

Drivalia Lease Danmark A/S

Park Allé 295,

2605 Brøndby

CVR No. 43071831

Annual Report 2023

01-01-2023 - 31-12-2023

The Annual Report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of
the Company on 30 June 2024

Michael Hald Wøhlk
Chairman

Drivalia Lease Danmark A/S

Contents

Management's Statement	3
Independent Auditors' Report	4
Company Information	6
Management's Review	7
Accounting Policies	8
Income Statement	12
Balance Sheet	13
Statement of changes in Equity	15
Notes	16

Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Drivalia Lease Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 June 2024

Executive Board

Niels Kenneth Bjørn Jacobsen
Manager

Supervisory Board

Michael Hald Wøhlk
Chairman

Nikolaj Holme Skipper
Member

Paolo Manfredi
Member

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Drivalia Lease Danmark A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Drivalia Lease Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Independent Auditor's Report

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hellerup, 30 June 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR-no. 33771231

Benny Voss
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne15009

Stefan Vastrup
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32126

Drivalia Lease Danmark A/S

Company details

Company	Drivalia Lease Danmark A/S Park Allé 295, 2605 Brøndby
Telephone	82822424
CVR No.	43071831
Financial year	1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023
Supervisory Board	Michael Hald Wøhlk Nikolaj Holme Skipper Paolo Manfredi
Executive Board	Niels Kenneth Bjørn Jacobsen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup CVR-no.: 33771231

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activity is operational leasing for private consumers.

Development in the activities and the financial situation of the Company

Development in activities and the financial situation

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 shows a result of DKK 11.916.498 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2023 a balance sheet total of DKK 1.270.118.214 and an equity of DKK 13.180.985.

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The annual report of Drivalia Lease Danmark A/S for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

Reporting currency

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

General information

Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost principle.

Income is recognised in the income statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will accrue to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the financial statement, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit/loss

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the income statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue, cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Accounting Policies

Leasing income from operating lease instalment and downpayment is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, based on the total of the contractual payments divided by the number of months of the lease term.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes costs related to delivery of vehicles.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pension to the Companies employees, as well as other social security contributions etc.

Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortization and impairment of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortized on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values.

Intangible Assets	5 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1-4 years

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible assets or property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the income statement under other operating income or expenses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based at the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment of tax scheme.

Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets, including acquired rights etc., are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment

Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the date of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is

Accounting Policies

ready for use.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual component differ.

The carrying amounts of other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment and equipment are tested annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than what is expressed by amortization and depreciation. If so, the assets are tested for impairment to determine whether the recoverable amounts are lower than the carrying amounts and the relevant assets are written down to such lower recoverable amounts.

The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of the net sales price and the value in use. Where the recoverable amount of the individual assets cannot be determined, the assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that can be estimated to determine an aggregate reliable recoverable amount for those units.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Impairment on trade receivables is based on the simplified expected credit loss model.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding operating lease assets capitalised over the lengths of the contracts.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallize as current tax.

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the capitalized value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accounting Policies

Prepayments from customers

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

Income Statement

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
Gross Profit		112.723.671	4.095.677
Staff costs	1	-7.362.662	-796.079
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		-64.464.608	-3.127.482
Profit from ordinary operating activities		40.896.401	172.116
Other financial income	2	2.417.392	0
Other financial costs	3	-27.935.356	-850.731
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		15.378.437	-678.615
Tax expense on ordinary activities		-3.461.939	149.295
Profit		11.916.498	-529.320
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		11.916.498	-529.320
Distribution of profit		11.916.498	-529.320

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
Assets			
Acquired intangible assets		3.492.225	4.367.350
Intangible assets		3.492.225	4.367.350
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		761.794	231.759
Operating lease assets		1.006.458.929	237.374.613
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1.007.220.723	237.606.372
Fixed assets		1.010.712.948	241.973.722
Current deferred tax		0	149.295
Short-term tax receivables from group enterprises		5.971.279	0
Other receivables		130.559.664	56.999.731
Prepayments		31.003.789	0
Receivables		167.534.732	57.149.026
Cash at bank and in hand		91.870.534	187.133.801
Current assets		259.405.266	244.282.827
Assets		1.270.118.214	486.256.549

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		6.700.000	6.700.000
Retained earnings		6.480.985	-5.435.513
Equity		13.180.985	1.264.487
Provisions for deferred tax		16.040.305	0
Provisions		16.040.305	0
Payables to group enterprises		1.180.234.345	476.366.811
Other payables		17.770.051	7.851.645
Prepayments from customers		42.892.528	773.606
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		1.240.896.924	484.992.062
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		1.240.896.924	484.992.062
Liabilities and equity		1.270.118.214	486.256.549
Contingent liabilities	4		
Consolidated financial statement	5		
Assets charged and collateral	6		

Drivalia Lease Danmark A/S

Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2023	6.700.000	-5.435.513	1.264.487
Profit (loss)		11.916.498	11.916.498
Equity 31 December 2023	6.700.000	6.480.985	13.180.985

Notes

	2023	2022
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	6.435.328	522.233
Pension	825.345	67.740
Social security contributions	101.989	1.453
Other employee expense	0	204.653
	<u>7.362.662</u>	<u>796.079</u>
Average number of employees	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>
2. Other financial income		
Finance income arising from group enterprises	2.417.392	0
	<u>2.417.392</u>	<u>0</u>
3. Other financial costs		
Finance expenses arising from group enterprises	27.708.640	807.368
Other finance expenses	226.716	43.363
	<u>27.935.356</u>	<u>850.731</u>

4. Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where CA Auto Finance Danmark A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities.

5. Consolidated financial statement

Drivalia Lease Danmark A/S is included in the consolidated financial statement of the parent company Drivalia SpA.

The consolidated financial statements for Drivalia SpA can be obtained at the adress:

Drivalia SpA
 Corso Orbassano 367
 Torino Cap 10137
 Italien (IT)

6. Assets charged and collateral

The entity has provided a collateral of t.DKK 7.500 to Skattestyrelsen related to registration tax. It is classified under other receivables.