

Daimler Finance North America LLC

Annual Report 2013

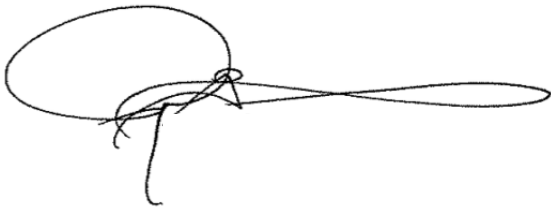
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Responsibility Statement

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the financial statements of Daimler Finance North America LLC provide a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company, and the Company's management report provides a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Company.

Montvale, NJ (USA), April 2, 2014

A handwritten signature in black ink, featuring a large, stylized loop at the top left and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Ruben Simmons
President & CEO

A handwritten signature in black ink, with the name 'Birger Ostermann' written in a cursive style, followed by a long horizontal line.

Birger Ostermann
Chief Accounting Officer

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(all amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Management Report

General

Daimler Finance North America LLC (“DFNA” or the “Company”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Daimler North America Corporation (“DNA”), which is in turn a wholly-owned subsidiary of Daimler AG (“DAG” or “Daimler”).

DFNA accesses U.S. and foreign capital markets to raise funds, which it lends to DNA through a consolidated funding and cash management system. As such, it has relationships with other subsidiaries of DAG. DAG issued full and unconditional guarantees for DFNA’s obligations incurred under its outstanding notes and bonds program and commercial paper program. DFNA and DNA entered into an intercompany loan agreement which is intended to mirror DFNA’s external borrowings such that interest expense with third parties is offset by corresponding interest income from DNA.

This document contains forward looking statements that reflect our current views about future events. Words such as “anticipate,” “assume,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “project,” “should” and similar expressions are used to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are subject to many risks and uncertainties, including:

- an adverse development of global economic conditions, in particular a decline of demand and investment activity in the United States;
- a deterioration of our funding possibilities on the credit and financial markets, which could result in an increase in borrowing costs or limit our funding flexibility;
- changes in currency exchange rates and interest rates;
- changes in laws, regulations and government policies that may affect the Company or any of its sister companies; and
- the business outlook of the Company’s sister companies in the United States, which may affect the funding requirements of these companies in the automotive and financial services businesses.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the DFNA’s financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, which were prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Note 3 to the financial statements provide an overview of the Company’s significant accounting policies.

The percentages in the following discussion were computed using exact dollar amounts and numbers. Some of those percentages may, therefore, not reflect the ratio between the rounded amounts presented below.

Earnings

Interest Income

Interest income decreased by 3% from \$586,280 in 2012 to \$570,692 in 2013, due to lower average interest rates in 2013 compared to 2012.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased by 3% from \$586,280 in 2012 to \$570,692 in 2013, due to lower average interest rates in 2013 compared to 2012.

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Guarantee Fees

Guarantee fees charged by DAG were \$24,516 in 2013, compared to \$12,364 in 2012. This increase was caused by a higher guarantee fee rate.

Other financial income (expense), net

Other financial income (expense), net was \$(5) in 2013 compared to \$0 in 2012, as foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the valuation of the notes and bonds payable were offset by corresponding gains and losses on the receivables from DNA, which mirror the development of the notes and bonds payable.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses were \$1,380 and \$853 for 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Reimbursement of Expenses from DNA

DFNA and DNA are parties to an agreement where DNA reimburses DFNA for any and all expenses incurred in connection with the administration of DFNA's notes and bonds program and commercial paper program. The reimbursement of expenses from DNA amounted to \$25,901 in 2013 and \$13,217 in 2012.

Net Income

Net income was zero in both 2013 and 2012.

Financial Position

Total assets were \$17,966,643 at December 31, 2013 compared to \$17,949,186 at December 31, 2012. There is basically no change due to repayments of loans from DNA which are offset by new additions of loans from DNA.

Total liabilities also increased, from \$17,949,186 at December 31, 2012 to \$17,966,643 at December 31, 2013, reflecting basically no change due to repayments of notes and bonds which are offset by new additions of notes and bonds and commercial paper.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In the ordinary course of business, the Company issues notes and bonds and commercial paper in the US and foreign capital markets and lends the proceeds to DNA. In 2013, \$6,740,872 new notes and bonds and commercial paper were issued, while there were \$8,526,408 new issuances in 2012. The Company had neither cash nor cash equivalents as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Risk Report

Many factors could directly and indirectly, through the close affiliation with DAG's affiliated companies, affect the Company's business, financial condition, and cash flows. The results of operations would not be affected due to the existing reimbursement agreements with DNA. The principal risks are described below.

Economic Risks

Due to the increase in the fiscal debt ceiling in the United States, a key individual risk was averted early in 2014. Economic indicators have shown that the revival of the US economy is still susceptible to disruptions. One crucial factor depends on how the expansive monetary policy is managed and whether – as hoped – investors and consumers boost the rate of growth. If this revival does not occur, the economic upturn would be much less pronounced. A slowdown in growth in the US, high price volatility in raw-material markets, further increase in inflation rates and nascent protectionism could have significant adverse effects on the Daimler business in the US and, as a result, on the future financial position of the Company. However, if investment activity in the United States is more dynamic than previously assumed, this could result in substantially stronger growth.

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Industry Risks

Overcapacity and intense price competition in the automotive industry could force the Daimler companies in the US, which are financed by DFNA, to decrease production, reduce capacity or increase sales incentives, each of which would be costly and would indirectly affect the financial position of the Company significantly.

In addition, the financial services that Daimler offers in connection with the sale of vehicles involve several risks. These include the potential inability to recover the investments in leased vehicles or to collect the sales financing receivables if the resale prices of the vehicles securing these receivables fall short of their book value (residual value risk), which may lead to additional funding requirements through DFNA.

Financial Risks

Changes in interest rates may have substantial adverse effects on the Company's cash flows. Adverse effects may also arise from downgrades of the long-term debt ratings of the Company's ultimate parent company, DAG, and the ability of the Company to issue debt in the US and European markets. Lower demand for the Company's debt instruments could increase the borrowing costs or otherwise limit DFNA's ability to fund the Daimler operations in the US.

Note 6 to the Company's financial statements describes the risk management strategies employed by the Company to address such risks.

If any of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or if the assumptions underlying any of our forward-looking statements prove incorrect, then our actual results may be materially different from those we express or imply by such statements. We do not intend or assume any obligation to update these forward-looking statements. Any forward looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made.

Corporate Governance

Corporate bodies

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had ten officers and a board of directors which comprised three members. With this segregation, the officers are responsible for managing the day to day operations of the Company while the board of directors advises and monitors the officers.

Compliance

As part of the Daimler organization, the Company has applied all compliance principles the Daimler AG Board of Management has set including an Integrity Code. This Integrity Code is a set of guidelines for behavior defining a binding framework for the actions of all employees worldwide. Among other things, the guidelines define correct behavior in international business and in any cases of conflicts of interest, questions of equal treatment, proscription of corruption, the role of internal control systems and the duty to comply with applicable law as well as other internal and external regulations.

Risk management and internal control

The risk management system is an integral part of the overall planning, controlling and reporting process. Its goal is to enable the Company's management to recognize significant risks at an early stage and to initiate appropriate countermeasures in a timely manner (see note 6).

The officers of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined as a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in

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reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Accounting principles

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Outlook

Management expects net income and equity to be zero in 2014. This expectation is based on the assumption of a stable economic development and continuation of the Company's business model.



KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors
Daimler Finance North America LLC:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Daimler Finance North America LLC, which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we 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 auditors' 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. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant 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 opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Daimler Finance North America LLC as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

KPMG LLP

New York City, NY
April 2, 2014

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Year ended December 31,	
		2013	2012
Interest income – DNA		570,692	586,280
Interest expense – third parties		(570,692)	(586,280)
Guarantee fees – DAG	4	(24,516)	(12,364)
Net interest expense		(24,516)	(12,364)
Other financial income (expense), net		(5)	-
Administrative expenses	4	(1,380)	(853)
Reimbursement of expenses from DNA	4	25,901	13,217
Net income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	-

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 21 are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Statement of Financial Position

	Note	December 31,	
		2013	2012
Assets			
Receivables from related parties	4	14,633,841	11,238,967
Total non-current assets		14,633,841	11,238,967
Receivables from related parties	4	3,172,514	6,510,818
Accrued interest income from DNA	5	160,288	199,401
Total current assets		3,332,802	6,710,219
Total assets		17,966,643	17,949,186
Equity and liabilities			
Total equity		-	-
Notes and bonds payable	5	14,633,841	11,238,967
Total non-current liabilities		14,633,841	11,238,967
Payables to related parties	4	14,136	11,961
Notes and bonds payable	5	2,598,559	4,749,830
Commercial paper	5	559,819	1,749,027
Accrued interest expense	5	160,288	199,401
Total current liabilities		3,332,802	6,710,219
Total liabilities		17,966,643	17,949,186
Total equity and liabilities		17,966,643	17,949,186

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 21 are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Member's Investment	Retained Earnings	Other Reserves	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2012	-	-	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners directly recognized in equity	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2012	-	-	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners directly recognized in equity	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2013	-	-	-	-

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 21 are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Year ended December 31,	
		2013 ²	2012
Net income		-	-
Net increase in receivables from related parties	4	(76,661)	(3,915,316)
Net increase in payables to related parties	4	2,175	4,881
Net cash used in/provided by operating activities		(74,486)	(3,910,435)
Net cash provided by investing activities		-	-
Repayments of notes and bonds payable	5	(4,704,613)	(2,449,426)
Issuances of notes and bonds payable	5	5,977,030	5,627,214
Repayments of commercial paper ²	5	(1,961,773)	(2,166,547)
Issuances of commercial paper	5	763,842	2,899,194
Net cash provided by financing activities		74,486	3,910,435
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		-	-
Supplemental information¹:			
Interest paid		(609,805)	(626,575)
Interest received		609,805	626,575

1 All cash flows from interest are included in cash provided by operating activities. The Company does not have any cash flows from income taxes.

2 Cash flows from commercial paper with initial time to maturity less than 3 months are netted.

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 21 are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Notes to the financial statements

1. Reporting entity

Daimler Finance North America LLC (“DFNA” or the “Company”) is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Daimler North America Corporation (“DNA”), which is in turn a wholly-owned subsidiary of Daimler AG (“DAG”). Its registered office is located at 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, USA.

DFNA accesses US and foreign capital markets to raise funds, which it lends to DNA through a consolidated funding and cash management system.

In the event of non-payment by DFNA, DAG irrevocably and unconditionally guarantees the debt holders the payment of the amounts corresponding to the principal of, and interest on the respective notes and bonds and commercial paper as they become due. DFNA and DNA entered into intercompany loan agreements which are intended to mirror DFNA’s external borrowings such that interest expense with third parties is offset by corresponding interest income from DNA.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

On April 2, 2014, the Board of Directors of DFNA authorized the financial statements for issue.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars (“\$”), which is the Company’s functional currency. The Company reports the financial information in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where indicated otherwise.

(d) Presentation in the statement of financial position

Presentation in the statement of financial position differentiates between current and non-current assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities are classified as current if they mature within one year.

(e) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Management’s critical estimates relate to the fair values of the Company’s notes and bonds payable and receivables from DNA. Refer to Note 5 for additional information.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and are applied prospectively.

(f) IFRSs issued and initially adopted in the financial year

In May 2011, IASB published IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, which combines the regulations for fair value measurement that were previously contained in the individual IFRSs into a single standard and replaces them with a uniform IFRS framework for measuring fair value. In compliance with the transitional

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provisions of IFRS 13, the Group has applied the new provisions prospectively since January 1, 2013. DFNA did not make use of the possibility of earlier application of this standard. The initial application of the standard did not lead to significant changes in the measurement of assets and liabilities of DFNA.

(g) IFRSs issued but not yet adopted

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments reflects the first and third phase of the IASB project to replace IAS 39 and deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as well as regulations for general hedge accounting. Accordingly, in the future, financial assets will be classified and measured either at amortized cost or at fair value. The provisions relating to financial liabilities will generally be adopted from IAS 39. With the amendment to IFRS 9 issued in November 2013, mandatory adoption as of January 1, 2015 was cancelled. A new adoption date will be defined only when the standard has been finalized. DFNA will not early adopt IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” for 2014. DFNA will determine the expected effects on the financial statements as the adoption date nears. Other IFRSs issued but not required to be adopted are not expected to have a significant influence on the Company’s financial position, financial performance or statements of cash flows.

(h) Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the 2012 statement of cash flows have been reclassified in order to conform to the 2013 presentation.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument except future credit losses.

(b) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated at the relevant foreign exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into U.S. dollars at the spot exchange rate at that date. Since the Company’s receivables from DNA are intended to mirror its external borrowings, any resulting gains or losses on the notes and bonds payable are offset by the corresponding gains and losses on the receivables. The gains and losses from such remeasurement are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the line “other financial income (expense), net” and net to \$(5).

(c) Income taxes

The Company is a single member limited liability company. As such, the Company is not a taxable entity for federal and state income tax purposes. Rather, taxable income or loss is included in its member’s federal and state income tax returns and any resulting income taxes are paid by the member.

(d) Transactions with related parties

DFNA is wholly owned by DNA and indirectly by DAG. Transactions with related parties in the normal course of business are recorded at the agreed upon exchange amount. Financial receivables and payables with related parties are entered into at prevailing market terms at the time of the transaction.

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(e) Financial assets

Financial assets consist primarily of receivables from DNA, which arise from intercompany loans. These receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition at fair value, they are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses, if necessary. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired. Interest effects on the application of the effective interest method are also recognized in profit or loss.

(f) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include notes and bonds payable, commercial paper and accrued interest expense.

New notes and bonds and commercial paper issuances are recognized at fair value based on quoted prices on the day of issuance. After initial recognition at fair value, they are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

4. Transactions with related parties

The following table sets forth amounts receivable from related parties:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
DNA	17,804,892	17,749,770
DAG	-	15
Daimler North America Finance Corporation	1,463	-
Total	17,806,355	17,749,785

The receivables bear interest at largely fixed rates ranging from 0.4% to 8.5%, with a weighted average interest rate of 2.4%. Interest income is recorded using the effective interest method. The Company recorded interest income from DNA of \$570,692 in 2013 and \$586,280 in 2012. As of December 31, 2013, aggregate annual maturities of receivables from related parties were as follows:

2014	3,172,514
2015	3,544,816
2016	4,536,355
> 2016	6,552,670
Total	17,806,355

The following table sets forth amounts payable to related parties:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
DAG	14,136	7,210
Daimler North America Finance Corporation	-	4,751
Total	14,136	11,961

DFNA is charged fees for the full and unconditional guarantees on its outstanding notes and bonds and commercial paper programs by DAG. These fees are calculated as a set percentage of the outstanding notes and bonds and commercial paper for any given year. These guarantee fees were \$ 24,516 and \$12,364 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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DFNA is charged for administrative overhead expenses by DNA. These expenses were \$1,380 and \$853 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and are included in administrative expenses in the statements of comprehensive income.

DFNA and DNA are also parties to agreements pursuant to which DNA reimburses DFNA for any and all expenses incurred in connection with the administration of DFNA's notes and bonds and commercial paper programs. These reimbursements are recognized in income.

There are no related party transactions with key management personnel as defined in IAS 24.

5. Financial instruments

(a) Carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments by IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" measurement category. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Given the varying influencing factors, the reported fair values can only be viewed as indicators of the prices that may actually be achieved on the market.

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Loans and receivables				
Receivables from related parties	17,806,355	18,673,136	17,749,785	18,904,886
Accrued interest income from DNA	160,288	160,288	199,401	199,401
Total loans and receivables	17,966,643	18,833,424	17,949,186	19,104,287
Total financial assets	17,966,643	18,833,424	17,949,186	19,104,287
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Notes and bonds payable	17,232,400	18,099,181	15,988,797	17,143,898
Commercial paper	559,819	559,819	1,749,027	1,749,027
Payables to related parties	14,136	14,136	11,961	11,961
Accrued interest expense	160,288	160,288	199,401	199,401
Total financial liabilities at amortized cost	17,966,643	18,833,424	17,949,186	19,104,287
Total financial liabilities	17,966,643	18,833,424	17,949,186	19,104,287

The fair values of financial instruments were calculated on the basis of market information available at the reporting date using the methods and assumptions presented below. Due to the short nature of accrued interest income and interest expense and payables to related parties, management assumes that their fair values are equal to the carrying amounts.

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Receivables from related parties

DFNA intends to hold receivables from DNA to maturity. None of these receivables have been derecognized or are impaired, and the Company does not believe that these receivables are at risk of being impaired. The Company believes that the fair value of the receivables from DNA approximates the fair value of the external notes and bonds payable and commercial paper at December 31, 2013 and 2012, as the terms and interest rates of the receivables from DNA are intended to mirror DFNA's external borrowings such that interest expense and debt maturities with third parties are offset by corresponding interest income and loan maturities from DNA.

Notes and bonds payable

The fair values of notes and bonds are calculated as the present values of the estimated future cash flows, using a discounted cash flow analysis based on market interest rates for similar types of instruments issued by other Daimler entities, which approximate quoted market prices. If the counterparty can request payment at different dates, the discounted cash flows are measured on the basis of the earliest date on which DFNA can be required to pay.

Commercial paper

Because of the short maturities of these financial instruments, the carrying amount approximates the fair value.

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(b) Notes and bonds payable

DFNA's obligations under the notes and bonds program are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by its ultimate parent company, DAG. Contemporaneously, DFNA and DNA entered into an agreement according to which DNA reimburses DFNA for any and all fees incurred by DFNA in the course of the administration of the program.

Terms and conditions of notes and bonds payable outstanding at December 31, 2013, are as follows:

	Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	Face value	Carrying amount
US-Dollar Medium Term Notes					
Medium Term Note	USD	1.950%	2014	450,000	449,864
Medium Term Note	USD	Libor+0.61%	2014	750,000	749,866
Medium Term Note	USD	Libor+0.78%	2014	600,000	599,877
Medium Term Note	USD	1.875%	2014	800,000	798,952
Medium Term Note	USD	2.300%	2015	650,000	649,214
Medium Term Note	USD	Libor+0.60%	2015	750,000	749,422
Medium Term Note	USD	1.650%	2015	650,000	649,240
Medium Term Note	USD	1.300%	2015	1,500,000	1,496,940
Medium Term Note	USD	1.250%	2016	1,250,000	1,247,204
Medium Term Note	USD	3.000%	2016	700,000	698,398
Medium Term Note	USD	Libor+0.68%	2016	750,000	748,708
Medium Term Note	USD	1.450%	2016	750,000	747,989
Medium Term Note	USD	2.625%	2016	1,100,000	1,094,056
Medium Term Note	USD	2.950%	2017	600,000	598,168
Medium Term Note	USD	2.400%	2017	500,000	498,907
Medium Term Note	USD	1.875%	2018	1,000,000	994,109
Medium Term Note	USD	Libor+0.86%	2018	250,000	249,427
Medium Term Note	USD	2.375%	2018	1,250,000	1,244,166
Medium Term Note	USD	2.250%	2019	750,000	743,960
Medium Term Note	USD	3.875%	2021	750,000	741,647
Medium Term Note	USD	8.500%	2031	1,500,000	1,482,285
Total US Dollar Medium Term Notes				17,300,000	17,232,400
Total				17,300,000	17,232,400

(c) Commercial paper

In February 2011, DFNA entered into a \$3,000,000 private placement of commercial paper. As of December 31, 2013, \$559,819 of commercial paper was outstanding with interest rates ranging from 0.36% to .85% and maturity dates ranging from January 10, 2014 to August 26, 2014. DFNA's obligations under the commercial paper program are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by its ultimate parent company, DAG.

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6. Risk management

(a) Introduction

The global nature of the Daimler businesses in the US exposes DFNA indirectly to the risks listed below:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risks

However, the resulting effects of these risks on the Company's financial position, cash flows and profitability are all offset by the existing reimbursement agreements between DFNA and DNA as well as the unconditional guarantee issued by DAG for DFNA's outstanding notes and bonds and commercial paper. As a result, the Company is exposed to DNA's, and indirectly to its ultimate parent DAG's, intent and ability to effect the repayment of these receivables and honor the unconditional guarantee.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, and the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. As part of its policies and processes for managing and measuring, if necessary, these risks, the Company monitors DAG's liquidity position. DAG's financial statements are publicly available.

Debt ratings are an assessment by the rating agencies of the credit risk associated with DAG and are based on information provided by DAG or other sources. Lower ratings generally result in higher borrowing costs and reduced access to capital markets. Standard & Poor's Rating Services ("S&P"), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") and DBRS rate DAG's commercial paper (short-term) and senior unsecured long-term debt (long-term). DAG's ratings as of December 31, 2013 were as follows:

	S&P	Moody's	Fitch	DBRS
Short-term debt	A-2	P-2	F2	R-1(low)
Long-term debt	A-	A3	A-	A (low)

(b) Risk management framework

DFNA applies the guidelines established by its ultimate parent company, DAG, and when necessary, establishes its own guidelines unique to the transactions of the Company. The guidelines are established for risk controlling procedures and for the use of financial instruments, including a clear segregation of duties with regard to operating financial activities, settlement, accounting and controlling of financial instruments. The guidelines upon which the Company's risk management processes are based are designed to identify and analyze these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor the risks by means of reliable and up-to-date administrative and information systems. The guidelines and systems are regularly reviewed and adjusted to changes in markets and businesses.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of economic loss arising from counterparty's failure to repay or service debt in accordance with the contractual terms. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of a deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The Company's assets consist primarily of receivables from DNA. As a result, the Company is exposed to DNA's, and indirectly to its ultimate parent DAG's, intent and ability to effect the repayment of these receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date from receivables is equal to the carrying amount, which is equal to the total assets of the Company. As part of its policies and processes

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for managing and measuring, if necessary, the Company's exposure to credit risk, the Company monitors DAG's liquidity position.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk encompasses the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities in full when due. DFNA's source of liquidity is its external borrowings. The funds are primarily used to finance working capital and capital expenditure requirements as well as the cash needs of the lease and financing business of the DNA subsidiaries.

Depending on its cash needs and market conditions, DFNA issues bonds and notes and commercial paper in various currencies. Adverse changes in the capital markets could increase DFNA's funding costs and limit the Company's financial flexibility.

In September 2013, the Company, together with DAG and other DAG subsidiaries, entered into a Euro 9 billion credit facility for a 5 year term and two extension options of two years in total with a syndicate of international banks. This facility provides funds for general corporate purposes. Prior approval from DAG is required before the Company can access this credit line. At the end of 2013 and through the issuance date of these financial statements, this facility was not utilized by the Company.

The liquidity runoff shown in the following table provides an insight into how the liquidity situation of the Company is affected by the cash flows of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2013. It comprises a runoff of the undiscounted principal and interest cash outflows of the financing liabilities and undiscounted payments from other financial liabilities.

	Total	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	>2018
Notes and bonds – principal	17,300,000	2,600,000	3,550,000	4,550,000	1,100,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
Notes and bonds – interest	3,281,853	417,070	375,555	325,833	245,137	220,445	1,697,813
Commercial paper	559,819	559,819					
Payables to related parties	14,136	14,136					
Total	21,155,808	3,591,025	3,925,555	4,875,833	1,345,137	2,720,445	4,697,813

If the counterparty can request payment at different dates, the liability is included on the basis of the earliest date on which DFNA can be required to pay.

(e) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

The global nature of the Daimler businesses in the US exposes DFNA indirectly to market risks resulting from foreign currency exchange rates and changes in interest rates. However, the resulting effects of these market risks on the Company's financial position, cash flows and profitability are all offset by the existing reimbursement agreements between DFNA and DNA. DFNA maintains risk management control systems independent of Corporate Treasury.

7. Capital management

DFNA is subject to the capital management at the DAG parent level. DAG uses "net assets" as its basis for capital management. Net assets are managed on a divisional level at DAG rather than at a regional or company level. Accordingly, the net assets of the Company are not subject to review for capital

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management, but rather are reviewed as part of the net assets of the DAG divisions to which Company net assets are allocated.

The Company is part of the worldwide financial management that is performed for all Daimler Group entities by DAG's Corporate Treasury. Financial management operates within a framework of guidelines, limits and benchmarks; for DFNA, these are described in more detail in note 6.