

Daimler Canada Finance Inc.

Annual Report 2014

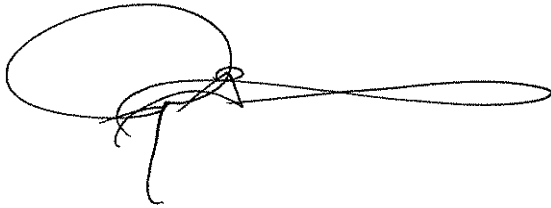
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Responsibility Statement

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the financial statements of Daimler Canada Finance Inc. 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 29, 2015

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, loopy initial 'R' followed by a long, horizontal stroke that tapers to a point.

Ruben Simmons
President & CEO

A handwritten signature in black ink, starting with the name 'Birger' in a cursive script, followed by a stylized initial 'O' and a long, horizontal stroke.

Birger Ostermann
Chief Accounting Officer

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(all amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Management Report

General

Daimler Canada Finance Inc. (“DCFI” or the “Company”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Daimler AG (“DAG” or “Daimler”). Prior to December 16, 2013, DCFI was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Daimler North America Corporation (DNA) which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of DAG.

DCFI accesses Canadian and foreign capital markets to raise funds, which it lends to DAG subsidiaries in Canada through a consolidated funding and cash management system. As such, it has relationships with other subsidiaries of DAG. DAG has issued full and unconditional guarantees for DCFI’s obligations incurred under its outstanding notes and bonds and commercial paper programs.

The nature of the Daimler operations in Canada includes the distribution of passenger cars purchased from DAG under the brand names Mercedes-Benz and smart, and the sale of trucks and other commercial vehicles under the brand names Freightliner and Thomas Built Buses. Daimler also has financial services operations that principally provide automotive financing to its dealers and their customers, including retail and lease financing for cars and trucks, dealer inventory and other financing needs.

This annual report 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 being 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 Canada;
- 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 Canada, which may affect the funding requirements of such sister companies in the automotive and financial services businesses.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company’s financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, which were prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Note 3 to the financial statements provides a summary of the Company’s significant accounting policies. In this management report, the Company reports financial information in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where indicated otherwise.

Earnings

Interest income

Interest income was \$120,739 in 2014 compared to \$98,153 in 2013, a 23% increase. Although average related party interest rates were slightly lower in 2014, interest income increased due to higher average related party receivable balances.

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Interest expense

Interest expense was \$115,174 in 2014 compared to \$89,720 in 2013, a 28% increase. Third party interest expense increased by \$26,027 to \$107,398 due to a higher average notes and bonds portfolio and higher outstanding commercial paper balances. Related party interest expense decreased \$573 to \$7,776. This was caused by lower average intercompany payable balances.

Administrative and other expense

Administrative expense increased from \$2,453 in 2013 to \$3,599 in 2014 because of higher personnel expenses, professional fees and other administrative expenses. Additionally, other expense was higher for 2014 due to costs related to withholding tax on guarantee fees, compared to other income received for 2013 related to a capital tax refund.

Other financial expense, net

Other financial expense, net was \$776 in 2014 compared to \$627 in 2013. The change was comprised of an increase in net foreign exchange losses as well as an increase in bank charges.

Profit before income taxes

Profit before income taxes amounted to \$1,190 in 2014 compared to \$5,353 in 2013, mainly because of decreased net interest income as well as higher administrative and other expenses during 2014.

Income tax expense

The Company recorded an income tax expense of \$55 in 2014 compared to \$2,703 in 2013. The change is primarily due to decreased book income and the net operating loss adjustment recognized in the prior year.

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income was comprised of unrealized gains and losses from cash flow hedges. The Company recorded net losses after taxes of \$107 in 2014 compared to \$177 in 2013.

Financial position

Total assets were \$5,203,370 at December 31, 2014 compared to \$4,594,220 at December 31, 2013, an increase of \$609,150 or 13%. This change is primarily due to an increase in cash and related party receivables offset by a decrease in other financial assets.

Total liabilities also increased, from \$4,310,414 at December 31, 2013 to \$4,918,536 at December 31, 2014. This is mainly due to new issuances of notes and bonds, commercial paper and an increase in other financial assets offset by decreased related party payables.

Liquidity and capital resources

In the ordinary course of business, the Company issues notes and bonds and commercial paper in Canada and Europe. The Company also enters, as necessary, into intercompany loans with other DAG subsidiaries to optimize funding from a global Daimler perspective.

The funds raised in 2014 and prior years were used mainly to support the lease and sales financing business and the capital expenditure requirements of the industrial business of the Daimler subsidiaries in Canada. Lease and sales financing activities are typically financed with a high proportion of debt.

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Cash flows were as follows in 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013
Net cash used in operating activities	(736,753)	(990,548)
Net cash from investing activities	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	794,048	936,323

Operating net cash outflows were \$736,753 in 2014 compared to \$990,548 in 2013, mainly as a result of the net change in related party operating receivables/payables, net income, and taxes offset by the change in derivative financial instruments.

Net cash inflows from financing activities were \$794,048 for 2014 compared to \$936,323 for 2013. This change is mainly comprised of new issuances of notes and bonds, commercial paper offset by repayment of maturing notes and bonds, commercial paper, and short term financial liabilities to banks along with a decrease in related party financing payables.

Risk report

Many factors could directly and indirectly, through the close affiliation with DCFI's sister companies, affect the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. The principal risks are described below.

Economic risks

Global financial market volatility and the banking sector, a growth slump in Canada, high price volatility in raw-material markets, increases in inflation rates and nascent protectionism could have significant adverse effects on the Daimler business in Canada and, as a result, on the future financial position of the Company.

Tightening of credit as a result of turmoil in the financial industry and the resulting downturn of the Canadian and worldwide economies could result in a significant decline in consumer confidence and resulting declines in investment activity and consumer demand, including demand for the passenger cars, trucks and buses sold by DCFI's sister companies, in Canada and throughout the world.

Industry risks

Overcapacity and intense price competition in the automotive industry could force the Daimler companies in Canada, which are financed by DCFI, 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.

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 the carrying value, which may lead to additional funding requirements through DCFI.

Financial risks

The Daimler business in Canada, and in particular the operations of the Company, are exposed to a variety of market risks, including the effects of changes in exchange rates and interest rates. The Company holds a variety of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities to manage the liquidity and cash needs of the Daimler operations. Changes in currency exchange rates and interest rates may have substantial adverse effects on the Company's operating results and cash flows. Adverse effects may arise from downgrades of the long-term debt ratings of the Company's parent company, DAG, and the ability of the Company to issue debt in the Canadian and European markets. Lower demand for the Company's debt instruments could increase the borrowing costs or otherwise limit DCFI's ability to fund the Daimler operations in Canada.

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Note 15 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, 2014, 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 one component 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 15 to the accompanying financial statements).

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 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 the Company's results of operations to be stable in 2015. This expectation is based on the assumption of a steady economic development.



KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0102

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors
Daimler Canada Finance Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Daimler Canada Finance Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, 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 Canada Finance Inc. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, 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, New York
April 29, 2015

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

		Year ended December 31,	
		Note	2014
Interest income			
Interest income – related parties		117,181	94,145
Interest income – third parties		3,558	4,008
Total interest income		120,739	98,153
Interest expense			
Interest expense – third parties		(107,398)	(81,371)
Interest expense – related parties		(7,776)	(8,349)
Total interest expense		(115,174)	(89,720)
Net interest income		5,565	8,433
Administrative and other expense	12	(3,599)	(2,453)
Other financial expense, net	4	(776)	(627)
Profit before income taxes		1,190	5,353
Income tax expense	5	(55)	(2,703)
Net profit (loss)		1,135	2,650
Items that may be reclassified to profit/loss			
Unrealized gains (losses) from cash flow hedges, net	14	(107)	(177)
Total comprehensive income	14	1,028	2,473

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 29 are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Statement of Financial Position

	Note	December 31,	
		2014	2013
Assets			
Loans and receivables from related parties	6	3,112,800	2,194,800
Other financial assets	7	6,182	28,380
Deferred tax assets	5	1,653	3,199
Total non-current assets		3,120,635	2,226,379
Loans and receivables from related parties	6	1,924,514	2,270,793
Cash and cash equivalents	3	130,414	73,119
Other financial assets	7	20,208	20,878
Tax receivables		7,599	3,051
Total current assets		2,082,735	2,367,841
Total assets		5,203,370	4,594,220
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	8	-	-
Capital reserves		326,377	326,377
Retained deficit		(41,467)	(42,602)
Cash flow hedges		(76)	31
Total equity	8	284,834	283,806
Notes and bonds payable	9	2,481,809	2,615,670
Other financial liabilities	13	45,992	10,968
Total non-current liabilities		2,527,801	2,626,638
Provisions and other liabilities		20	59
Payables to related parties	12	64,066	207,047
Notes and bonds payable	9	1,748,221	826,283
Commercial paper	10	527,569	507,390
Financial liabilities to banks	11	-	103,191
Other financial liabilities	13	50,859	39,806
Total current liabilities		2,390,735	1,683,776
Total liabilities		4,918,536	4,310,414
Total equity and liabilities		5,203,370	4,594,220

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 29 are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Capital reserves	Retained deficit	Cash flow hedges	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2013	-	326,377	(45,252)	208	281,333
Net profit (loss)	-	-	2,650	-	2,650
Income (expenses) recognized directly in equity	-	-	-	(242)	(242)
Deferred taxes on expenses recognized directly in equity	-	-	-	65	65
Total comprehensive income (loss) for period	-	-	2,650	(177)	2,473
Balance at December 31, 2013	-	326,377	(42,602)	31	283,806
Net profit (loss)	-	-	1,135	-	1,135
Income (expenses) recognized directly in equity	-	-	-	(146)	(146)
Deferred taxes on expenses recognized directly in equity	-	-	-	39	39
Total comprehensive income (loss) for period	-	-	1,135	(107)	1,028
Balance at December 31, 2014	-	326,377	(41,467)	(76)	284,834

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 29 are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Year ended December 31,	
		2014	2013
Net profit (loss)		1,135	2,650
Change in taxes receivable	5	(4,548)	(3,051)
Change in deferred taxes	5	1,585	2,655
Change in financial instruments	7, 13	(24,038)	8,078
Net change in operating receivables and payables from related parties	6, 12	(714,702)	(1,005,915)
Changes in other receivables, accruals and other liabilities		3,815	5,035
Net cash used in operating activities		(736,753)	(990,548)
Net cash from investing activities		-	-
Issuances of notes and bonds payable	9	2,245,010	1,097,400
Issuances of commercial paper ¹	10	178,150	317,813
Issuances of financial liabilities to banks	11	-	103,191
Repayment of notes and bonds payable	9	(1,366,840)	(217,558)
Repayment of commercial paper	10	(159,081)	(139,523)
Repayment of financial liabilities to banks		(103,191)	-
Increase (decrease) in financing payables to related parties	12	-	(225,000)
Net cash from financing activities		794,048	936,323
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		57,295	(54,225)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3	73,119	127,344
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3	130,414	73,119
Supplemental information²:			
Interest paid		(112,399)	(81,711)
Interest received		120,873	98,044
Income taxes paid		4,263	3,367

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

2 All cash flows from interest and taxes are included in cash used in operating activities.

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 29 are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Notes to the financial statements

1. Reporting entity

Daimler Canada Finance Inc. (“DCFI” or the “Company”) is a stock corporation organized under the laws of Quebec, Canada. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Daimler AG (“DAG”). Its registered office is located at 1 Place Ville Marie – 37th Floor, H3B 3P4, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Prior to December 16, 2013, DCFI was a wholly owned subsidiary of Daimler North America Corporation (DNA) which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of DAG.

DCFI accesses Canadian and foreign capital markets to raise funds, which it lends to DAG subsidiaries in Canada through a consolidated funding and cash management system. In the event of non-payment by DCFI, 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.

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 27, 2015, the Board of Directors of DCFI authorized the financial statements for issuance.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- loans and receivables and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.
- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.
- recognized financial assets and financial liabilities designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value hedge relationships are adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars (“\$”), which is the Company’s functional currency. The Company reports financial information in thousands of Canadian 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. Deferred tax assets are presented as a non-current item.

(e) Use of estimates and judgments

In the financial statements, to a certain degree, estimates, assessments and assumptions have to be made which can affect the amounts and reporting of assets and liabilities in the statements of financial position and the amounts of income and expense reported for the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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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.

Significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements relate to the recoverability of receivables from related parties and fair value measurements for the Company's financial instruments.

Recoverability of loans and receivables from related parties

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of loans and receivables are evaluated to determine whether there is objective significant evidence of impairment. Through December 31, 2014, no impairment losses on receivables from related parties have been recognized as management does not believe that there has been objective significant evidence of impairment.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company measures fair values of its financial instruments using the following hierarchy of methods:

- Quoted market prices in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Valuation techniques based on observable inputs. This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments the Company determines fair values using valuation techniques. In particular, the Company uses widely recognized valuation models for determining the fair value of common and simpler financial instruments, like interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgment. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt securities, exchange traded derivatives and simple over the counter derivatives like interest rate swaps. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgment and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determination of fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

(f) IFRSs issued and but not yet adopted

In July 2014, the IASB published IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which shall supersede IAS 39. IFRS 9 deals with the classification, recognition and measurement (including impairment) of financial instruments as well as with regulations for general hedge accounting. With IFRS 9, additional notes will be required, as specified by the revised IFRS 7 Financial Instruments - Disclosures. Mandatory application of IFRS 9 is for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. Investigation of the effects on the consolidated financial statements of adopting IFRS 9 has not yet been completed.

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 statement of cash flows.

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

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interest rate, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, except future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

(b) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into Canadian dollars at the spot exchange rate at that date. The resulting gains and losses from such re-measurement are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the line “other financial income, net.”

(c) Income taxes

Current income taxes are determined based on the taxable income of the period and Canadian tax rules. In addition, current income taxes include adjustments for uncertain tax payments or tax refunds for periods not yet assessed as well as interest expense and penalties on the underpayment of taxes. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are included in income taxes except for changes recognized in other comprehensive income/loss or directly in equity.

For the case that amounts included in the tax return might not be realized (uncertain tax positions), a provision for income taxes is recognized. The amount is based on the best possible assessment of the expected tax payment. Tax refund claims from uncertain tax positions are recognized when it is predominantly likely and thus reasonably expected that they can be realized. Only in the case of tax loss carryforwards or unused tax credits, no provision for taxes or tax claim is recognized for these uncertain tax positions.

Deferred tax assets or liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities including differences from loss carry forwards. Measurement is based on the tax rates expected to be in effect in the period in which an asset is realized or a liability is settled. For this purpose, the tax rates and tax rules are used which have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit at the level of the relevant tax authority will be available for the utilization of the deductible temporary differences.

For uncertain income tax positions for which the risk exists that they will not be utilizable, a provision for income taxes is recognized or, in the case of tax loss carryforwards, the corresponding deferred tax asset is reduced. The assessment is based on the best estimate of the expected tax payment.

(d) Financial assets

Financial assets are comprised of receivables from related parties, cash and cash equivalents, and derivative financial assets.

Loans and receivables from related parties

Loans and receivables from related parties are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition at fair value, these loans and receivables 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 the statement of comprehensive income.

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Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and overnight deposits with original terms of up to three months and correspond with the classification in the statement of cash flows.

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Cash on hand	8,943	8,343
Overnight deposits	121,471	64,776
Total	130,414	73,119

(e) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities primarily include notes and bonds payable, commercial paper, derivative financial liabilities and miscellaneous other liabilities.

Notes and bonds payable

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

Other financial liabilities

After initial recognition, other liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(f) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

DCFI uses derivative financial instruments (e.g. forwards and swaps) mainly for the purposes of hedging interest rate and currency risks that arise from its operating and financing activities.

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value upon initial recognition and on each subsequent reporting date. If a market value is not available, fair value is calculated using standard financial valuation models, such as discounted cash flow models. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

If the requirements for hedge accounting are met, DCFI designates and documents the hedge relationship from the date a derivative contract is entered into either as a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge. In a fair value hedge, the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment is hedged. In a cash flow hedge, the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecasted transaction is hedged. The documentation of the hedging relationship includes the objectives and strategy of risk management, the type of hedging relationship, the nature of risk being hedged, the identification of the hedging instrument and the hedged item as well as a description of the method to assess hedge effectiveness. The hedging relationships are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are regularly assessed to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they are designated.

For fair value hedges, changes in the fair value of the hedged item and the derivative are recognized currently in earnings. For cash flow hedges, fair value changes of the effective portion of the hedging instrument are recognized in the statements of changes in equity, net of applicable taxes. The ineffective portion of the fair value changes is recognized in profit or loss. Amounts recorded in equity are reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income when the hedged transaction affects the statement of comprehensive income.

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If derivative financial instruments do not or no longer qualify for hedge accounting because the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are not, or are no longer met, the derivative financial instruments are marked to market at each reporting date with changes in fair value recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

(g) Transactions with related parties

DCFI is wholly owned 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.

4. Other financial expense, net

Other financial expense, net is comprised of the following:

	2014	2013
Result of foreign exchange transactions - gains (losses)	(212)	(109)
Bank fees and debt issuance fees	(564)	(518)
	(776)	(627)

5. Income taxes

Income tax expense (benefit) is comprised of the following components:

	2014	2013
Current taxes	(1,530)	48
Deferred taxes	1,585	2,655
	55	2,703

The current tax expense contains a benefit of \$1,530 (2013: \$0) recognized for prior periods.

The deferred tax expenses (benefits) are comprised of the following components:

	2014	2013
Deferred taxes	1,585	2,655
Due to temporary differences	216	5,650
Due to tax loss carryforwards and tax credits	1,369	(2,995)

The deferred tax expense contains expenses of \$1,210 (2013: \$1,215) recognized for prior periods.

A reconciliation of expected income tax benefit to actual income tax benefit determined using the applicable Canada combined statutory rate of 26.9% (2013: 26.9%) is included in the following table:

	2014	2013
Expected income tax expense (benefit) at Canada statutory rate	320	1,440
Prior year tax return and deferred tax adjustments	(319)	1,284
Other	54	(21)
Actual income tax expense (benefit)	55	2,703

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In respect of each type of temporary difference and in respect of each type of unutilized tax losses and unutilized tax credits, the deferred tax assets before offset are summarized as follows:

	2014	2013
Derivative financial instruments	28	(12)
Net operating loss carryforwards	1,625	2,995
Other financial assets	-	215
Other	-	1
Deferred tax assets	1,653	3,199

In 2014 and 2013, the decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets was composed of:

	2014	2013
Deferred tax expense (benefit) on derivative financial instruments charged or credited directly to related components of equity	(39)	(65)
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	1,585	2,655
Decrease (increase)	1,546	2,590

Including the items charged or credited directly to related components of shareholders' equity without an effect on earnings, the expense (benefit) for income taxes consists of the following:

	2014	2013
Income tax expense (benefit)	55	2,703
Other comprehensive income	(39)	(65)
	16	2,638

DCFI believes that it is probable that due to future taxable income, deferred tax assets can be utilized.

On March 26, 2013, the Canada Revenue Agency proposed an assessment on DCFI for taxes related to prior period tax returns. The Company has estimated a contingent reserve related to this matter in the amount of a \$352 benefit in the 2014 financial statements. Additionally, an expense in the amount of \$1,284 is included in the 2013 financial statements related to a similar tax audit issue. The company objects to the proposed assessment and appealed it in 2014.

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6. Loans and receivables from related parties

DCFI provides financing to certain DAG affiliates mainly in Canada, which are related parties for DCFI. The following sets forth receivables from these related parties for such financing, including accrued interest:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Mercedes-Benz Financial Services Canada Corporation	4,832,535	4,282,804
Daimler Trucks Canada LTD	100,016	132,795
Mercedes-Benz Canada Inc.	40,977	-
car2go Canada Ltd.	35,877	20,488
Daimler Buses NA Ltd.	22,667	27,756
MBarc Credit Canada Inc.	5,242	931
Thomas Built Buses of Canada Ltd.	-	819
Total	5,037,314	4,465,593

The uncollateralized financing receivables from related parties bear interest at primarily fixed rates ranging from 1.6% to 3.10%, with a weighted average interest rate of 2.2%. Interest income is recorded using the effective interest method. As of December 31, 2014, aggregate annual contractual maturities of loans receivables from related parties including accrued interest were as follows:

	Maturities
2015	1,924,514
2016	1,656,800
2017	1,454,000
2018	2,000
Total	5,037,314

DCFI is also responsible for administering a cash management system to manage the financial resources of certain DAG affiliated companies in Canada.

7. Other financial assets

Other financial assets are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Derivative financial instruments used in hedge accounting	3,199	6,182	9,381	-	28,380	28,380
Accrued interest income	17,009	-	17,009	20,878	-	20,878
Carrying amount	20,208	6,182	26,390	20,878	28,380	49,258

8. Equity

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the authorized share capital comprised 1,000 no par value shares, of which 100 shares were issued and outstanding. All issued shares were fully paid up.

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9. Notes and bonds payable

Terms and conditions of notes and bonds payable outstanding at December 31, 2014, are as follows:

	Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	Face value	Carrying amount
AUD Medium Term Note					
Medium Term Note	AUD	5.500%	2015	94,830	94,891
SEK Medium Term Notes					
Medium Term Note	SEK	3.125%	2015	149,700	149,782
Medium Term Note	SEK	2.875%	2015	74,850	74,974
Total SEK Medium Term Notes				224,550	224,756
EURO Medium Term Notes					
Medium Term Note	EUR	0.125%	2015	70,315	70,323
Medium Term Note	EUR	EUR-EURIBOR+0.09%	2015	70,315	70,315
Medium Term Note	EUR	EUR-EURIBOR+0.09%	2015	35,158	35,158
Medium Term Note	EUR	EUR-EURIBOR+0.09%	2015	112,504	112,482
Medium Term Note	EUR	EUR-EURIBOR+0.09%	2015	140,630	140,630
Medium Term Note	EUR	EUR-EURIBOR+0.24%	2016	421,890	421,890
Medium Term Note	EUR	EUR-EURIBOR+0.35%	2017	281,260	281,066
Total Euro Medium Term Notes				1,132,072	1,131,864
Canadian Dollar Bonds					
Medium Term Note	CAD	3.020%	2015	300,000	299,975
Medium Term Note	CAD	CAD BA CDOR+.58%	2015	100,000	99,957
Medium Term Note	CAD	2.330%	2015	400,000	399,910
Medium Term Note	CAD	CAD BA CDOR+.48%	2015	200,000	199,824
Medium Term Note	CAD	2.230%	2016	400,000	400,310
Medium Term Note	CAD	3.280%	2016	475,000	474,791
Medium Term Note	CAD	2.230%	2017	400,000	399,282
Medium Term Note	CAD	2.270%	2018	400,000	403,250
Medium Term Note	CAD	2.375%	2019	100,000	101,220
Total Canadian Dollar Bonds				2,775,000	2,778,519
Total				4,226,452	4,230,030

10. Commercial paper

In July 2011, DCFI entered into a \$2,500,000 private placement of commercial paper. As of December 31, 2014, outstanding commercial paper was \$527,569 with interest rates ranging from 1.24% to 1.55% and maturity dates ranging from January 2, 2015 to November 2, 2015. DCFI's obligations under the commercial paper program are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by its parent company, DAG.

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11. Financial liabilities to banks

As of December 31, 2013, outstanding short term liabilities to banks were \$103,191. During January 2014, DCFI fully repaid these obligations and no amounts were outstanding at December 31, 2014.

12. Payables to related parties

The following table sets forth amounts payable to related parties:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Daimler Trucks Canada Ltd.	30,532	-
Freightliner Ltd.	17,477	41,453
Thomas Built Buses of Canada Ltd.	8,958	-
SelecTrucks of Toronto Inc.	5,216	7,113
DNA	1,459	1,164
DAG	424	24,091
Mercedes-Benz Canada Inc.	-	127,336
Nova Scotia	-	5,890
Total	64,066	207,047

Payables to these companies bear variable interest. As of December 31, 2014, the weighted average interest rate on these loans was .75%.

DCFI is charged fees for the full and unconditional guarantees on its outstanding notes and bonds payable and commercial paper, which are issued under DAG's programs. These fees are calculated as a set percentage of the outstanding notes and bonds and commercial paper for any given year. These expenses were \$5,862 and \$4,174 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively and are included in interest expense - related parties.

The Company is charged for administrative overhead expenses by DNA. These expenses were \$3,015 and \$2,464 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and are included in administrative and other expense.

13. Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Derivative financial instruments used in hedge accounting	12,591	45,992	58,583	94	10,968	11,062
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	318	-	318
Accrued interest expense	38,268	-	38,268	39,394	-	39,394
Carrying amount	50,859	45,992	96,851	39,806	10,968	50,774

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14. 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. 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, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	130,414	130,414	73,119	73,119
Loans and receivables				
Loans and receivables from related parties	5,037,314	5,102,680	4,465,593	4,522,079
Accrued interest income	17,009	17,009	20,878	20,878
Total loans and receivables	5,054,323	5,119,689	4,486,471	4,542,957
Financial assets recognized at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial instruments used in hedge accounting	9,381	9,381	28,380	28,380
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets recognized at fair value through profit or loss	9,381	9,381	28,380	28,380
Total financial assets	5,194,118	5,259,484	4,587,970	4,644,456
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Notes and bonds payable	4,230,030	4,253,031	3,441,953	3,477,072
Commercial paper	527,569	527,569	507,390	507,390
Payables to related parties	64,066	64,066	207,047	207,047
Financial liabilities to banks	-	-	103,191	103,191
Accrued interest expense	38,268	38,268	39,394	39,394
Total financial liabilities at amortized cost	4,859,933	4,882,934	4,298,975	4,334,094
Financial liabilities at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments used in hedge accounting	58,583	58,583	11,062	11,062
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	318	318
Total financial liabilities at fair value	58,583	58,583	11,380	11,380
Total financial liabilities	4,918,516	4,941,517	4,310,355	4,345,474

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Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into the following fair value hierarchy:

	December 31, 2014				December 31, 2013			
	Total	Level 1 ¹	Level 2 ²	Level 3 ³	Total	Level 1 ¹	Level 2 ²	Level 3 ³
Assets measured at fair value								
Derivative financial instruments used in hedge accounting	9,381	-	9,381	-	28,380	-	28,380	-
Derivative financial instruments recognized at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities measured at fair value								
Derivative financial instruments used in hedge accounting	58,583	-	58,583	-	11,062	-	11,062	-
Derivative financial instruments recognized at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	318	-	318	-

1 Fair value measurement based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

2 Fair value measurement based on inputs for the asset or liability that are observable on active markets either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

3 Fair value measurement based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not observable market data

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value are classified into the following fair value hierarchy:

	December 31, 2014				December 31, 2013			
	Total	Level 1 ¹	Level 2 ²	Level 3 ³	Total	Level 1 ¹	Level 2 ²	Level 3 ³
Financial assets measured at cost	5,102,680	-	5,102,680	-	4,522,079	-	4,522,079	-
Financial liabilities measured at cost	4,780,600		4,780,600		3,984,462		3,984,462	
thereof bonds	4,253,031	-	4,253,031	-	3,477,072	-	3,477,072	-
thereof other financing liabilities	527,569	-	527,569	-	507,390	-	507,390	-

1 Fair value measurement based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

2 Fair value measurement based on inputs for the asset or liability that are observable on active markets either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

3 Fair value measurement based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not observable market data.

The fair values of financial instruments were calculated on the basis of market information available on the balance sheet date using the methods and assumptions presented below.

Cash and cash equivalents

Due to the short terms of these financial instruments, it is assumed that the fair value is equal to the carrying amount.

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Loans and receivables from related parties

DCFI intends to hold loans and receivables from related parties to maturity. None of these receivables have been derecognized and the Company does not consider any of these receivables as impaired. The fair values of loans and receivables from related parties are calculated as the present values of the estimated future cash flows, using market rates.

Other receivables and financial assets

Because of the short maturities of these financial instruments, it is assumed that fair value approximates the carrying amount.

Financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value through profit or loss are comprised of derivative financial instruments not used in hedge accounting. For further details on the valuation of overall derivative instruments see the below comments under derivative financial instruments used in hedge accounting.

Derivative financial instruments used in hedge accounting

These derivative financial instruments include:

- Derivative currency hedging contracts. The fair values of currency forwards are determined on the basis of discounted estimated future cash flows using market interest rates appropriate to the remaining terms of the financial instruments.
- Derivative interest rate hedging contracts. The fair values of interest rate hedging instruments (e.g. interest rate swaps, cross currency interest rate swaps) are calculated on the basis of the discounted estimated future cash flows using the market interest rates appropriate to the remaining terms of the financial instruments.

Other receivables and financial assets are comprised of short-term other receivables and short-term loans. These financial instruments are carried at cost. Because of the short maturities of these financial instruments, it is assumed that the fair values approximate the carrying amount.

Notes and bonds payable

The fair values of note 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 DCFI can be required to pay.

Commercial paper

Because of the short maturities of these financial instruments, it is assumed that the fair value approximates the carrying amount.

Payables to related parties

The fair values of payables to related parties are calculated as the present values of the estimated future cash flows, using the interest rates set forth in the underlying intercompany loan agreements, which approximate market rates.

Other financial liabilities

Because of the short maturities of these financial instruments, it is assumed that the fair value approximates the carrying amount.

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(b) Net gains

In 2014 and 2013, the net gains (losses) of financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value through profit or loss included in the statements of comprehensive income (not including derivative financial instruments used in hedge accounting) were \$(212) and \$(117), respectively.

In addition to amounts attributable to changes in fair value, net gains and losses of financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value through profit or loss also include the interest income and expenses of these financial instruments.

(c) Information on derivative financial instruments

Use of derivatives

DCFI has issued notes and bonds payable in several currencies. The Company uses interest rate swaps for hedging interest risks arising from these notes and bonds. Currency risks arising from the issuance of notes and bonds in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are hedged mainly through currency forward transactions and swaps.

Fair values of hedging instruments

The table below shows the fair values of hedging instruments:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Positive fair market values		
Fair value hedges	9,111	28,235
Cash flow hedges	270	145
Negative fair market values		
Fair value hedges	11,431	10,960
Cash flow hedges	47,152	102

Fair value hedges

The Group uses fair value hedges primarily for hedging interest rate risks.

Net gains and losses from these hedging instruments for 2014 and 2013 amounted to \$6,444 and (\$1,628) respectively. The offsetting changes in the value of the underlying transactions amounted to \$(4,835) for 2014 and \$2,990 for 2013.

Cash flow hedges

The Company uses cash flow hedges primarily for hedging currency and interest rate risks.

In 2014 and 2013, net unrealized gains (losses) on the measurement of derivatives (before income taxes) of \$(178) and \$(242), respectively, were recognized in equity without affecting earnings. In addition, in 2014 and 2013, net gains (losses) of \$32 and \$0, respectively, were reclassified from equity to “interest expense – third parties.”

The maturities of the interest rate hedges and currency hedges correspond with those of the underlying transactions. As of December 31, 2014, the Company expects to reclassify gains (before income taxes) of \$212 to the statement of comprehensive income in 2015.

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15. Risk management

(a) Introduction

DCFI is exposed to the following risks from financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- finance market risks

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

(b) Risk management framework

DCFI applies the guidelines established by its 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.

The Company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities and, if necessary, through the use of derivative financial instruments. DCFI does not use derivative financial instruments for purposes other than risk management. Without these derivative financial instruments, the Company would be exposed to higher financial risks. Additional information on financial instruments and especially derivative financial instruments is included in Note 14. DCFI regularly evaluates its financial risks with due consideration of changes in key economic indicators and up-to-date market information.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterpart to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. It encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of a deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

For DCFI, credit risk arises from the Company's receivables from related parties, cash and cash equivalents and derivative financial instruments concluded with related parties and third parties. As a result, the Company is exposed to these related parties', and indirectly to its parent DAG's, intent and ability to effect the repayment of these receivables.

As it pertains to the remaining assets, DCFI manages the credit risk exposure through the diversification of counterparties with the use of a Daimler Group-wide limit system based on the review of each counterparty's financial strength. During times of significant financial market volatility, DCFI's parent company, DAG reduced available limits for certain counterparties that were affected by the financial market crisis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date for these assets is equal to their carrying amount.

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Liquid assets

Liquid assets consist of cash and cash equivalents. In connection with the investment of liquid assets, the Company is exposed to credit-related losses to the extent that banks or issuers of securities fail to fulfill their obligations.

With the investment of liquid assets, DCFI selects the banks and issuers of securities very carefully. In line with the Daimler Group risk policy, the predominant part of the liquid assets is in investments with an external rating of A or better.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are comprised of derivatives that are either included in hedge accounting or individually valued. DCFI manages the credit risk exposure of the derivative financial instruments through diversification of counterparties, using a limit system that is based on the review of each counterparty's financial strength. According to the Company's risk policy, the large part of derivatives is contracted with counterparties who have an external rating of "A" or better.

Receivables from related parties

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, 2014 and 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)

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

DCFI's main sources of liquidity are external and internal 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.

The Company manages its liquidity by holding adequate volumes of liquid assets and maintaining syndicated credit facilities in addition to the cash inflow generated by its operating business. The liquid assets consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company maintains a broad variety of other funding sources. Depending on its cash needs and market conditions, it issues bonds and notes and commercial papers in various currencies. Adverse changes in the capital markets could increase DCFI'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. In 2014, Daimler exercised the option to extend the credit line by a further year until 2019. This syndicated facility serves as a back-up for commercial

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paper drawings and provides funds for general corporate purposes. At December 31, 2014, this facility had not been utilized.

From an operating point of view, the management of the Company's liquidity exposures is centralized by a daily cash concentration process. This process enables DCFI to manage its liquidity surplus and liquidity requirements according to the actual needs of the Company and other DAG subsidiaries. The Company's short-term and mid-term liquidity management takes into account the maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities and estimates of cash flows from the operating business.

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 from financial liabilities as of December 31, 2014. It comprises a runoff of the

- undiscounted principal and interest of the notes and bonds payable,
- undiscounted payments of commercial paper
- undiscounted sum of the net cash outflows of the derivative financial instruments for the respective time band, and
- undiscounted payments from other financial liabilities without derivatives.

	Total	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Notes and bonds – principal	4,226,452	1,748,302	1,296,890	681,260	400,000	100,000
Notes and bonds – interest	149,154	79,919	42,790	17,155	6,915	2,375
Commercial paper	528,108	528,108	-	-	-	-
Payables to related parties	64,066	64,066	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	58,438	12,742	18,740	26,956	-	-
Other financial liabilities	4,545	4,545	-	-	-	-
Total	5,030,763	2,437,682	1,358,420	725,371	406,915	102,375

Interest payments on the notes and bonds are at fixed and floating rates.

The undiscounted cash outflows of this runoff are subject to the following conditions:

- If the counterparty can request payment at different dates, the liability is included on the basis of the earliest date on which DCFI can be required to pay.
- Cash outflows from payables to related parties include interest payments on intercompany loans, which are based on forward rates. The outflows do not include future interest payments on outstanding cash sweep balances as these balances change daily and the interest on these balances, as a result, cannot be determined reliably. The Company believes that the interest payments resulting from cash sweep payables are insignificant.
- Besides derivative financial instruments bearing a negative fair value, this analysis also comprises derivative financial instruments with a positive fair value due to the fact that all derivative financial instruments and not necessarily derivative financial instruments of negative fair value only may contain net cash outflows.
- The cash flows of floating interest financial instruments are estimated on the basis of forward rates.

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(e) Market risk

The nature of its business exposes DCFI to market risks resulting from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. These market risks may adversely affect the Company's financial position, cash flows and profitability. Management of market price risks aims to minimize the impact of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. DCFI's overall exposure to these market price risks is determined to provide a basis for hedging decisions, which include the definition of hedging volumes and corresponding periods as well as the selection of hedging instruments. Decisions regarding the management of market risks are regularly made by the relevant DAG risk management committees. The Company maintains risk management control systems independent of Corporate Treasury and with a separate reporting line.

DCFI holds a variety of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities to manage the liquidity and cash needs of its day-to-day operations. The general policy is to match funding in terms of maturities and interest rates, where economically feasible. In order to achieve the targeted interest rate risk positions in terms of maturities and interest rate fixing periods, DCFI uses derivative financial instruments (e.g. interest rate swaps). The interest rate risk position is assessed by comparing assets and liabilities for corresponding maturities, including the impact of the relevant derivative financial instruments.

The Company is also exposed to the risk of changes in exchange rates. Derivative exchange rate instruments are used to reduce this risk. The risk resulting from these transactions in 2014 and 2013 was not, and is not currently, significant to DCFI.

16. Related party relationships

For transactions and balances with other DAG subsidiaries, refer to notes 6 and 12.

The authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of DCFI resides within DAG's Corporate Treasury and Tax departments rather than with the directors of the entity. Accordingly, the Company does not have key management personnel. Certain directors of the Company participate in the DAG employee share-based compensation plans.

17. Capital management

DCFI 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 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 DCFI, these are described in more detail in note 15.