,725.4**

a. Interest rate note

The rate of interest applied to the AAA Variable Funding Notes is defined in the Securitisation Facility Documentation and is principally determined by the demand for Commercial Paper issued by seven bank-sponsored conduits. The Group benchmarked the rate provided against overnight LIBOR. In the case of the rate of interest applicable to the BBB Variable Funding Notes, the rate of interest is principally determined by the liquidity of the interbank market.

b. Maturity note

The maturity of the AAA Variable Funding Notes has been staggered so as to diversify the maturity profile of the AAA funding. This aims to mitigate the 'liquidity wall' risk associated with a single maturity date for a significant funding amount.

22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and one month depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximates the carrying value. An amount of USD143.9 million (2012: USD38.2 million) of cash and banks is restricted and can be collected when fixed asset construction invoices are presented to the banks.

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Cash at bank and in hand	**2,779.0**	2,849.4
Short-term deposits	**956.7**	484.5
Total	**3,735.7**	**3,333.9**

As at 30 September 2013, the Group had USD5.9 billion (2012: USD4.9 billion) of committed revolving credit facilities of which USD1.9 billion (2012: USD1.1 billion) remained unutilised. The Group had USD1.2 billion (2012: USD1.5 billion) of immediately (same day) available cash in liquidity funds. The Group had immediate access to available liquidity balances from liquidity funds and corporate facilities in excess of USD3.1 billion (2012: USD2.6 billion).

23. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

a. Share capital and share premium

The currency translation reserve, revaluation reserve and legal reserve are legal reserves and are therefore not freely distributable to the shareholders. The legal reserve is maintained for the undistributed profits of participating interests.

During the year the Company:

- Issued 629 E12 & F12 and 62,031 E13 & F13 preference shares;
- Redeemed 22,870 ordinary and ordinary equivalent shares held by Beheer Malta Limited for a total value of USD855,188,218, comprised of 8,327 ordinary shares, 2,106 A1 & B1, 2,910 A2 & B2, 731 A3 & B3, 1,525 A4 & B4, 1,252 A5 & B5, 31,513 C6 & D6, 33,159 C7 & D7, 21,567 C8 & D8 12,715 C9 & D9, 11,230 C10 & D10, 6,484 C11 & D11, 8,726 E12 & F12 and 557 E13 and F13 preference shares.

The Company intends to redeem the equivalent of 38,775 ordinary shares for USD1,515 million from 2014 to 2017 subject to compliance with its financial covenants and may periodically consider additional redemptions.

The Company's authorised share capital is denominated in EUR and as at 30 September 2013 amounts to EUR962.460 with total issued and fully paid share capital of EUR101.962 as set out below.

Number of shares	Type	Class	Nominal value	Participating
90,000	Ordinary	A	EUR 4,54	7,666
9,000	Ordinary	B	EUR 4,54	4,979
1,000	Ordinary	C	EUR 100	296
150,000	Non-cumulative preference	A1-5	EUR 0,01	17,236
150,000	Non-cumulative preference	B1-5	EUR 0,01	17,236
1,800,000	Non-cumulative preference	C6-11	EUR 0,01	600,139
1,800,000	Non-cumulative preference	D6-11	EUR 0,01	600,139
1,200,000	Non-cumulative preference	E12-15	EUR 0,01	130,262
1,200,000	Non-cumulative preference	F12-15	EUR 0,01	130,262

Share capital has been translated against year-end exchange rates:

2013	USD1 = EUR 0.75557
2012	USD1 = EUR 0.77758

Shareholders' voting rights are calculated by dividing the nominal value by EUR 0.01.

One A preference share and one B preference share from the same issue have the same economic entitlement as an ordinary share. The C and D shares have one twentieth of the economic entitlement of A and B shares respectively. The E and F shares have one fiftieth of the economic entitlement of A and B shares respectively. The non-cumulative preference shares have a 100% dividend rate each year, so each preference share is entitled to EUR 0.01 dividend with the A, C and E preference shares entitled to any dividend declared in excess of this minimum dividend.

Farringford NV, through Beheer Malta Limited, is the founding investing company, is the ultimate shareholder of the Company. Shares are also held by employees (who hold B, D and F preference shares) and the employee trust Trafigura Trustees (Jersey) Limited (which holds A, C and E preference shares). Trafigura Nominee (Jersey) Limited also holds B, D and F preference shares on behalf of the employees.

b. Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations, as well as from the translation of liabilities that hedge the Company's net investment in a foreign operation.

c. Other reserves

Other reserves comprise the share-based payment reserves and revaluation reserves. Included in the revaluation reserve is USD6.5 million related to the mark to market valuation of available-for-sale financial assets.

d. Legal reserves

Legal reserves are reserves that originate from Dutch Law and include gains from associates where dividend payments cannot be enforced by Trafigura and positive revaluations of level 3 physical forward contracts. Furthermore included in legal reserves are unrealized fair value revaluation amounts on acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries.

e. Cash flow hedge reserve

Included in the cash flow hedge reserve is a loss of USD17.7 million (2012: USD15.2 million loss) related to the effective portion of the changes in fair value of cash flow hedges.

f. Capital securities

The Company issued capital securities with a par value of USD500 million on 19 April 2013. The securities are perpetual securities in respect of which there is no fixed redemption date. The distribution on the capital securities is 7.625% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears every six months from the date of issue. The company may elect to defer (in whole but not in part) any distribution in respect of these capital securities. The first distribution date was 19 October 2013. The capital securities may be redeemed at the Company's option in whole, but not in part, on the distribution payment date in April 2018 or any distribution date thereafter on giving not less than 30 or more than 60 days' notice to the holders.

The amount of the Company's net profit may affect the coupon payments on the capital securities. In the event of a winding-up, the rights and claims of the holders in respect of the capital securities shall rank ahead of claims in respect of the Company's junior securities, but shall be subordinated in right of payment to the claims of all present and future unsubordinated obligations, except for obligations of the Company that are expressed to rank pari passu with, or junior to, its obligations under the capital securities.

g. Dividends

The dividends on the non-cumulative preference shares are the contractual coupon rates for these shares. The dividends have not been paid. No dividend has been declared on the ordinary shares. The value of the dividends amounts to USD19,790 (2012: USD21,077).

24. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Group's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost. For more information about the Group's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk (see note 28).

Carrying value of loans and borrowings	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Non-current		
Private placements	**375.0**	230.0
Revolving credit facilities	**3,020.3**	2,379.0
Eurobond	**540.8**	514.4
Other loans	**1,804.7**	1,218.1
Finance leases	**33.5**	24.0
Total non-current	**5,774.3**	**4,365.5**
Current		
Private placements	**–**	–
Revolving credit facilities	**229.0**	900.0
Other loans	**300.7**	77.6
Finance leases	**15.7**	12.5
Short-term bank borrowings	**12,695.8**	12,433.3
Total current	**13,241.2**	**13,423.4**

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

a. Terms and debt repayment schedule

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans were as follows:

	Principal	Interest rate	Maturity	Floating/fixed rate debt	Note	< 1 year USD'M	1-5 years USD'M	> 5 years USD'M	Total USD'M
Revolving credit facilities									
USD	2,938.3	Libor + 1.90%	2016 – February	Floating		–	2,690.3	–	**2,690.3**
USD	229.0	Libor + 2.05%	2013 – October	Floating		229.0	–	–	**229.0**
USD	115.0	Libor + 1.70%	2014 – October	Floating		–	115.0	–	**115.0**
USD	215.0	Libor + 2.00%	2015 – October	Floating		–	215.0	–	**215.0**
						229.0	3,020.3	–	**3,249.3**
Private placement									
USD	44.0	5.80%	2016 – April	Fixed		–	44.0	–	**44.0**
USD	88.0	6.50%	2018 – April	Fixed		–	88.0	–	**88.0**
USD	98.0	7.11%	2021 – April	Fixed		–	–	98.0	**98.0**
USD	36.0	4.38%	2018 – March	Fixed		–	36.0	–	**36.0**
USD	51.5	4.89%	2020 – March	Fixed		–	–	51.5	**51.5**
USD	57.5	5.53%	2023 – March	Fixed		–	–	57.5	**57.5**
						–	168.0	207.0	**375.0**
Eurobonds									
EUR	400.0	6.38%	2015 – April	Fixed		–	540.8	–	**540.8**
						–	540.8	–	**540.8**
Other loans									
USD	400.0	Libor + 2.40%	2015 – June	Floating	21	–	400.0	–	**400.0**
USD	30.0	Libor + 4.00%	2015 – June	Floating	21	–	30.0	–	**30.0**
USD	150.0	Libor + 4.80%	2014 – May	Floating		150.0	–	–	**150.0**
USD	69.4	Libor + 4.25%	2014 – March	Floating	21	69.4	–	–	**69.4**
USD	65.0	Libor + 3.75%	2019 – June	Floating		20.4	–	45.0	**65.4**
USD	13.9	Libor + 2.71%	2018 – May	Floating		3.0	10.9	–	**13.9**
USD	490.0	2.10%	2018 – September	Fixed		–	–	490.0	**490.0**
EUR	200.0	5.50%	2020 – July	Fixed		–	–	270.4	**270.4**
USD	200.0	Libor + 2.00%	2043 – June	Fixed		–	–	200.0	**200.0**
JPN	9,000.0	2.00%	2015 – January	Fixed		–	91.8	–	**91.8**
USD	39.6	2.95%	2019 – October	Fixed		3.5	13.8	19.7	**37.0**
USD	26.8	4.40%	2021 – July	Fixed		3.4	13.3	10.1	**26.8**
USD	26.8	4.66%	2021 – August	Fixed		3.4	13.3	10.1	**26.8**
USD	26.8	3.53%	2021 – March	Fixed		3.4	13.3	8.4	**25.1**
USD	26.8	4.25%	2020 – December	Fixed		2.8	11.2	10.3	**24.3**
USD	15.3	4.30%	2018 – April	Fixed		1.2	13.8	0.0	**15.0**
USD	15.3	4.30%	2018 – April	Fixed		1.2	13.8	0.0	**15.0**
USD	15.6	4.30%	2018 – April	Fixed		1.2	14.1	0.0	**15.3**
USD	17.6	3.44%	2019 – April	Fixed		2.2	8.8	2.2	**13.2**
USD	16.0	5.41%	2019 – February	Fixed		2.0	8.0	1.0	**11.0**
USD	16.0	3.46%	2019 – February	Fixed		2.0	8.0	1.0	**11.0**
USD	11.6	4.20%	2020 – January	Fixed		1.5	5.7	2.2	**9.4**
USD	11.6	3.43%	2018 – November	Fixed		1.6	6.6	0.8	**9.0**
		Various loans with balances outstanding <USD10m				28.5	35.9	21.2	**85.6**
						300.7	712.3	1,092.4	**2,105.4**
Finance leases						15.7	30.5	3.0	**49.2**
Total						**545.4**	**4,471.9**	**1,302.4**	**6,319.7**

For assets pledged under loans and borrowings agreements, please refer to note 14 (Property, plant and equipment).

25. PROVISIONS

The carrying amount of provisions made is as follows:

Carrying amount of provisions	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Opening balance 1 October	**142.6**	–
Additions	**3.7**	34.9
Acquisition of subsidiary	**–**	127.8
Used during the year	**(27.3)**	(28.7)
Reversed during the year	**(16.8)**	–
Other	**–**	8.6
Divestments of subsidiaries	**(66.1)**	–
Closing balance 30 September	**36.2**	**142.6**
Non-current portion	**19.8**	101.7
Current portion	**16.4**	40.9
Closing balance 30 September	**36.2**	**142.6**

Rehabilitation costs

Provisions for rehabilitation costs are recognised due to the environmental commitment the Group has made with local authorities and for its obligations to undertake site reclamation and remediation in connection with its mining activities. Expected outflow of resources is mainly expected to happen after one year. The balance of the rehabilitation provision is USD26.1 million (2012: USD30.3 million).

26. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Trade creditors	**3,033.8**	2,281.4
Accrued costs of sales and expenses	**8,029.9**	8,913.5
Broker balances	**30.0**	42.9
Related parties	**0.9**	–
Total	**11,094.7**	**11,237.8**

The Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 28.

Finance lease commitments are principally for machinery and equipment. Original terms range from two years to five years, some containing renewal options.

At the time of entering into finance lease agreements, the commitments are recorded at their present value using the interest rate then applicable for long-term funding. At 30 September 2013, existing finance lease commitments are recorded at the remaining present value using the interest rate applied at commencement of the lease.

27. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The following contingent liabilities exist in respect of trade financing:

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Letters of credit	**7,688.1**	6,068.4
Letters of indemnity	**7.2**	12.4
Guarantees	**176.4**	176.3
Total	**7,871.7**	**6,257.1**

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to a number of legal claims and proceedings arising out of their business operations. The Company believes that the ultimate resolution of these claims and proceedings will not, in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on The Company's financial position, consolidated income or cash flows. Such legal claims and proceedings, however, are subject to inherent uncertainties and the outcome of individual matters is unpredictable. It is possible that the Company could be required to make expenditures, in excess of established provisions, in amounts that cannot reasonably be estimated.

The Company is the fiscal parent of the fiscal unity for Dutch corporate income tax purposes. As a consequence, the Company is jointly and severally liable for corporate income tax liabilities of the fiscal unity.

The Company had outstanding commitments at the end of 30 September 2013, and 30 September 2012 as follows:

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Storage rental	**817.3**	725.3
Time charters	**246.8**	141.0
Office rent	**134.2**	213.1
	1,198.3	1,079.4
Assets under construction	**445.5**	239.9
Total	**1,643.8**	**1,319.3**

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Less than one year	**435.6**	398.2
Later than one year and less than five years	**611.6**	524.8
Later than five years	**151.1**	156.4
Total	**1,198.3**	**1,079.4**

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to a number of different financial risks arising from normal business exposures as well as its use of financial instruments including: market risks relating to commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates; credit risk; and liquidity risk.

Prudently managing these risks is an integral element of Trafigura's business and has been institutionalised since the Group's foundation. Risk management guidelines are established at senior management level. The various risks the Group is exposed to are managed through a combination of internal procedures, such as strict control mechanisms and policies, as well as external third parties such as the derivative, insurance and bank markets. As a rule, Trafigura actively manages and lays off where possible a large majority of the risks inherent to its activity.

Trafigura's conservative risk management process is designed to:

- Provide a full and accurate awareness of risks throughout the Group
- Professionally evaluate and monitor these risks through a range of risk metrics
- Limit risks via a dynamic limit setting framework
- Manage risks using a wide range of hedging instruments and strategies
- Ensure a constant dialogue between trading desks, risk managers and senior management

The three main, reinforcing, components of Trafigura's risk management process are the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), the Derivatives Trading Committee, and the trading teams.

The Chief Risk Officer is independent of the revenue-producing units and reports to the Chief Operating Officer and the Management Board. The CRO has primary responsibility for assessing and monitoring Trafigura's market risks. The CRO's team liaise directly with the trading teams to analyse new opportunities and ensure that risk assessments adapt to changing market conditions. The CRO's team also ensures Trafigura's risk management capabilities incorporate ongoing advances in technology and risk management modelling capabilities

The Derivatives Trading Committee, which is comprised of members of the Management Board, the Chief Risk Officer, and senior traders, is responsible for applying Trafigura's risk management capabilities towards improving the overall performance of the Group. In 2013, the Derivatives Trading Committee met weekly to discuss and set risk and concentration limits, review changing market conditions, and analyze new market risks and opportunities.

Trafigura's trading teams provide deep expertise in hedging and risk management in the specific markets each team operates in. While the trading teams have front line responsibility for managing the risks arising from their activities, our process ensures a strong culture of escalation and accountability, with well defined limits, automatic notifications of limit overages and regular dialogue with the CRO and Derivatives Trading Committee.

b. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss in the value of Trafigura's positions due to changes in market prices. Trafigura holds positions primarily to ensure our ability to meet physical supply commitments to our customers, to hedge exposures arising from these commitments, and to support our investment activities. Our positions change due to changing customer requirements and investment opportunities. The value of our positions is accounted for at fair value and therefore fluctuates on a daily basis due to changes in market prices. Categories of market risk we are exposed to include:

- Commodity price risk results from exposures to changes in spot prices, forward prices and volatilities of commodities, such as crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas, base metals, coal and iron ore.
- Currency rate risk results from exposures to changes in spot prices, forward prices and volatilities of currency rates.
- Interest rate risk results from exposures to changes in the level, slope and curvature of yield curves, the volatilities of interest rates, and credit spreads.
- Equity price risk results from exposures to changes in prices and volatilities of individual equities and equity indices.

Trafigura hedges a large majority of price risks arising from its activities. When there is a difference in the characteristics of available hedging instruments and the corresponding commodity price exposures, Trafigura remains exposed to a residual price risk referred to as basis risk. Dynamically managing the basis risk that arises from Trafigura's activities requires specialist skills and is a core focus of our trading and risk management teams.

Value at risk

Value at Risk (VaR) is a statistical estimate of the potential loss in value of our positions and unsold in-transit material due to adverse market movements. Trafigura calculates VaR over a one-day time horizon with a 95% confidence level. We use an integrated VaR model which captures risks including commodity prices, interest rates, equity prices and currency rates. Trafigura's integrated VaR model facilitates comparison of VaR across portfolios comprised of a range of different risk exposures.

As of 30 September 2013, Trafigura's one day market risk VaR was USD11.3 million (2012: USD8.2 million). Average market risk VaR (1 day 95%) during the fiscal year was USD11.7 million compared to USD10.16 million in the previous fiscal year. Trafigura's Management Board has set a target of maintaining VaR (1 day 95%) below 1% of Group equity.

Trafigura is aware of the inherent limitations to VaR and therefore uses a variety of risk measures and risk management techniques to create a robust risk management process. Limitations of VaR include:

- VaR does not estimate potential losses over longer time horizons where the aggregate moves may be extreme.
- VaR does not take account of the liquidity of different risk positions and therefore does not estimate the losses that might arise if Trafigura liquidated large positions over a short period of time.
- VaR is based on statistical analysis of historical market data. If this historical data is not reflective of futures market prices movements, VaR may not provide accurate predictions of future possible losses.

Trafigura's VaR calculation cover its trading businesses in the crude, refined oil products, petrochemical, natural gas, metals, concentrates, coal, iron ore, and freight markets and assesses the open-priced positions which are those subject to price risk, including inventories of these commodities. Trafigura's VaR model is based on historical simulations, with full valuation of more than 5,000 market risk factors.

VaR is calculated based on simultaneously shocking these risk factors. More recent historical price data is more heavily weighted in these simulations, which enables the VaR model to adapt to more recent market conditions and improves the accuracy of our estimates of potential losses.

Trafigura's VaR model utilizes advanced statistical techniques that incorporate the non-normal price dynamics that are an important feature of commodity markets. Our VaR model is continuously and automatically calibrated and back-tested to ensure that its out-of-sample performance adheres to well defined targets. In addition, our VaR model is regularly updated to ensure it reflects the current observed dynamics of the markets Trafigura is active in.

Trafigura has made a significant, ongoing investment in risk management systems, include a reporting system which automatically distributes customised risk reports throughout the Group on a daily basis. These reports provide up-to-date information on each team's risk using industry standard measures such as 95 percent and 99 percent Value at Risk and performance indicators such as Sharpe ratios.

All trading books have well defined VaR risk limits and management and the trading teams are automatically notified whenever a book nears its risk limit, as well as whenever a VaR overage occurs. In addition, Trafigura's deals desk management team is automatically notified whenever statistically anomalous changes occur in the profit and loss of any deal.

For senior management, the daily reports provide a comprehensive view of Trafigura's risk, classified according to various risk factors. These reports emphasise the risk diversification created by the Group's varied activities and highlight any excessive risk concentrations.

c. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument or physical contract fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investment securities.

The Company has a formalised credit process with credit officers in the key locations around the world. Strict credit limits are set up for each counterparty on the basis of detailed financial and business analysis. These limits are constantly monitored and revised in light of counterparty or market developments and the amount of exposure relative to the size of the Group's balance sheet. The Company makes extensive use of the banking and insurance markets to cover any counterparty or country risks that are in excess of its credit limits.

The risk management monitoring and decision-making functions are centralised and make extensive use of the Company's integrated bespoke IT system. The Company conducts transactions with the following major types of counterparties:

- Physical commodity counterparties spread across the vertical chains for both oil and bulk, e.g. producers, refiners/smelters and end-users. Sales to investment grade and non-investment grade counterparties are made on open terms up to internally approved credit limits. Exposures above such limits are subject to payment guarantees.
- Payment guarantee counterparties, i.e. prime financial institutions from which the Company obtains payment guarantees.
- Hedge counterparties comprising a number of prime financial institutions and physical participants in the relevant markets. There is no significant concentration of risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Collateral is obtained from counterparties when the Company's exposure to them exceeds approved credit limits. It is the Company's policy to have ISDA Master Agreements or ISDA-based Long-Form Confirmation Agreements in place with all hedging counterparties.

The Company trades in all major geographic regions. Where appropriate, guarantees, insurance and letters of credit are used to reduce payment or performance risk. The Company has gross credit exposure in locations across the world with a concentration in emerging markets. Most of this exposure is laid off with third parties while the Company retains between ten to 20 per cent on average of the individual exposures.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, without considering netting agreements or without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements, is equal to the carrying amount of Trafigura's financial assets as indicated in the balance sheet plus the guarantees to third parties and associates. The Company's objective is to seek continued revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure.

(i) Concentration of credit risk

Concentrations of credit risk exist when changes in economic, industry or geographical factors similarly affect the Company's counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the Company's total credit exposure. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring the country profile of its third party trade receivables on an on-going basis.

Trafigura has a diverse customer base, with no customer representing more than 4.5% (2012: 3.5%) of its revenues over the year ended 2013.

Refer to note 20 for the aging of trade and other receivables at the reporting date that were not impaired.

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

(ii) Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired
Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Company. Cash and cash equivalents and derivatives that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default. The credit quality of trade and other receivables is assessed based on a strict credit policy. The Group has monitored customer credit risk, by grouping trade and other receivables based on their characteristics.

Based on the Group's monitoring of customer credit risk, the Group believes that, except as indicated above, no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables not past due.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired
Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 21 (Trade and other receivables).

(iii) Guarantees
The Group's policy is to provide financial guarantees only to wholly-owned subsidiaries. As part of the Group's ordinary physical commodity trading activities, Trafigura Beheer BV may act as guarantor by way of issuing guarantees accepting responsibility for subsidiaries' contractual obligations.

d. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations when due, or that it is unable, on an on-going basis, to borrow funds in the market on an unsecured or secured basis at an acceptable price to fund actual or proposed commitments.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient cash and cash equivalents and ready sources of committed funding available to meet anticipated and unanticipated funding needs. Sound financial management with a focus on liquidity has been instrumental to the Group's success. The Company has demonstrated the ability to raise the appropriate types of financing to match the needs of the business and to tap various investor bases (e.g. syndicated loan markets, trade finance markets, bond markets, USPP, securitisation etc.), maturities and geographies.

The Company manages its treasury and liquidity risks maintaining a strong liquidity position through the following:

- Targeting immediately-available cash on hand of around USD500 million under normal conditions (higher in the case of extreme volatility);
- Maintaining bilateral lines which allow the Group to mark-to-market financings to the value of the underlying physical assets. Mark to market financing is performed weekly (or intra-weekly in the case of extreme volatility) and provides an additional source of liquidity which is not available to competitors which are financed purely from revolving credit facilities;
- Committed unsecured credit facilities;
- Maintaining headroom under bilateral trade finance lines and committed revolving credit facilities %; and
- Limited distribution of profit (significant retained earnings) and subordination of repurchased equity.

The maturity analysis of the Groups financial liabilities based on the contractual terms is as follows

	Total USD'M	0-1 years USD'M	1-5 years USD'M	> 5 years USD'M
30 September 2013				
Financial liabilities				
Current and non-current loans and borrowings	**19,015.5**	13,241.2	4,471.9	1,302.4
Trade and other payables	**11,094.7**	11,094.7	–	–
Expected future interest payments	**937.1**	205.6	358.6	372.9
Derivative financial liabilities	**4,096.9**	3,806.1	211.8	79.1
Total financial liabilities	**35,144.2**	**28,347.6**	**5,042.3**	**1,754.3**
30 September 2012				
Financial liabilities				
Current and non-current loans and borrowings	**17,788.9**	13,423.4	4,158.1	207.4
Trade and other payables	**11,237.8**	11,237.8	–	–
Expected future interest payments	**514.7**	143.3	235.6	135.8
Derivative financial liabilities	**2,938.5**	2,659.2	207.7	71.6
Total financial liabilities	**32,479.9**	**27,463.7**	**4,601.4**	**414.8**

e. Interest rate risk

Trafigura is not exposed to significant interest rate risk. Interest rate risk of the Group is mainly applicable on the long-term funding of the Group, although a majority of debt, whether long-term or short-term, is floating rate.

At 30 September, assuming the amount of floating rate liabilities (excluding working capital financing) were outstanding for the whole year, interest rates were 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables held constant, the Group's profit and equity for the year ended 30 September 2013 would decrease/increase by USD15.9 million (2012: USD18.4 million).

From time to time the Group enters into interest rate derivatives transactions to lock-in current interest rate levels, for instance, interest rate swaps provide a method of reducing the Group's exposure to floating interest rates arising from its corporate funding programmes. To realise the desired matching of derivative results with the hedged interest rate payments, cash flow hedge accounting is applied and the derivatives are designated as hedging instruments. The derivatives are carried on balance and their effectiveness is tested on a quarterly basis.

f. Currency risk

Trafigura has few exposures to foreign currency risk on its trading activities and those that do exist are hedged out. The Group does not use financial instruments to hedge the translation risk related to equity and earnings of foreign subsidiaries and non-consolidated companies.

The Group uses cross-currency swaps to hedge currency risk on the principal and related payments of foreign currency denominated bonds.

	Notional		Fair values	
USD'M	2013	2012	2013	2012
Cross currency swap	**811.2**	514.4	**(1.0)**	(38.2)
Cross currency interest rate swap	**91.8**	102.4	**(27.9)**	(3.4)
Total	**903.0**	**616.8**	**(28.9)**	**(41.7)**

g. Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of both debt and equity, less amounts accumulated in equity related to cash flow hedges.

The Company is exclusively owned by its employees. This shareholding arrangement leads to an alignment of the long term interests of the Group and its management team. By virtue of having its own capital at risk, senior management is incentivised to take a long-term view of the Company's overall performance and to protect its capital.

The Group monitors capital using an adjusted debt to equity ratio, which is adjusted total debt divided by group equity. For this purpose, the adjusted debt metric represents the Group's total long and short-term debt less cash, readily marketable stock, debt related to the Group's securitization programme and the non-recourse portion of loans to third-parties.

The Group's long term average target adjusted debt to equity ratio is 1.0x. The Group's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Non-current loans and borrowings	**5,774.3**	4,365.5
Current loans and borrowings	**13,241.2**	13,423.4
Total debt	**19,015.5**	**17,788.9**
Adjustments		
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,735.7**	3,333.9
Stock	**7,856.3**	9,629.1
Securitisation debt	**1,602.2**	1,569.7
Non-recourse debt	**490.0**	–
Adjusted total debt	**5,331.3**	**3,256.2**
Group equity	**5,303.7**	**4,180.3**
Adjusted debt to Group equity ratio at 30 September	**1.01**	**0.78**

h. Fair value

(i) Fair values versus carrying amounts
The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

2013	Carrying value USD'M	Available for sale USD'M	Fair value through profit and loss USD'M	Total USD'M
Assets				
Other investments	104.8	121.5	–	**226.3**
Loans receivable and advances	2,053.3	–	–	**2,053.3**
Trade and other receivables	15,793.8	–	–	**15,793.8**
Prepayments	1,144.4	–	–	**1,144.4**
Derivatives	–	–	3,633.7	**3,633.7**
Cash and cash equivalents	3,735.7	–	–	**3,735.7**
Total financial assets	**22,832.0**	**121.5**	**3,633.7**	**26,587.2**
Liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	19,015.5	–	–	**19,015.5**
Trade and other payables	11,094.7	–	–	**11,094.7**
Derivatives	–	–	4,096.9	**4,096.9**
Total financial liabilities	**30,110.2**	**–**	**4,096.9**	**34,207.1**

2012	Carrying value USD'M	Available for sale USD'M	Fair value through profit and loss USD'M	Total USD'M
Assets				
Other investments	123.6	239.3	–	**362.9**
Loans receivable and advances	554.2	–	–	**554.2**
Trade and other receivables	15,792.4	–	–	**15,792.4**
Prepayments	641.7	–	–	**641.7**
Derivatives	–	–	1,947.2	**1,947.2**
Cash and cash equivalents	3,333.9	–	–	**3,333.9**
Total financial assets	**20,445.8**	**239.3**	**1,947.2**	**22,632.3**
Liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	17,788.9	–	–	**17,788.9**
Trade and other payables	11,237.8	–	–	**11,237.8**
Derivatives	–	–	2,938.5	**2,938.5**
Total financial liabilities	**29,026.7**	**–**	**2,938.5**	**31,965.2**

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables, and loans and borrowings reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short-term in nature and are re-priced regularly.

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows.

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

Level 1 classifications primarily include futures with a maturity of less than one year. Level 2 classifications primarily include swaps and physical forward transactions which derive their fair value primarily from exchange quotes and readily observable broker quotes. Level 3 classifications primarily include physical forward transactions which derive their fair value predominately from calculations that use broker quotes and applicable market based estimates surrounding location, quality and credit differentials. In circumstances where Trafigura cannot verify fair value with observable market inputs (Level 3 fair values), it is possible that a different valuation model could produce a materially different estimate of fair value.

	Level 1 USD'M	Level 2 USD'M	Level 3 USD'M	Total USD'M
30 September 2013				
Listed equity securities – available-for-sale	121.5	–	–	**121.5**
Total	**121.5**	**–**	**–**	**121.5**
Derivatives – Assets				
Futures	415.8	–	–	**415.8**
Swaps	–	362.2	–	**362.2**
Physical forwards	–	2,706.8	140.7	**2,847.5**
Cross-currency swaps	–	4.2	–	**4.2**
Interest rate swaps	–	–	–	**–**
Other derivatives	–	4.0	–	**4.0**
Total	**415.8**	**3,077.2**	**140.7**	**3,633.7**

	Level 1 USD'M	Level 2 USD'M	Level 3 USD'M	Total USD'M
30 September 2013				
Derivatives – Liabilities				
Futures	643.7	–	–	**643.7**
Swaps	–	272.1	–	**272.1**
Physical forwards	–	2,765.4	371.6	**3,137.0**
Cross-currency swaps	–	33.2	–	**33.2**
Interest rate swaps	–	0.4	–	**0.4**
Other derivatives	–	10.5	–	**10.5**
Total	**643.7**	**3,081.7**	**371.6**	**4,096.9**

	Level 1 USD'M	Level 2 USD'M	Level 3 USD'M	Total USD'M
30 September 2012				
Listed equity securities – available-for-sale	239.3	–	–	**239.3**
Total	**239.3**	**–**	**–**	**239.3**
Derivatives – Assets				
Futures	606.5	–	–	**606.5**
Swaps	–	326.1	–	**326.1**
Physical forwards	–	724.9	279.8	**1,004.7**
Cross-currency swaps	–	–	–	**–**
Interest rate swaps	–	–	–	**–**
Other derivatives	–	9.8	–	**9.8**
Total	**606.5**	**1,060.8**	**279.8**	**1,947.2**

	Level 1 USD'M	Level 2 USD'M	Level 3 USD'M	Total USD'M
30 September 2012				
Derivatives – Liabilities				
Futures	764.6	–	–	**764.6**
Swaps	–	846.0	–	**846.0**
Physical forwards	–	810.5	462.2	**1,272.7**
Cross-currency swaps	–	41.7	–	**41.7**
Interest rate swaps	–	–	–	**–**
Other derivatives	–	13.5	–	**13.5**
Total	**764.6**	**1,711.7**	**462.2**	**2,938.5**

There have been no transfers between fair value hierarchy Levels in 2013 (2012: no transfers in either direction). Materially all level 3 physical forwards are settled in the next year.

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a. Equity participation plan

The Company has an equity participation plan (EPP) which is open to employees of the Group. Shares issued to employees, are preference shares which give rights to economic benefits with limited voting rights. The founders of the Company, represented in Beheer Malta Limited, a parent company of Trafigura Beheer B.V., together with the Board of Directors of the Company decide on the share awards to be issued to employees. Annual remuneration (which includes the equity participation awards) is subject to review by the remuneration committee of the Company.

The value of the shares is based on the net asset value of an ordinary share as set out in Articles of Association of the Company which management believe is a fair approximation of the fair value. Shares awarded under the EPP may vest immediately or over a period of several years.

Employees do not have the right to sell shares that have vested unless a purchase offer has been made by Beheer Malta Limited. Upon termination of employment, employees must transfer all of their shares at the direction of Beheer Malta Limited. The Company does not have a legal nor constructive obligation to settle the shares held by employees in cash. If employment is ceased prior to the end of the vesting period the shares will be forfeited except otherwise determined by Beheer Malta Limited.

The Group accounts for the EPP as an equity settled plan, the fair value of the shares granted, determined at the grant date, is recorded in the statement of income rateably over the vesting period of the shares.

During 2013, 23,411 immediately vesting shares were granted to employees representing a value of USD28.6 million (2012: 62,277 shares representing a value of USD49.5 million) and 38,620 shares were granted with a vesting period of 3-5 years representing a value of USD47.1 million (2012: 36,324 shares representing a value of USD28.9 million).

Compensation in respect of share based payments recognised in staff costs amounted to USD70.8 million in 2013 (2012: USD89.1 million).

Unrecognised staff costs in respect of rateably vesting shares expected to be recognised from 2014 to 2018 amount to USD77.1 million at 30 September 2013 (2012: USD77.6 million).

b. Personnel expenses

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Salaries and bonuses	**551.9**	496.6
Social security costs	**40.0**	45.6
Pension costs	**19.4**	16.4
Share-based payments	**70.8**	89.1
Total	**682.1**	**647.7**

The average number of employees split geographically is depicted below:

2013	Oil & Petroleum FTE	Non-ferrous & Bulk FTE	Corporate and Other FTE	Total FTE
North, Central and South America	991	1,652	181	2,824
Europe and Africa	2,290	1,181	466	3,936
Asia, Middle East and Australia	1,391	379	243	2,013
Total	**4,672**	**3,212**	**889**	**8,773**

2012	Oil & Petroleum FTE	Non-ferrous & Bulk FTE	Corporate and Other FTE	Total FTE
North, Central and South America	1,194	2,128	99	3,421
Europe and Africa	2,790	968	460	4,218
Asia, Middle East and Australia	232	327	247	806
Total	**4,216**	**3,423**	**807**	**8,445**

30. RELATED PARTIES

a. Transactions with key management personnel

(i) Key management personnel compensation

In addition to their salaries, the Group also provides non-cash benefits to directors and executive officers. Executive officers also participate in the Group's share participation programme (see note 23). Compensation of key management personnel, including all members of the Board of Directors and Management Board, comprised of the following:

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Short-term employee benefits	**2.5**	3.1
Post-employment benefits	**0.3**	0.3
Share-based payments	**4.9**	6.7
Total	**7.7**	**10.1**

In addition, the members of the Supervisory Board received total remuneration of USD1.3 million (2012: USD1.3 million).

(ii) Key management personnel and director transactions

As at 30 September 2013 loans receivable from the members of the Board of Directors and Management Board total USD2.6 million (2012: USD7.6million). Interest is charged on the loans at approximately LIBOR + 1.0% and the loans are repayable within the 1-3 year bracket.

b. Other related party transactions

Related party receivables/(payables)	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Farringford NV	**33.9**	13.1
Beheer Malta Ltd	**1.6**	(1,2)
Ecore B.V.	**24.5**	1,0
Valcoast Investment SA	**0.8**	4,0
Puma Energy	**471.2**	–
Other	**4.3**	–
Total	**536.2**	**16.9**

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Sales	**1,6**	0,4
Purchases	**36.3**	4,0
Interest income	**–**	–
Interest expense	**–**	–

Puma Holding has been deconsolidated per 30 September 2013 and therefore no sales or purchases for the year are included in the table above.

Transactions between related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Party	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction
Farringford NV	Ultimate parent	Loans and cost recharges
Beheer Malta Ltd	Parent company	Buy back of treasury shares
Ecore B.V.	Cousin group	Cost recharges, trading and hedging
Valcoast Investment SA	Other investment	Loan
Puma Holding	Equity-accounted investee	Financing and trading agreement

A list of consolidated subsidiaries and associates is included in note 47.

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

31. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO IFRS

a. Consolidated statement of financial position at 1 October 2011

The consolidated statement of financial position at the date of transition (1 October 2011), can be reconciled to the amounts reported under Dutch GAAP as follows:

	Note	Dutch GAAP 1 October 2011 USD'M	Remeasurements USD'M	IFRS 1 October 2011 USD'M
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	A	1,862.8	8.0	1,870.8
Intangible assets and goodwill	B	302.3	14.6	316.9
Equity-accounted investees		515.7	–	515.7
Loans receivable		578.4	–	578.4
Other investments		533.8	–	533.8
Deferred tax assets	C	20.7	64.8	85.5
Total non-current assets		3,813.7	87.4	3,901.1
Inventories	C	7,697.1	-334.5	7,362.6
Trade and other receivables	D	14,287.6	-31.4	14,256.2
Derivatives	C	2,252.2	502.0	2,754.2
Prepayments		1,166.8	–	1,166.8
Income tax receivable		66.6	–	66.6
Cash and cash equivalents		2,853.1	–	2,853.1
Total current assets		28,323.4	136.2	28,459.6
Total assets		**32,137.1**	**223.6**	**32,360.7**
Equity				
Share capital		0.2	–	0.2
Share premium		–	–	–
Reserves	C, E	122.3	-3.0	119.3
Retained earnings	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	3,329.1	-285.2	3,043.9
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company		3,451.7	-288.2	3,163.5
Non-controlling interests	A, B, C, D	706.7	-6.4	700.3
Total group equity		4,158.4	-294.6	3,863.7
Liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	C	3,144.4	5.9	3,150.3
Deferred revenue		–	–	–
Derivatives		–	–	–
Other payables		–	–	–
Provisions		–	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	G	58.8	170.9	229.7
Total non-current liabilities		3,203.2	176.9	3,380.1
Current tax liabilities		95.9	–	95.9
Loans and borrowings		12,998.5	–	12,998.5
Trade and other payables	B, C, D	9,716.3	-239.4	9,476.9
Derivatives	C	1,964.8	580.7	2,545.5
Total current liabilities		**24,775.5**	**341.4**	**25,116.9**
Total group equity and liabilities		**32,137.1**	**223.6**	**32,360.7**

b. Consolidated statement of financial position at 30 September 2012

The consolidated statement of financial position at 30 September 2012 can be reconciled to the amounts reported under Dutch GAAP as follows:

	Note	Dutch GAAP 30 September 2012 USD'M	Remeasurements USD'M	IFRS 30 September 2012 USD'M
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	A	3,370.1	8.0	3,378.1
Intangible assets and goodwill	B	671.1	198.6	869.7
Equity-accounted investees		131.0	–	131.0
Loans receivable		554.2	–	554.2
Other investments		362.9	–	362.9
Deferred tax assets	C	81.8	29.9	111.7
Total non-current assets		5,171.1	236.5	5,407.6
Inventories	C	9,409.6	219.5	9,629.1
Trade and other receivables	D	15,823.8	-31.4	15,792.4
Derivatives	C	1,660.3	286.9	1,947.2
Prepayments		641.7	–	641.7
Income tax receivable		146.5	–	146.5
Cash and cash equivalents		3,333.9	–	3,333.9
Total current assets		31,015.8	475.0	31,490.8
Total assets		**36,186.9**	**711.5**	**36,898.4**
Equity				
Share capital		0.2	–	0.2
Share premium		–	–	–
Reserves	B , C, E	61.4	151.8	213.2
Retained earnings	A, B, C, E, F, G	3,627.9	-530.5	3,097.4
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company		3,689.5	-378.7	3,310.8
Non-controlling interests	A, B, C	867.0	2.6	869.6
Total group equity		4,556.5	-376.2	4,180.3
Liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	C	4,391.0	-25.5	4,365.5
Deferred revenue		12.1	–	12.1
Derivatives		279.3	–	279.3
Provisions		142.6	–	142.6
Deferred tax liabilities	B, G	190.0	218.4	408.4
Total non-current liabilities		5,015.0	192.9	5,207.9
Current tax liabilities		189.8	–	189.8
Loans and borrowings		13,423.4	–	13,423.4
Trade and other payables	B, C, D	11,095.6	142.2	11,237.8
Derivatives	C	1,906.6	752.6	2,659.2
Total current liabilities		**26,615.4**	**894.8**	**27,510.2**
Total group equity and liabilities		**36,186.9**	**711.5**	**36,898.4**

F. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

c. Consolidated statement of income at 30 September 2012

The consolidated statement of income for the year ended 30 September 2012 can be reconciled to the amounts reported under Dutch GAAP as follows:

	Note	Dutch GAAP 2012 USD'M	Remeasurements USD'M	IFRS 2012 USD'M
Revenue		120,419.4	–	120,419.4
Cost of sales	B, C	(117,677.8)	(117.0)	(117,794.8)
Gross profit		2,741.6	(117.0)	2,624.6
Other income/(expenses)	B, D	272.1	27.6	299.7
General and administrative expenses	B, F	(1,420.7)	(11.3)	(1,432.0)
Results from operating activities		1,593.0	(100.7)	1,492.3
Finance income		127.5	–	127.5
Finance expense		(419.6)	–	(419.6)
Net financing costs		(292.1)	–	(292.1)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees		20.4	–	20.4
Profit before tax		1,321.3	(100.7)	1,220.6
Income tax expense	A, B, C	(199.4)	(17.1)	(216.5)
Profit for the year		**1,121.9**	**(117.8)**	**1,004.1**
Profit attributable to				
Owners of the Company		991.9	(126.8)	865.1
Non-controlling interests		130.0	9.0	139.0
Profit for the year		**1,121.9**	**(117.8)**	**1,004.1**

d. Consolidated statement of comprehensive income at 30 September 2012

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 September 2012 can be reconciled to the amounts reported under Dutch GAAP as follows:

	Note	Dutch GAAP 2012 USD'M	Remeasurements USD'M	IFRS 2012 USD'M
Profit for the year		**1,121.9**	**(117.8)**	**1,004.1**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets reclassified through profit or loss		(6.5)	–	(6.5)
Gain on cash flow hedges	B	–	13.7	13.7
Tax on other comprehensive income	B	–	(1.7)	(1.7)
Exchange loss on translation of foreign operations	D	(20.9)	(20.7)	(41.7)
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		**(27.5)**	**(8.7)**	**(36.2)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,094.4**	**(126.5)**	**967.9**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the Company		964.4	(115.7)	848.8
Non-controlling interests		130.0	(10.8)	119.2
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,094.4**	**(126.5)**	**967.9**

Notes to the reconciliation between Dutch GAAP and IFRS as at 1 October 2011 and 30 September 2012:

A. **Borrowing cost** – Borrowing costs, which are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, have been expensed in the Dutch GAAP Financial statements up to 2012. Under IFRS these borrowing costs are capitalized and material adjustments have been recorded in the remeasurement column.

B. **Business combinations** – The Group has elected not to restate business combinations prior to 1 October 2011. Business combinations after 1 October 2011 are remeasured based on IFRS policies and included in the remeasurement column. The main other goodwill adjustments relate to the fact that under Dutch GAAP, goodwill is amortised, while under IFRS, goodwill is not amortised but tested for impairment annually. As a result, the Group has reversed the amortisation expense under Dutch GAAP.

   In addition, under Dutch GAAP, acquisition-related costs are recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition and therefore capitalised, while under IFRS acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. As a result, the Group has reversed the costs capitalised under Dutch GAAP and has recognised these costs in the statement of income.

   Furthermore, under Dutch GAAP, negative goodwill is recognised as a liability on the balance sheet, while IFRS requires the Group to re-measure the previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses are recorded in profit or loss. As a result, the Group has reversed the capitalisation of negative goodwill and related amortisation booked under Dutch GAAP and has recognised the negative goodwill in the statement of income.

C. **Accounting for stocks, physical forward contracts and derivatives** – The physical forward contracts and related derivatives are accounted for by applying cost-price hedge accounting under Dutch GAAP, leaving effective hedge relationships off-balance sheet. Under IFRS these contracts and related derivatives are brought on-balance sheet with changes in fair value recorded in the statement of income. Furthermore all trading related stock is measured at fair market value with changes in fair value recorded in the statement of income.

D. **Non-controlling interest** – Transactions with non-controlling interest holders are recorded through equity under IFRS, whereas under Dutch GAAP gains and losses from such transactions are recorded in the statement of income. Furthermore under Dutch GAAP, a reconciliation was provided of the Other Comprehensive Income attributable to Shareholders. Under IFRS, a Group OCI statement is shown including OCI items attributable to Non-controlling interest holders.

E. **Foreign currency** – The Group has elected to utilise the optional exemption under IFRS 1 and to zero out the balance of the currency translation reserve at transition date.

F. **Share-based payments** – Under Dutch GAAP, for certain shares issued to employees, the grant date was interpreted differently as compared to IFRS guidance. This resulted in a portion of the share based payment expense recorded under Dutch GAAP to be recorded as expense in the subsequent financial year.

G. **Deferred tax liability** – The value of inventories and trade receivables for tax purposes is lower than their value for accounting purposes, which give rise to the recognition of a deferred tax liability. Under Dutch GAAP, this deferred tax liability was measured at discounted value which was nil due to the quasi-permanent nature of the liability. IFRS does not permit discounting of deferred tax liabilities and the discounting has been reversed to measure the deferred tax liability at undiscounted value.

Apart from the effects of the remeasurements on the consolidated statement of income, there are materially no remeasurements on the consolidated statement of cash flows.

In addition to the entries above, there were a number of reclassification entries required to present the statement of financial position, the statement of income and the statement of other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS.

G. COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	30 September 2013 USD'M	30 September 2012 USD'M
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	34	–	65.8
Intangible assets	35	–	44.1
Investments in subsidiaries	36	5,546.8	3,396.1
Equity-accounted investees	36	2.2	9.0
Loans receivable and advances	36	–	259.1
Other investments	36	18.5	125.5
Deferred tax assets	41	–	31.8
Total non-current assets		5,567.5	3,931.4
Inventories	37	–	3,786.7
Trade and other receivables	38	2,767.8	9,457.2
Derivatives		–	728.3
Prepayments		–	719.5
Income tax receivable		4.4	4.4
Cash and cash equivalents		0.5	1,640.0
Total current assets		2,772.8	16,336.1
Total assets		8,340.3	20,267.5
Equity			
Share capital	39	0.1	0.2
Capital Securities	39	491.4	–
Currency translation reserve	39	(4.1)	(21.8)
Revaluation reserve	39	6.5	10.5
Legal reserve	39	1,659.9	239.7
Cash flow hedge reserve	39	(17.7)	(15.2)
Retained earnings	39	2,903.6	3,097.4
Shareholders' equity		5,039.7	3,310.8
Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	43	1,011.2	3,288.5
Derivatives		37.0	57.0
Deferred tax liabilities	41	–	171.0
Total non-current liabilities		1,048.2	3,516.5
Current tax liabilities		24.6	82.2
Loans and borrowings	43	1,025.3	6,544.1
Trade and other payables	40	1,082.8	5,362.1
Derivatives		119.7	1,451.8
Total current liabilities		2,252.4	13,440.2
Total group equity and liabilities		8,340.3	20,267.5

H. COMPANY STATEMENT OF INCOME

	Note	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Share of net income of subsidiaries	36	2,108.6	738.7
Result of the Company net of income taxes		(76.4)	126.4
Net profit		2,032.2	865.1

See accompanying notes

I. NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. GENERAL

The 2013 parent company financial statements of Trafigura Beheer B.V. (the Company) have been prepared in accordance with Part 9, Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. As allowed by section 402, Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code, the statements of operations of the Company are presented in condensed form. In accordance with subsection 8 of section 362, Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code, the recognition and measurement principles applied in these parent company financial statements are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements (see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements) except for the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

The principal business office of the Company is at Ito Tower, Gustav Mahlerplein 102, 1082 MA Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

33. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the net equity value. The Company calculates the net equity value using the accounting policies as described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

34. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

USD'M	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other fixed assets	Total
Cost				
Balance at 1 October 2012	49.3	0.1	56.4	105.8
Additions	0.2	–	19.4	19.6
Disposals	(48.5)	(0.1)	(74.9)	(123.5)
Business transfer agreement adjustments	–	–	–	–
Balance at 30 September 2013	1.0	–	0.9	1.9
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Balance at 1 October 2011	(26.0)	(0.1)	(13.9)	(40.0)
Depreciation for the year	–	–	(6.4)	(6.4)
Impairment losses	(0.1)	–	–	(0.1)
Disposals	25.1	0.1	19.4	44.6
Balance at 30 September 2012	(1.0)	–	(0.9)	(1.9)
Net book value at 30 September 2012	–	–	–	–

USD'M	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other fixed assets	Total
Cost				
Balance at 1 October 2012	39.9	0.1	34.2	74.2
Additions	9.4	–	34.4	43.8
Disposals	–	–	(12.2)	(12.2)
Balance at 30 September 2013	49.3	0.1	56.4	105.8
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Balance at 1 October 2011	(16.4)	(0.1)	(9.8)	(26.3)
Depreciation for the year	(4.2)	–	(10.6)	(14.8)
Disposals	(0.1)	–	1.2	1.2
Reclassifications	(5.2)	–	5.2	–
Balance at 30 September 2013	(26.0)	(0.1)	(13.9)	(40.0)
Net book value at 30 September 2012	23.3	–	42.5	65.8

Other fixed assets mainly consist of small equipment, computer hardware, software licences and office equipment.

35. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill USD'M	Licenses USD'M	Other intangible assets USD'M	Total
Cost				
Balance at 1 October 2012	7.2	–	40.2	47.4
Disposals	(5.1)	–	(40.2)	(45.3)
Balance at 30 September 2013	2.1	–	–	2.1
Amortisation and impairment losses				
Balance at 1 October 2012	(3.4)	–	–	(3.4)
Amortisation for the year	–	–	(1.7)	(1.7)
Disposals	1.3	–	1.7	3.0
Balance at 30 September 2013	(2.1)	–	–	(2.1)
Net book value at 30 September 2013	–	–	–	–

	Goodwill USD'M	Licenses USD'M	Other Intangible Assets USD'M	Total
Cost				
Balance at 1 October 2011	2.1	–	–	2.1
Additions	5.1	–	40.2	45.3
Balance at 30 September 2012	7.2	–	40.2	47.4
Amortisation and impairment losses				
Balance at 1 October 2011	(2.1)	–	–	(2.1)
Amortisation for the year	(1.3)	–	–	(1.3)
Balance at 30 September 2012	(3.4)	–	–	(3.4)
Net book value at 30 September 2012	3.8	–	40.2	44.0

I. NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

36. FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS

As of 30 September 2013 and 30 September 2012, the Company held a number of subsidiaries which it accounts for using the equity method. The movement in the balance of the account is as follows:

	Subsidiaries USD'M	Associates USD'M	Other investments USD'M	Loans USD'M	Total USD'M
Balance at 1 October 2012	3,396.1	9.0	125.5	259.1	3,789.7
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(33.1)	–	–	–	(33.1)
Other changes in equity of subsidiaries	(16.9)	–	–	–	(16.9)
Additions	3,351.7	2.2	–	–	3,353.9
Disposals/write offs	(3,147.4)	(9.0)	(107.0)	(259.1)	(3,522.5)
Dividend received	(112.4)	–	–	–	(112.4)
Share of net income	2,108.6	–	–	–	2,108.6
Other movements	0.2	–	–	–	0.2
Balance at 30 September 2013	**5,546.8**	**2.2**	**18.5**	**–**	**5,567.5**

For a list of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, see Note 47.

37. INVENTORIES

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Storage inventories	–	1,876.9
Floating inventories – Sold	–	1,143.4
Floating inventories – Unsold	–	766.4
Total	**–**	**3,786.7**

The decrease in inventory balances is fully attributable to the global restructuring as described in note 47.

38. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Trade debtors	–	2,028.6
Amounts due from subsidiaries	2,733.8	2,841.7
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	–	(9.7)
Accrued turnover	–	4,403.5
Broker balances	–	51.0
Other debtors	0.3	116.6
Other taxes	–	2.0
Related parties	33.7	23.5
Total	**2,767.8**	**9,457.2**

39. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The equity movement schedule is included in chapter D of the consolidated financial statements. For the notes to the equity reference is made to note 23 of the consolidated financial statements. Legal reserves for purposes of the parent company's shareholders' equity are the same as the reserves disclosed in note 23.

40. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Trade creditors	203.6	750.1
Accrued costs of sales and expenses	878.6	4,611.8
Related parties	0.6	0.2
Total	**1,082.8**	**5,362.1**

41. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are stated at nominal value.

42. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The following contingent liabilities exist in respect of trade financing:

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Letters of credit	557.3	3,145.5
Letters of indemnity	4.1	9.6
Guarantees	5.6	117.9
Total	**566.9**	**3,273.0**

In the normal course of business the Company has received legal claims in respect of business contracts. Management believes that no significant liability exists in respect of these claims, except for those contracts where specific provisions have been made. The Company is the fiscal parent of the fiscal unity for Dutch corporate income tax purposes. As a consequence, the Company is jointly and severally liable for corporate income tax liabilities of the fiscal unity.

The Company had outstanding commitments at the end of 30 September 2013, and 30 September 2012 as follows:

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Storage rental	77.0	224.9
Time charters	78.0	1.8
Office rent	2.7	2.1
	157.7	228.8
Assets under construction	–	135.7
Total	**157.7**	**364.5**

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Less than one year	24.9	91.9
Later than one year and less than five years	73.7	107.9
Later than five years	59.1	29.1
Total	**157.7**	**228.9**

43. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

Carrying value of loans and borrowings	2013 USD'M	2012 USD'M
Non-current		
Private placements	230.0	230.0
Revolving credit facilities	115.0	2,229.0
Eurobond	540.8	514.4
Other loans	125.3	315.1
Finance leases	–	
Total non-current	**1,011.1**	**3,288.5**
Current		
Private placements	–	–
Revolving credit facilities	229.0	125.0
Other loans	153.5	9.9
Short-term bank borrowings	642.9	6,544.0
Total current	**1,025.4**	**6,678.9**

	Principal	Interest rate	Maturity	Floating/fixed rate debt	Note	< 1 years USD'M	1-5 years USD'M	> 5 years USD'M	Total USD'M
Revolving credit facilities									
USD	229.0	Libor + 2.05%	2013 – October	Floating		229.0	–	–	229.0
USD	115.0	Libor + 1.70%	2014 – October	Floating		–	115.0	–	115.0
						229.0	115.0	–	344.0
Private placement									
USD	44.0	5.80%	2016 – April	Fixed			44.0		44.0
USD	88.0	6.50%	2018 – April	Fixed			88.0		88.0
USD	98.0	7.11%	2021 – April	Fixed				98.0	98.0
						–	132.0	98.0	230.0
Eurobonds									
EUR	400.0	6.38%	2015 – April	Fixed			540.8		540.8
						–	540.8	–	540.8
Other loans									
USD	150.0	4.80%	2014 – May	Floating		150.0			150.0
JPY	9,000.0	Libor + 2.00%	2015 – January	Fixed			91.8		91.8
USD	39.6	2.95%	2019 – October	Fixed		3.5	13.8	19.7	37.0
						153.5	105.6	19.7	278.8
Total						**382.5**	**893.4**	**117.7**	**1,393.6**

The Company was in compliance with all its corporate and financial covenants as at 30 September 2013.

44. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The average number of employees during the year was 64 (2012: 513).

45. AUDITOR'S FEES

See note 12 in the consolidated financial statements.

46. REMUNERATION OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD, BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT BOARD

The Supervisory Board members received total remuneration of USD1.3 million (2012: USD1.3 million) and the members of the Board of Directors and Management Board received total remuneration of USD7.7 million (2012: USD10.1 million) for the year.

As at 30 September 2013 loans receivable from the members of the Board of Directors and Management Board total USD2.6 million (2012: USD7.6 million). Interest is charged on the loans at approximately LIBOR + 1.0% and the loans are repayable within the 1-3 year bracket.

I. NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

47. CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

For entities where legal shareholding is less than 50%, the Group has consolidated based on the definition of control under IFRS. Certain entities with a percentage of interest below 50% are held through intermediate holding companies controlled by the Group.

Principal consolidated operating subsidiaries	Location	% Owned
Angola Exploration Mining Resources S.A.	Angola	30.0%
AngoRecycling Industry, Lda.	Angola	25.0%
Catalina Huanca Sociedad Minera S.A.C.	Peru	100.0%
Chuntile Holdings s.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	100.0%
Consorcio Minero S.A.	Peru	100.0%
DT Investments DMCC	United Arab Emirates	50.0%
DT Trading Ltd.	Bahamas	50.0%
DTS Commercial Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	50.0%
DTS Refining Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	50.0%
Edenfield Procurement DMCC	United Arab Emirates	100.0%
EF90 LLC	United States	100.0%
Empresa de Recolha de Residuos de Angola, Lda	Angola	50.0%
Fangchenggang Guo Tong Import and Export Co. Ltd	China	100.0%
Galena Asset Management B.V.	Netherlands	100.0%
Galena Asset Management Limited	United Kingdom	100.0%
Galena Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	100.0%
Galena investments limited	Malta	100.0%
Genghis Holding Company Limited	Malta	100.0%
Iberian Finance s.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	100.0%
Iberian Minerals Corp. Plc	Jersey	100.0%
Iberian Minerals Financing S.A.	Luxembourg	100.0%
Iberian Minerals Holding Cooperatief U.A.	Netherlands	100.0%
IM Finance s.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	100.0%
Impala (MI) LLC	Marshall Islands	100.0%
Impala Colombia SAS	Colombia	100.0%
Impala Holdings Limited	Malta	100.0%
Impala Logistics (Shanghai) Company Limited	China	100.0%
Impala Peru S.A.C.	Peru	100.0%
Impala Warehousing & Logistics SPRL	Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	100.0%
Impala Warehousing (US) LLC	United States	100.0%
Impala Warehousing S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100.0%
IWL (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	100.0%
IWL Capital LLC	Marshall Islands	100.0%
IWL Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	100.0%
IWL Investments (Malta) Limited	Malta	100.0%
Luna Mining sprl	Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	100.0%
Manatee Holding Company Limited	Malta	100.0%
Meteor Ltd	Isle of Man	100.0%
Minas de Aguas Teñidas, S.A.U ("MATSA")	Spain	100.0%
NEMS (USA) Inc.	United States	100.0%
Ningbo Minghui Recycling Resources Co., Ltd	China	95.0%
North European Marine Services Limited	United Kingdom	100.0%
Petromining S.A.	Argentina	100.0%
Puma Energy Holdings Malta 2 Limited	Malta	100.0%
Puma Energy Holdings Malta Limited	Malta	100.0%
Shanghai Trafigura Energy and Resources Trading Co., Ltd	China	100.0%
Sonatraf DMCC	United Arab Emirates	100.0%
Trafigura AG	Switzerland	100.0%
Trafigura Calgary Ltd.	Canada	100.0%
Trafigura Chile Limitada	Chile	100.0%
Trafigura Derivatives Limited	United Kingdom	100.0%
Trafigura DMCC	United Arab Emirates	100.0%
TAG ECO Recycling (UK) Limited (Previously known as Trafigura Energy Limited)	United Kingdom	100.0%
Trafigura Eurasia LLC	Russian Federation	100.0%
Trafigura Funding S.A.	Luxembourg	100.0%
Trafigura Holdings Limited	Malta	100.0%
Trafigura Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	100.0%
Trafigura India Private Limited	India	100.0%
Trafigura Investment (China) Co.,Ltd	China	100.0%
Trafigura Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	100.0%
Trafigura Italia S.r.l	Italy	100.0%
Trafigura Limited	United Kingdom	100.0%
Trafigura Maritime Ventures Limited	Malta	100.0%
Trafigura Marketing Inc.	United States	100.0%
Trafigura Marketing Ltd.	Canada	100.0%
Trafigura Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100.0%
Trafigura Nat Gas Limited	Malta	100.0%
Trafigura Overseas Projects Pte. Ltd	Singapore	100.0%
Trafigura Pte Ltd	Singapore	100.0%
Trafigura Services Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.0%
Trafigura Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	100.0%
Trafigura Trade Investments (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	100.0%
Trafigura Trading (Yangshan) Co.,Ltd	China	100.0%
Trafigura Ventures Trading Ltd	Mauritius	100.0%
Urion Holdings (Malta) Limited	Malta	100.0%

Associates carried at net equity value	Location	% Owned
Cadillac Ventures Inc.	Canada	24.7%
Empresa Minera del Caribe S.A.	Caribbean	49.0%
Napoil Limited	Bermuda	49.0%
Osmunda Limited	Isle of Man	33.0%
Puma Energy Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	48.8%
Transportadora Callao S.A.	Peru	30.0%

Note that Puma Energy Holdings PTE Ltd is deconsolidated at the end of financial year 2013. Results from the period are included in the statement of income until the moment that Trafigura lost control over the entity.

Trafigura has completed a global restructuring of the Group. The main drivers are to (i) separate the trading function of Trafigura Beheer B.V. ("TBBV") from its holding function; and (ii) align the trading division profile with one of our key strategic markets (Asia). The restructuring involves the transfer of two groups of assets from TBBV. Its trading assets are transferred to Trafigura Pte Ltd and its non-trading assets to various specific holding companies. The restructuring includes the consolidation of TBBV's trading activities under Trafigura Pte Ltd ("TPTE"). Going forward, TPTE will act as the main booking entity for the group's trading activities, with a number of exceptions such as the US trading activity which remain in Trafigura AG. With effect of 1 October 2012 TBBV entered into a Transfer Agreement with TPTE for the transfer of the trading business from TBBV to TPTE. Following accounting guidelines the related assets and liabilities in the TBBV standalone financial statements have been derecognised on 1 October 2012 in as far as they have met the derecognition criteria for the individual assets and liabilities involved.

48. SUPERVISORY AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	THE SUPERVISORY BOARD
Chris Cox	Philippe Blavier
Claude Dauphin	Thomas Strathclyde
Mark Irwin	Eric de Turckheim
Pierre Lorinet	Andrew Vickerman
Mike Wainwright	
Jeremy Weir	

Amsterdam, 13 December 2013.

J. OTHER INFORMATION

49. APPROPRIATION OF NET PROFIT

According to Article 20 of the Company's Articles of Association, the annual meeting of shareholders determines the appropriation of the Company's net profit for the year.

According to Article 20.4 first a 100% dividend of the nominal value of each of the classes of preference shares is deducted from those profits. The Board of Directors propose that the remaining net profit of USD2,032.2 million for the year ended 30 September 2013 be transferred to retained earnings.

50. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no events after the end of the reporting period that require disclosure.

51. SUMMARY OF BRANCH OFFICES

Trade Name	Location
Trafigura Beheer BV, Ashgabat Branch	Turkmenistan
Trafigura Beheer BV, Fujairah Free Zone, Branch Office	UAE
Trafigura Beheer BV, Abu Dhabi Branch Office	UAE
Trafigura Beheer BV, (Dubai Branch)	UAE
Trafigura Beheer BV, (Oman Branch)	Oman
Trafigura Beheer BV, Branch Office Geneva	Switzerland
Trafigura Beheer BV, Branch Office Lucerne	Switzerland

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the shareholders, the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors of Trafigura Beheer B.V.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2013 of Trafigura Beheer B.V., Amsterdam. The financial statements include the consolidated financial statements and the company financial statements. The consolidated financial statements comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2013, the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The company financial statements comprise the company statement of financial position as at 30 September 2013, the company statement of income for the year then ended and the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

OPINION WITH RESPECT TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

OPINION WITH RESPECT TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion, the company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Trafigura Beheer B.V. as at 30 September 2013 and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

Rotterdam, 13 December 2013
Ernst & Young Accountants LLP
Signed by A.A. Heij

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