

Schiphol Nederland B.V.
2013

Corporate Financial Statements

Schiphol Nederland B.V.

2013 Annual Report

Schiphol Nederland B.V. is part of Schiphol Group (N.V. Luchthaven Schiphol trades under the name of Schiphol Group) and uses the group exemption facility provided under Section 2:403 of the Netherlands Civil Code. The corporate financial statements of Schiphol Nederland B.V. for 2013 comprise the company financial statements, and a statement by the Management Board of Schiphol Nederland B.V.

The financial figures of Schiphol Nederland B.V. for 2013 have also been incorporated into the consolidated report of its parent company, N.V. Luchthaven Schiphol for 2013. The consolidated financial statements of N.V. Luchthaven Schiphol for 2013 have been drawn up in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as accepted within the European Union. The consolidated financial statements of N.V. Luchthaven Schiphol for 2013 are available on the following website: www.jaarverslagschiphol.nl.

The corporate financial statements of Schiphol Nederland B.V. for 2013 have not been subjected to an audit or limited review by an external auditor.

Statements by the Management Board

The Management Board members specified below hereby declare that, to the best of their knowledge, the company financial statements of 2013 prepared in accordance with article 2:403 part 1 of the Netherlands Civil Code give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, the financial position and the profits of Schiphol Nederland B.V.

Schiphol, 13 February 2014,

The Management Board of Schiphol Nederland B.V.
For N.V. Luchthaven Schiphol

J.A. Nijhuis RA, President / Chief Executive Officer
M.M. de Groof, Board Member / Chief Commercial Officer
drs E.A. de Groot Board Member / Chief Financial Officer
A.P.J.M. Rutten, Board Member / Chief Operations Officer

Company balance sheet as at 31 December 2013

Assets (in thousands of euro)	31 december 2013	31 december 2012
	<hr/>	
Non-current assets	4,145,815	4,254,439
Current assets	696,206	450,703
	<hr/>	
	4,842,021	4,705,052
	<hr/>	
Equity and liabilities (in thousands of euro)	31 december 2013	31 december 2012
	<hr/>	
Equity	2,473,192	2,360,772
Provisions	43,702	41,768
Liabilities	2,325,127	2,302,562
	<hr/>	
	4,842,021	4,705,052
	<hr/>	

Company profit and loss account 2013

	2013	2012
(in thousands of euro)		
Revenu	1,085,081	1,057,810
Other income from property	-1,400	-700
Total operating expenses	879,476	842,859
Operating result	204,206	214,251
Financial income and expenses	-91,534	- 76.627
Share in results of associates	73,252	69,791
Result before tax	185,923	207,415
Corporate income tax	-25,270	-46,091
Result	160,652	161,324
Attributable to:		
Minority interests	-	-
Shareholders (net result)	160,652	161,324

Schiphol Nederland B.V.

Notes to the company balance sheet as at 31 December 2013 and the company profit and loss account for 2013

Accounting policies

General

Schiphol Nederland B.V. uses the group exemption facility provided under Section 2:403 of the Netherlands Civil Code. Pursuant to this scheme, Schiphol Nederland B.V. is exempted from the obligation to prepare its financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as accepted within the European Union or under Title 9, Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. Instead, it is sufficient for Schiphol Nederland B.V. to publish a balance sheet and profit and loss account that disclose at least the information referred to in Section 2:403, paragraph 1(a) of the Netherlands Civil Code. Section 2:403 does not lay down any requirements with respect to the accounting principles and policies to be used by Schiphol Nederland B.V. for the classification and valuation of its financial statements, nor requires the publication of notes to those financial statements. This means that, in principle, Schiphol Nederland B.V. is free to decide which accounting principles and policies to use and which notes to provide.

Assets

Assets, used for operating activities are stated at historical cost, net of received investment facilities, straight-line depreciation and impairments. Investment property is stated at fair value. This also applies while this property is still part of the assets under construction or development, provided that the fair value can already be measured reliably at that time. While this is not yet possible, the property is stated at historical cost.

Associates are valued on the basis of the equity method, which means that they are initially stated at cost, which cost is then adjusted for our share in the movements in the equity of the associate. The valuation of associates includes the goodwill that arose upon their acquisition. The share of the company in the results is recognised in the profit and loss account (under 'share in results of associates'). Group companies of Schiphol Nederland B.V. are, among others, Schiphol Real Estate B.V., Rotterdam Airport Holding B.V., Eindhoven Airport N.V., N.V. Luchthaven Lelystad, Schiphol Telematics B.V., Schiphol Consumer Services Holding B.V. and their associates.

Current assets are stated at fair value, which is in principal the face value.

Transactions (investments, revenue and costs) in foreign currency are recognised at the settlement rate. Monetary assets and liabilities (receivables, debts and liquid assets) in foreign currency are converted at the rate on the balance sheet date.

Schiphol Nederland B.V.

Equity

Equity comprises the issued capital at nominal value and other reserves.

Debts

Debts are stated at fair value, which is normally the nominal value.

Provisions

Provisions are created for legally enforceable or actual liabilities that exist on the balance sheet date, are likely to necessitate an outflow of resources and can be reliably estimated. Other provisions are stated at the present value of the associated liability if the effect of the time value of money is material and can be reliably calculated.

Revenue

Many activities generate turnover that qualifies as turnover from the provision of services (mainly airport charges, concession fees, rents and leases and parking fees). This turnover is recognised in proportion to the performance delivered by the time of the balance sheet date, provided that the result can be reliably estimated. The turnover from retail sales is generated by the sale of goods and is recognised at the moment when these sales transactions, effected exclusively in cash, take place.

Revenue is understood to refer to the income from services provided, net of discounts and turnover taxes (VAT and excise duties). Costs are recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which the related turnover is recognised.

Financial income and expenses

Interest income and expense are recognised on a time-weighted basis, with due regard for the effective yield of the asset. Dividends are recognised at the moment the company acquires the right to receive them.