20240429006614

Årsredovisning

för

DI Nordics AB

Org nr 559034-3652

Räkenskapsåret

2022-10-01 – 2023-09-30

Fastställelseintyg
Undertecknad styrelseledamot i DI Nordics AB intygar att resultaträkningen och balansräkningen i årsredovisningen har fastsällts på årsstämma 2024-03-26. Årstämman beslutade att godkänna styrelsens förslag till resultatdisposition.

Jag intygar också att innehållet i årsredovisningen och revisionsberättelsen stämmer överens med originalen.

Stockholm

Ignacio Fornes

Årsredovisning

för

DI Nordics AB

559034-3652

Räkenskapsåret

2022-10-01 - 2023-09-30

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Styrelsen för DI Nordics AB upprättar följande årsredovisning för räkenskapsåret 2022-10-01 - 2023-09-30.

Årsredovisningen är upprättad i svenska kronor, SEK. Om inte annat särskilt anges, redovisas alla belopp i hela kronor (kr). Uppgifter inom parentes avser föregående år.

Förvaltningsberättelse

Information om verksamheten

Företaget äger och förvaltar två dotterbolag, Bythjul Norden AB samt AB Skruvat Reservdelar.

Viktiga externa faktorer så som efterfrågan och priser på dotterföretagens varor och dotterföretagens kostnader påverkar dotterföretagens resultat och ställning och därmed företagets resultat och ställning.

Företaget har sitt säte i Stockholm.

Väsentliga händelser under räkenskapsåret

DI Nordics AB har i februari 2023 förvärvat aktier i Däckskiftarna i Sverige AB och en apportemission sker i dotterbolaget Bythjul Norden AB där aktier i Däckskiftarna i Sverige AB tillskjuts som betalning. I samband med förvärvet har likvida medel på 7 500 000 kr för tilläggsköpeskilling satts in på ett låst bankkonto som säkerhet för skulden till tidigare ägarna av Däckskiftarna i Sverige AB.

Ägarförhållanden

Företagets moderföretag är Galaxy SAS, 788 429, R.C.S med säte i Lille Métropole, Frankrike, som äger samtliga aktier i företaget. Koncernredovisningen upprättas i Mobivia Groupe SA 470 501 545 med säte i Frankrike
Koncernredovisning har inte upprättats med stöd av Årsredovisningslagen 7 kap 2§ då bolaget ingår i upprättad koncernredovisning i moderbolaget.

Flerårsöversikt (Tkr)	**2022/23**	**2021/22**	**2020/21**	**2019/20**
Nettoomsättning	0	0	0	0
Resultat efter finansiella poster	-19 968	-4 734	277	1 189
Soliditet (%)	65,5	78,5	80,0	79,9

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Förändringar i eget kapital

	Aktie-kapital	Balanserat resultat	Årets resultat	Totalt
Belopp vid årets ingång	50 000	250 902 621	-4 733 650	**246 218 971**
Disposition enligt beslut av årsstämman:				
Balanseras i ny räkning		-4 733 650	4 733 650	**0**
Årets resultat			-19 967 869	**-19 967 869**
Belopp vid årets utgång	**50 000**	**246 168 971**	**-19 967 869**	**226 251 102**

Villkorade, ännu ej återbetalda, aktieägartillskott uppgår per balansdagen till 470 369 074 kr (470 369 074 kr).

Förslag till vinstdisposition

Styrelsen föreslår att till förfogande stående vinstmedel (kronor):

balanserad vinst	246 168 971
årets förlust	-19 967 869
	226 201 102
disponeras så att	
i ny räkning överföres	226 201 102
	226 201 102

Företagets resultat och ställning i övrigt framgår av efterföljande resultat- och balansräkning med noter.

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Resultaträkning

	Not	2022-10-01 -2023-09-30	2021-10-01 -2022-09-30
		0	**0**
Rörelsens kostnader			
Övriga externa kostnader		-7 999 459	-168 021
Övriga rörelsekostnader		-89 713	0
		-8 089 172	**-168 021**
Rörelseresultat		**-8 089 172**	**-168 021**
Resultat från finansiella poster			
Räntekostnader och liknande resultatposter	2	-11 878 697	-4 565 629
		-11 878 697	**-4 565 629**
Resultat efter finansiella poster		**-19 967 869**	**-4 733 650**
Resultat före skatt		**-19 967 869**	**-4 733 650**
Årets resultat		**-19 967 869**	**-4 733 650**

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Balansräkning

	Not	2023-09-30	2022-09-30
TILLGÅNGAR			
Anläggningstillgångar			
Finansiella anläggningstillgångar			
Andelar i koncernföretag	3	337 436 175	313 435 086
		337 436 175	**313 435 086**
Summa anläggningstillgångar		**337 436 175**	**313 435 086**
Omsättningstillgångar			
Kassa och bank	4	7 952 640	234 757
Summa omsättningstillgångar		**7 952 640**	**234 757**
SUMMA TILLGÅNGAR		**345 388 815**	**313 669 843**

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Balansräkning

	Not	2023-09-30	2022-09-30
EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER			
Eget kapital			
Bundet eget kapital			
Aktiekapital		50 000	50 000
		50 000	**50 000**
Fritt eget kapital			
Balanserad vinst eller förlust		246 168 971	250 902 620
Årets resultat		-19 967 869	-4 733 650
		226 201 102	**246 168 970**
Summa eget kapital		**226 251 102**	**246 218 970**
Långfristiga skulder			
Övriga skulder		7 500 000	0
Summa långfristiga skulder		**7 500 000**	**0**
Kortfristiga skulder			
Leverantörsskulder		1 383	0
Skulder till koncernföretag		108 240 729	66 428 427
Upplupna kostnader och förutbetalda intäkter		3 395 601	1 022 446
Summa kortfristiga skulder		**111 637 713**	**67 450 873**
SUMMA EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER		**345 388 815**	**313 669 843**

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Noter

Not 1 Redovisnings- och värderingsprinciper

Allmänna upplysningar
Årsredovisningen är upprättad i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen och BFNAR 2012:1 Årsredovisning och koncernredovisning (K3).

Årsredovisningen upprättas för första gången i enlighet med BFNAR 2012:1 Årsredovisning och koncernredovisning (K3). Övergången till K3 har inte föranlett några ändringar i resultaträkningen, balansräkningen och någon effekt i det egna kapitalet har med anledning av övergången till K3 inte uppkommit.

Anläggningstillgångar
Immateriella och materiella anläggningstillgångar redovisas till anskaffningsvärde minskat med ackumulerade avskrivningar enligt plan och eventuella nedskrivningar.

Finansiella instrument
Finansiella tillgångar och skulder redovisas i enligthet med kapitel 11 (Finansiella instrument värderade utifrån anskaffningsvärdet) i BFNAR 2012:1

Andelar i dotterföretag
Andelar i dotterföretag redovisas till anskaffningsvärde efter avdrag för eventuella nedskrivningar. I anskaffningsvärdet ingår köpeskillingen som erlagts för aktierna samt förvärvskostnader. Eventuella kapitaltillskott läggs till anskaffningsvärdet när de uppkommer.

Låneskulder och leverantörsskulder
Finansiella skulder värderas till upplupet anskaffningsvärde. Utgifter som är direkt hänförliga till upptagande av lån korrigerar lånets anskaffningsvärde och periodiseras enligt effektivräntemetoden. Kortfristiga skulder redovisas till anskaffningsvärde.

Nedskrivningsprövning av finansiella anläggningstillgångar
Vid varje balansdag bedöms om det finns indikationer på nedskrivningsbehov av någon av de finansiella anläggningstillgångarna. Nedskrivning sker om värdenedgången bedöms vara bestående och prövas individuellt.

Inkomstskatter
Aktuell skatt
Aktuell skatt avser inkomstskatt för innevarande räkenskapsår samt den del av tidigare räkenskapsårs inkomstskatt som ännu inte redovisats. Aktuell skatt beräknas utifrån den skattesats som gäller per balansdagen.

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Koncernförhållanden

Företaget är moderföretag men med hänvisning till undantagsreglerna i årsredovisningslagen 7 kap 2§ upprättas ingen egen koncernredovisning. Det överordnade moderföretaget Galaxy SAS, organisationsnummer 778 429 R.C.S med säte i Lille métropole, Frankrike upprättar koncernredovisning.

Nyckeltalsdefinitioner

Nettoomsättning
Rörelsens huvudintäkter, fakturerade kostnader, sidointäkter samt intäktskorrigeringar.

Resultat efter finansiella poster
Resultat efter finansiella intäkter och kostnader men före bokslutsdispositioner och skatter.

Soliditet (%)
Justerat eget kapital (eget kapital och obeskattade reserver med avdrag för uppskjuten skatt) i procent av balansomslutning.

Not 2 Räntekostnader och liknande resultatposter

	2022-10-01 -2023-09-30	**2021-10-01 -2022-09-30**
Räntekostnader och liknande resultatposter som avser skulder till koncernföretag	-3 215 064	-934 696
Valutakurseffekter som avser skulder till koncernföretag	-8 663 633	-3 630 933
	-11 878 697	**-4 565 629**

Not 3 Andelar i koncernföretag

	2023-09-30	**2022-09-30**
Ingående anskaffningsvärden	528 459 160	528 459 160
Inköp	48 002 178	0
Apportemission	-24 001 089	
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden	**552 460 249**	**528 459 160**
Ingående nedskrivningar	-215 024 074	-215 024 074
Utgående ackumulerade nedskrivningar	**-215 024 074**	**-215 024 074**
Utgående redovisat värde	**337 436 175**	**313 435 086**

Not 4 Ställda säkerheter

	2023-09-30	**2022-09-30**
Andra ställda säkerheter (låst bankkonto)	7 500 000	0
	7 500 000	**0**

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Not 5 Väsentliga händelser efter räkenskapsårets slut
Inga väsentliga händelser har inträffat efter räkenskapsårets slut.

Stockholm

Ignacio Fornes Zaragoza
Ordförande

Arnaud René Charles Vuye
Styrelseledamot

Vår revisionsberättelse har lämnats

KPMG AB

Maria Elias

Maria Elias
Auktoriserad revisor

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Verification

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Document

Annual year report DI Nordics 221001-230930
Main document
9 pages
Initiated on 2024-03-20 10:34:14 CET (+0100) by Jenny Nyström (JN)
Finalised on 2024-03-21 15:09:53 CET (+0100)

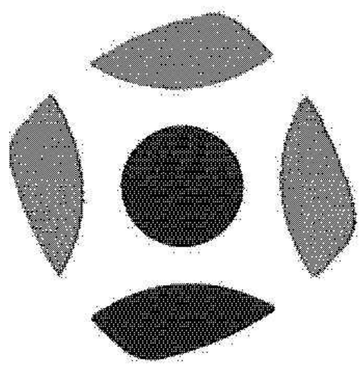
Audit report AB Skruvat Reservdelar
Attachment 1
2 pages
Merged with the main document
Attached by Jenny Nyström (JN)

Initiator

Jenny Nyström (JN)
AB Skruvat Reservdelar
Company reg. no. 556605-7336
jenny.nystrom@skruvat.se

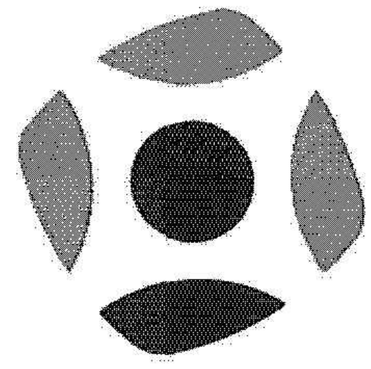
Signatories

Ignacio Fornes Zaragoza (IFZ)
nfornes@mgts.com



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Signed 2024-03-20 15:23:48 CET (+0100)

Arnuad Rene Charles Vuye (ARCV)
avuye@mobivia.com



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Maria Elias (ME)
maria.elias@kpmg.se

BankID

Maria Elias

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Revisionsberättelse

Till bolagsstämman i DI Nordics AB, org. nr 559034-3652

Rapport om årsredovisningen

Uttalanden

Vi har utfört en revision av årsredovisningen för DI Nordics AB för räkenskapsåret 2022-10-01—2023-09-30.

Enligt vår uppfattning har årsredovisningen upprättats i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen och ger en i alla väsentliga avseenden rättvisande bild av DI Nordics ABs finansiella ställning per den 30 september 2023 och av dess finansiella resultat för räkenskapsåret enligt årsredovisningslagen. Förvaltningsberättelsen är förenlig med årsredovisningens övriga delar.

Vi tillstyrker därför att bolagsstämman fastställer resultaträkningen och balansräkningen.

Grund för uttalanden

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt International Standards on Auditing (ISA) och god revisionssed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt dessa standarder beskrivs närmare i avsnittet Revisorns ansvar. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till DI Nordics AB enligt god revisorssed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för våra uttalanden.

Styrelsens ansvar

Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för att årsredovisningen upprättas och att den ger en rättvisande bild enligt årsredovisningslagen. Styrelsen ansvarar även för den interna kontroll som den bedömer är nödvändig för att upprätta en årsredovisning som inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag.

Vid upprättandet av årsredovisningen ansvarar styrelsen för bedömningen av bolagets förmåga att fortsätta verksamheten. Den upplyser, när så är tillämpligt, om förhållanden som kan påverka förmågan att fortsätta verksamheten och att använda antagandet om fortsatt drift. Antagandet om fortsatt drift tillämpas dock inte om styrelsen avser att likvidera bolaget, upphöra med verksamheten eller inte har något realistiskt alternativ till att göra något av detta.

Revisorns ansvar

Våra mål är att uppnå en rimlig grad av säkerhet om huruvida årsredovisningen som helhet inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag, och att lämna en revisionsberättelse som innehåller våra uttalanden. Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men är ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt ISA och god revisionssed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka en väsentlig felaktighet om en sådan finns. Felaktigheter kan uppstå på grund av oegentligheter eller misstag och anses vara väsentliga om de enskilt eller tillsammans rimligen kan förväntas påverka de ekonomiska beslut som användare fattar med grund i årsredovisningen.

Som del av en revision enligt ISA använder vi professionellt omdöme och har en professionellt skeptisk inställning under hela revisionen. Dessutom:

- Identifierar och bedömer vi riskerna för väsentliga felaktigheter i årsredovisningen, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag, utformar och utför granskningsåtgärder bland annat utifrån dessa risker och inhämtar revisionsbevis som är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga för att utgöra en grund för våra uttalanden. Risken för att inte upptäcka en väsentlig felaktighet till följd av oegentligheter är högre än för en väsentlig felaktighet som beror på misstag, eftersom oegentligheter kan innefatta agerande i maskopi, förfalskning, avsiktliga utelämnanden, felaktig information eller åsidosättande av intern kontroll.
- skaffar vi oss en förståelse av den del av bolagets interna kontroll som har betydelse för vår revision för att utforma granskningsåtgärder som är lämpliga med hänsyn till omständigheterna, men inte för att uttala oss om effektiviteten i den interna kontrollen.
- utvärderar vi lämpligheten i de redovisningsprinciper som används och rimligheten i styrelsens uppskattningar i redovisningen och tillhörande upplysningar.
- drar vi en slutsats om lämpligheten i att styrelsen använder antagandet om fortsatt drift vid upprättandet av årsredovisningen. Vi drar också en slutsats, med grund i de inhämtade revisionsbevisen, om huruvida det finns någon väsentlig osäkerhetsfaktor som avser sådana händelser eller förhållanden som kan leda till betydande tvivel om bolagets förmåga att fortsätta verksamheten. Om vi drar slutsatsen att det finns en väsentlig osäkerhetsfaktor, måste vi i revisionsberättelsen fästa uppmärksamheten på upplysningarna i årsredovisningen om den väsentliga osäkerhetsfaktorn eller, om sådana upplysningar är otillräckliga, modifiera uttalandet om årsredovisningen. Våra slutsatser baseras på de revisionsbevis som inhämtas fram till datumet för revisionsberättelsen. Dock kan framtida händelser eller förhållanden göra att ett bolag inte längre kan fortsätta verksamheten.
- utvärderar vi den övergripande presentationen, strukturen och innehållet i årsredovisningen, däribland upplysningarna, och om årsredovisningen återger de underliggande transaktionerna och händelserna på ett sätt som ger en rättvisande bild.

Vi måste informera styrelsen om bland annat revisionens planerade omfattning och inriktning samt tidpunkten för den. Vi måste också informera om betydelsefulla iakttagelser under revisionen, däribland de eventuella betydande brister i den interna kontrollen som vi identifierat.

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Rapport om andra krav enligt lagar och andra författningar

Uttalanden

Utöver vår revision av årsredovisningen har vi även utfört en revision av styrelsens förvaltning för DI Nordics AB för räkenskapsåret 2022-10-01—2023-09-30 samt av förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust.

Vi tillstyrker att bolagsstämman disponerar vinsten enligt förslaget i förvaltningsberättelsen och beviljar styrelsens ledamöter ansvarsfrihet för räkenskapsåret.

Grund för uttalanden

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt god revisionssed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt denna beskrivs närmare i avsnittet Revisorns ansvar. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till DI Nordics AB enligt god revisorssed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för våra uttalanden.

Styrelsens ansvar

Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust. Vid förslag till utdelning innefattar detta bland annat en bedömning av om utdelningen är försvarlig med hänsyn till de krav som bolagets verksamhetsart, omfattning och risker ställer på storleken av bolagets egna kapital, konsolideringsbehov, likviditet och ställning i övrigt.

Styrelsen ansvarar för bolagets organisation och förvaltningen av bolagets angelägenheter. Detta innefattar bland annat att fortlöpande bedöma bolagets ekonomiska situation och att tillse att bolagets organisation är utformad så att bokföringen, medelsförvaltningen och bolagets ekonomiska angelägenheter i övrigt kontrolleras på ett betryggande sätt.

Revisorns ansvar

Vårt mål beträffande revisionen av förvaltningen, och därmed vårt uttalande om ansvarsfrihet, är att inhämta revisionsbevis för att med en rimlig grad av säkerhet kunna bedöma om någon styrelseledamot *i något väsentligt avseende*:

- företagit någon åtgärd eller gjort sig skyldig till någon försummelse som kan föranleda ersättningsskyldighet mot bolaget, eller
- på något annat sätt handlat i strid med aktiebolagslagen, årsredovisningslagen eller bolagsordningen.

Vårt mål beträffande revisionen av förslaget till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust, och därmed vårt uttalande om detta, är att med rimlig grad av säkerhet bedöma om förslaget är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt god revisionssed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka åtgärder eller försummelser som kan föranleda ersättningsskyldighet mot bolaget, eller att ett förslag till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust inte är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

Som en del av en revision enligt god revisionssed i Sverige använder vi professionellt omdöme och har en professionellt skeptisk inställning under hela revisionen. Granskningen av förvaltningen och förslaget till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust grundar sig främst på revisionen av räkenskaperna. Vilka tillkommande granskningsåtgärder som utförs baseras på vår professionella bedömning med utgångspunkt i risk och väsentlighet. Det innebär att vi fokuserar granskningen på sådana åtgärder, områden och förhållanden som är väsentliga för verksamheten och där avsteg och överträdelser skulle ha särskild betydelse för bolagets situation. Vi går igenom och prövar fattade beslut, beslutsunderlag, vidtagna åtgärder och andra förhållanden som är relevanta för vårt uttalande om ansvarsfrihet. Som underlag för vårt uttalande om styrelsens förslag till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust har vi granskat om förslaget är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

Stockholm 2024-03-21

KPMG AB

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Maria Elias
Auktoriserad revisor

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Workflow Name: DocuSign ID Verification
Workflow Description: The signer will need to identify themselves with a valid government ID.
Identification Method: Electronic ID
Type of Electronic ID: BankID Sweden
Transaction Unique ID: aefff802-0136-5404-84cc-372a09aca429
Country or Region of ID: SE
Result: Passed
Performed: 3/21/2024 3:07:23 PM

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:
Not Offered via DocuSign

In Person Signer Events	Signature	Timestamp
Editor Delivery Events	**Status**	**Timestamp**
Agent Delivery Events	**Status**	**Timestamp**
Intermediary Delivery Events	**Status**	**Timestamp**
Certified Delivery Events	**Status**	**Timestamp**
Carbon Copy Events	**Status**	**Timestamp**
Witness Events	**Signature**	**Timestamp**
Notary Events	**Signature**	**Timestamp**

Envelope Summary Events	Status	Timestamps
Envelope Sent	Hashed/Encrypted	3/20/2024 9:00:46 AM
Certified Delivered	Security Checked	3/21/2024 3:07:34 PM
Signing Complete	Security Checked	3/21/2024 3:07:43 PM
Completed	Security Checked	3/21/2024 3:07:43 PM

Payment Events	Status	Timestamps

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Mobivia

Opening Sustainable Mobility to All

IFRS consolidated financial statements

Financial year ended September 30, 2023

20240429080629

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1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1 Statement of consolidated financial position

In Thousands of €	Notes	30/09/2022	30/09/2023
Goodwill	3.1.1	93 559	56 332
Other intangible assets	3.1.2	79 800	84 600
Tangible assets	3.2	1 193 365	1 054 936
Investments accounted for using the equity method	3.3.1	25 781	7 021
Other non-current financial assets	3.3.1	116 772	100 708
Deferred tax assets	3.4	59 232	61 342
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**1 568 510**	**1 364 938**
Inventories and work-in-progress	3.5	534 019	441 428
Customers and other receivables	3.6	180 053	182 100
Other current financial assets	3.3.2	3 715	1 292
Cash and cash equivalents	3.7	101 215	115 108
CURRENT ASSETS		**819 001**	**739 927**
Assets held for sale	3.14	31	39 201
TOTAL ASSETS		**2 387 542**	**2 144 066**

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In Thousands of €	Notes	30/09/2022	30/09/2023
Share capital	3.8	58 203	58 203
Reserves		300 467	300 112
Foreign exchange reserves		-5 102	-2 521
Net profit		30 858	-140 894
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY GROUP SHARE		**384 427**	**214 900**
Non-controlling interests in reserves		868	2 729
Non-controlling interests in profit or loss		-1 882	-814
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS		**-1 015**	**1 915**
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**383 412**	**216 816**
Non-current provisions	3.9	49 823	60 735
Non-current financial debts including:	3.10	1 131 560	1 014 304
loans from credit institutions		*227 163*	*166 773*
Lease contracts		*891 616*	*808 429*
other financial debts		*12 781*	*39 101*
Other non-current liabilities		7 577	6 089
Deferred tax liabilities	3.4	15 694	15 291
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1 204 653**	**1 096 419**
Current provisions	3.9	8 885	8 522
Current financial debts including:	3.10	204 109	160 862
loans from credit institutions		*61 904*	*60 811*
Lease contracts		*121 943*	*92 956*
other financial debts		*20 263*	*7 095*
Suppliers and other debts	3.11	585 996	604 335
CURRENT LIABILITIES		**798 990**	**773 719**
Debts associated with assets held for sale	3.14	485	57 113
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2 387 542**	**2 144 066**

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1.2 Profit and Loss Account

In Thousands of €	Notes	30/09/2022 *	30/09/2023
Turnover	4.1	2 995 487	3 122 187
Purchases and changes in inventories		-1 451 887	-1 543 708
External expenses		-455 883	-467 131
Taxes and duties		-31 250	-29 692
Staff costs		-851 082	-906 339
Charges to/reversals of operating provisions	4.3	4 426	-2 364
Other operating income and expenses	4.5	46 509	33 148
Net income from portfolio activities		2 481	-15 464
Current EBITDA		**258 795**	**190 629**
Net depreciation and amortisation	4.4	-168 545	-157 182
Current operating income		**90 250**	**33 446**
Non-recurring income and expenses	4.6	-6 568	-56 896
Operating income		**83 682**	**-23,450**
Cost of net financial debt	4.7	-36 175	-50 845
Other financial income and expenses	4.8	-7 052	-2 165
Net financial income		**-43 226**	**-53 010**
Tax on profits	4.9	-18 504	-16 615
Income from equity affiliates		14 769	-19 243
Net income from continuing operations before non-controlling interests		**36 721**	**-112 317**
Profit (loss) from assets held for sale or discontinued operations	3.14	-7 744	-29 390
Net profit before non-controlling interests		**28 977**	**-141 707**
Income from non-controlling interests		1 882	814
ADJUSTED NET INCOME		**30 859**	**-140 894**

(*) The 2022 financial year is presented to reflect the impact of IFRS 5 on assets held for sale and discontinued operations, by restating ATU Austria.

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1.3 Statement of comprehensive income

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022	30/09/2023
Net profit for the year	28 977	-141 707
Change in fair value of currency hedges	5 269	-2 137
ITEMS SUBSEQUENTLY RECYCLABLE IN THE INCOME STATEMENT	5 269	-2 137
Revaluation of net defined benefit liability	9 015	-2 211
Change in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-178	-145
ITEMS NOT SUBSEQUENTLY RECYCLABLE IN THE INCOME STATEMENT	8 837	-2 356
Other comprehensive income for the period	0	0
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	14 106	-4 493
OVERALL RESULT FOR THE YEAR	43 083	-146 201
Group share	44 812	-145 343
Attributable to non-controlling interests	-1 728	-858

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1.4 Consolidated cash flow statement

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022 (*)	30/09/2023
Consolidated net income (including non-controlling interests)	28 976	-141 707
Elimination of share of net profit of equity-accounted companies	-22 579	19 243
Amortisation, depreciation and provisions	164 639	215 827
Change in deferred taxes	-3 952	-2 329
Gains/losses on disposals net of tax	-9 766	-18 265
Impact of financial instruments	-3	-286
Other financial items with no cash impact	11 850	54 515
Self-financing capacity	**169 165**	**126 997**
Tax charge	22 458	19 047
Interest expense and lease interest	33 585	49 223
Cash flow before cost of net financial debt, lease interest and tax	**225 208**	**195 267**
Tax paid	-23 353	-21 686
Change in working capital requirement	-75 297	104 877
Net cash flow from operating activities	**126 559**	**278 458**
Acquisitions of fixed assets	-160 918	-66 930
Disposals of fixed assets (***)	15 071	26 246
Impact of changes in consolidation scope (*)	2 485	3 413
Net cash flow used in investing activities	**-143 362**	**-37 271**
Capital increase / (reduction)	-10	-33
Dividends paid	-17 992	-1 934
New loans (**)	1 856	2 349
Loan repayments (**)	-149 580	-145 978
Interest paid / (received)	-30 712	-47 599
Net cash flow from financing operations	**-196 440**	**-193 195**
Impact of changes in exchange rates and other flows	3 004	-19 134
Impact of change in exchange rates	**3 004**	**-19 134**
Cash flow from operations held for sale or discontinued operations	8 074	-701
Impact of operations held for sale or discontinued operations	**8 074**	**-701**
CHANGE IN CASH POSITION	**-202 166**	**28 157**
Opening cash position	284 544	82 378
Closing cash position	82 378	110 534
CHANGE IN CASH POSITION	**-202 166**	**28 156**

(*) The 2022 financial year is presented to reflect the impact of IFRS 5 on assets held for sale and discontinued operations, by restating ATU Austria.

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In 2023:

- (*) Changes in the scope of consolidation had a positive impact of €3.4m, mainly as a result of the following events:
  - Disposal of Norauto Argentina shares, net of cash outflow, for €10.3m,
  - Acquisition of Dackskiftarna i Sverige AB shares for -€2.2M,
  - Additional acquisition of Black Star shares for -€3.2M,
  - Additional acquisition of Vroomly shares for -€1.7M

- (**) New borrowings include a €0.5m loan taken out with Black Star. Repayments of borrowings correspond mainly to the following items:
  - The State Guaranteed Loan of -€28M
  - The Club Deal worth -€34.5M
  - Lease financing liabilities (see note 3.10)

- (***) Disposals of fixed assets include in particular:
  - The sale of the Weiden warehouse by ATU GmbH & Co.KG for +€15.2M,
  - The sale of IT equipment by ATU GmbH & Co.KG for +€3.6M,
  - A "lease back" on industrial equipment at Black Star for +€1.5M,
  - The sale of the Pont de Beauvoisin and Vauvert buildings by Remax SAS for +€1.1M

In 2022:

- (*) Changes in the scope of consolidation had an impact of €2.5m, corresponding to the deconsolidation of Fifteen's net assets.

- (**) New borrowings mainly include a €1.3m loan taken out with Black Star. Loan repayments essentially correspond to:
  - The State Guaranteed Loan of -€28M
  - The Club Deal worth -€34.5M
  - Lease financing liabilities (see note 3.10)

- (***) Disposals of fixed assets include in particular:
  - The sale of Reezocar shares by via ID for +€4.1M and Parkki for +€0.5M,
  - The sale of the carwash business for €1.2m,
  - The sale of Occasions Norauto (used cars) for +€1.9M,
  - The sale of the land and building of Seville Dos Hermanas by Noroto Spain for +€1.3M

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1.5 Changes in consolidated shareholders' equity

In Thousands of €	Notes	Capital	Related premiums	Treasury shares	Other items of comprehensive income	Other reservations and results	Foreign exchange reserves	Total Shareholders' equity, group share	Non-controlling interests	Total shareholders' equity
Equity as of 30/09/2021	3.8	58 203	52 507	-5 693	-26 353	318 623	-7 992	389 296	23 139	412 435
Consolidated net income						30 858		30 858	-1 882	28 976
Other items of comprehensive income					13 953			13 953	154	14 107
Changes in capital and premiums						150		150	-137	13
Dividends						-17 323		-17 323	-664	-17 987
Treasury shares										
Changes in consolidation scope					-142	-33 214	0	-33 356	-21 649	-55 005
Other variations						-2 041	2 890	849	26	875
Equity capital as of 30/09/2022	3.8	58 203	52 507	-5 693	-12 542	297 053	-5 102	384 427	-1 015	383 412
Consolidated net income						-140 894		-140 894	-814	-141 707
Other items of comprehensive income					-4 450			-4 450	-44	-4 494
Changes in capital and premiums						0		0	0	0
Dividends						0		0	-1 988	-1 988
Treasury shares				-12 575				-12 575		-12 575
Changes in consolidation scope					76	15 025	73	15 173	5 454	20 628
Changes in methods (1)						-2 354		-2 354	-25	-2 379
Other variations						-26 942	2 515	-24 427	347	-24 080
Equity capital as of 30/09/2023	3.8	58 203	52 507	-18 268	-16 916	141 888	-2 515	214 900	1 915	216 816

(1) the impact of changes in methods relates to access costs and implementation costs of software governed by a "Software as a Service" (SaaS) contract (see 2.2.1.1).

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2. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Company information

2.1.1 Description of the business

The MOBIVIA group is the European leader in the maintenance and equipment of multi-brand vehicles, but also a major player in new forms of mobility.

2.1.2 Group identification

The parent company of the MOBIVIA group is a public limited company with a board of directors, registered in France, and has its head office at 2A Boulevard Van Gogh – 59650 Villeneuve d'Ascq.

The consolidated financial statements presented in this document cover all the Group companies listed in paragraph 8 - Scope of consolidation.

2.1.3 Key events of the financial year

2.1.3.1 *Significant events and changes in consolidation scope during the year*

Merger operation
The following mergers carried out during the year had no impact on the consolidated financial statements:

- On June 27, 2023, Via ID absorbed Moving Car, effective June 27, 2023.
- On September 20, 2023, Mobivia SA absorbed One Road, with an effective date of August 2, 2023.
- On August 31, 2023, Carter Cash absorbed Yacarter, with retroactive effect from 1 October 2022.

Creation operation
Vroomly Portugal was incorporated on February 1st, 2023.

Norauto international – Auto 5 Shareholder
On 30 December 2022, Mobivia SA carried out a capital increase through the contribution in kind of Auto 5 shares to Norauto International. As a result, Norauto International is once again the sole shareholder of Auto 5. The internal operation has no impact for Norauto International.

Acquisition of Däckskiftarna i Sverige AB
On 13 February 2023, Bythjul Norden AB acquired Däckskiftarna, the leading tyre changer with 72 stations across Sweden. The holding company DI Nordics AB (DIN) paid SEK 24 million to acquire 5 281 shares in Däckskiftarna Sverige AB. DI Nordics AB also subscribed to Bythjul Norden AB's capital increase through a contribution in kind of its Däckskiftarna shares. The final result of the transaction was a dilution of the percentage interest held by Bythjul Norden AB and its subsidiaries from 100% to 54.09% in the consolidated financial statements. The transaction generated goodwill, which has been the subject of a purchase price allocation (PPA) that resulted in the recognition of a €5m brand, €6m of assets and a full goodwill for €13m.

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Norauto Argentina - Sale to Stellantis
On July 18, 2023, Norauto International (NI) and Norauto Spain (NES) sold 90% of the shares of Norauto Argentina to Stellantis for 29.7 M USD. The remaining 10% (USD 3.3 million) is still accounted for in Norauto Spain's accounts and will be sold in July 2024. The entire company was deconsolidated as of June 30, 2023. Overall, the transaction will have a negative impact of €340k on the consolidated financial statements at 30 September 2023.

Vroomly – Buyout of minority interests
A new shareholders' agreement was signed on 25 November 2022, resulting in the recognition of a put option on minority interests. On 20 February 2023, Via ID bought back the shares of the Vroomly partners for €1.7m, thereby increasing its percentage holding from 70% to 82.5%.

Tradiwash – Buyout by Norwash
On 23 January 2023, Garsauto sold its shares in Tradiwash to Norwash. Following this sale, Norwash became the sole shareholder in Tradiwash. On 02 February 2023 the company name of Tradiwash was changed to Norauto Wash France.

Acquisition of Blackstar minority interests
On 29 September 2023, Iwip SAS acquired the remaining 40% of Blackstar's capital. The company specialises in the manufacture and sale of reconditioned tyres, notably for the Carter-Cash network under the Blackstar brand and for the Norauto network under the Leonard brand. The company continues to be fully consolidated by global integration in the consolidated accounts.

ATU cyberattack
On 18 May, ATU Germany was the target of a cyber-attack which impacted our IT servers and consequently the entire business.

IT security teams took swift action to contain and neutralise the attack. We immediately launched an in-depth investigation to assess the extent of the potential damage and identify any vulnerabilities. As part of this situation, we have temporarily restricted access to certain systems or sensitive data to prevent any further spread or damage.

From a business point of view, after a significant drop in our sales, they have been back to pre-cyber-attack levels since mid-September.

At the same time, an action plan has been drawn up and approved by the Mobivia Board of Directors, focusing on getting our business off to an efficient start over the next financial year.

ATU Austria – Transfer
On June 27, 2023, the Board of Directors of Mobivia SA decided to sell ATU Austria. The scenario adopted has been transposed to the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the IFRS 5 standard "Operations held for sale or discontinued operations".

2.1.3.2 *Significant events and changes in scope of the previous financial year*

As a reminder, the significant events and changes in scope for the 2022 financial year were:

- The following merger transactions had no impact on the consolidated financial statements:

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- On 29 March 2022, Galaxy absorbed Originauto with retroactive effect from 1 October 2021.
- On 31 August 2022, Norauto Benelux and Parfinada were merged into Auto5. These two operations have an effective date of 1 July 2022
- On 13 September 2022, Norauto Portugal absorbed Soquintas with retroactive effect from 1 October 2021.
- On 20 September 2022, VialD absorbed Cartudio with retroactive effect from 1 October 2021.

➢ On December 31, 2021, Norauto sold its shares in the company Les Occasions Norauto to GGP. The transactions relating to this transfer are the acquisition by Norauto France of the furniture, the layout of the corners and the inventories of goods; as well as the acquisition of the website by Norauto Vente et service auto.

➢ On 15 February 2022, Norwash bought back shares in Tradiwash, increasing its holding from 51% to 70%.

➢ In April 2022, Noroto España founded Fleet Hub España and in September 2022 sold the shares to Mobivia Fleet Solutions.

➢ In 2018, Michelin acquired a 20% stake in the ATU holding company, contributing €57.9 million.
On 15 March 2022, Mobivia bought out the €55 million stake held by Compagnie Financière Michelin SAS (CMF) and once again became the sole shareholder in ATU.

➢ In November 2021, Fifteen carried out an initial capital increase subscribed by the contribution of Zoov shares.
On 18 February 2022, Fifteen carried out a capital increase in favour of new shareholders (notably Eiffel Essentiel, 2050). Following this operation, Mobivia indirectly holds 58.02% of the capital.
On 31 May 2022, Fifteen carried out a capital increase in favour of a new shareholder, Oltre Ventures, following which Plateforme 2 Roues holds 57.2% of Fifteen.
Following the fund-raising operation, the articles of association were revised and a Strategic Board was set up, whose operating procedures are set out in the shareholders' agreement. The latter grants minority shareholders membership of the Strategy Board, which, together with the voting and qualified majority mechanisms, gives them substantive rights to influence the relevant activities. Consequently, although exposed to returns to a greater extent than the other partners through its percentage holding (57.2%), P2R cannot claim to unilaterally influence decisions relating to Fifteen's relevant activities and as such cannot claim to have sole control of the entity.
In the consolidated financial statements, Fifteen is no longer fully consolidated but accounted for using the equity method from 18 February 2022. The loss of exclusive control, which became joint control, resulted in a €19m gain on disposal, based on the fair value of Fifteen and the value of the assets deconsolidated on the disposal date. This result is included in "Income from equity investments".

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2.2 Basis for preparing consolidated financial statements

2.2.1 Declaration of compliance

The consolidated financial statements were prepared under the responsibility of the Board of Directors at its meeting on 7 December 2023 and will be submitted for approval to the Annual General Meeting on 27 January 2024.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2023 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union. The comparative financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022 have been prepared in accordance with the same standards (available on the http://ec.europa.eu website).

International accounting standards include IFRS *(International Financial Reporting Standards)*, IAS *(International Accounting Standards)* and their interpretations, SIC *(Standing Interpretations Committee)* and IFRIC *(International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee).*

The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, the Group's presentation currency, rounded to the nearest decimal place, unless otherwise stated. In certain circumstances, this presentation may result in negligible differences between the sum of the figures and the subtotals shown in the tables.

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, with the exception of:

- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value;
- Financial assets available for sale measured at fair value;
- Defined benefit plan assets, which correspond to the net total of plan assets plus past service cost and unrecognised actuarial losses less unrecognised actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation. The group is not currently affected by the defined benefit plan.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less sales costs.

The application of IAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements) makes it compulsory to present the balance sheet according to a classification between current and non-current items. Assets and liabilities relating to the operating cycle, as well as items maturing in less than 12 months, are included in current items.

The income statement is presented by nature.

In the absence of a standard or interpretation applicable to a specific transaction or event, the Group's management uses its judgement to define and apply the accounting methods that provide relevant and reliable information, so that the financial statements:

- Present a true and fair view of the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows
- Reflect the economic reality of transactions
- Are neutral
- Are careful; And
- Are complete in every significant aspect.

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2.2.1.1 *Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022*

The new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards adopted by the European Union and effective from 1 January 2022 have been applied to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2023 and apply to:

- **Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to the conceptual framework**
- **Amendment to IAS 37 – Loss-making contracts - Contract performance cost**

On 14 May 2020, the IASB published amendments to IAS 37 on the measurement of onerous contracts. These amendments specify the costs to be taken into account when the entity establishes the "cost of performance" of the contract to determine whether it is an loss-making contract.

- **Amendment to IAS 16 – Property, plant and equipment – Revenue in excess of intended use**

On 2 July 2021, the IASB published amendments to IAS 16 relating to the recognition of revenue generated by an item of property, plant and equipment during its transfer to site or its restoration. These amendments prohibit an entity from deducting these products from the cost of the capital asset. The entity must book these sales revenues and related costs in profit or loss. There is no impact for the Group.

The application of these other amendments and the other new standards, interpretations and amendments whose application is mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 October 2022 had no impact on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2023.

- **IFRIC IC conclusions relating to IAS 38**

In April 2021, the IASB approved the conclusions of the December 2020 IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) concerning the accounting treatment of configuration and customisation costs associated with the implementation of *software as a service* (SaaS). Depending on their nature, these costs are generally recognised as expenses, either recognised immediately or spread over the term of the contract. The Group has applied this interpretation in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2023, for two identified projects, and has reprocessed opening equity by €3.2m (€2.4m net of deferred tax). No capitalisation relating to these two projects was recognised in the income statement during the year.

2.2.1.2 *Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards applicable in advance to financial years beginning on 1 January 2023 or later*

The new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards applicable to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 have not been approved in advance by the Group as at 30 September 2023. They relate to:

- **Amendment to IAS 1: Information to be provided on accounting methods**

The amendment to the standard indicates that an entity must now provide significant information on accounting policies rather than on the main accounting policies.

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This amendment should only marginally change the information provided by the Group in its notes to the consolidated financial statements.

- **Amendment to IAS 8: Definition of accounting estimates**

The amendment to the standard revised the definition of accounting estimates without changing the concept. The implementation of this amendment had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements and only a marginal change in the information provided by the Group in its notes to the annual consolidated financial statements could occur.

- **Amendment to IAS 12: Tax - International tax reform - Pillar 2 rules**

In May 2023, the IASB finalised its draft amendment to IAS 12 in connection with the publication of the "Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules" or "GloBE" model by the OECD in October 2021. The companies concerned will have to calculate an effective tax rate (ETR) in accordance with these same rules in each of the jurisdictions in which they operate, and will be liable for top-up tax if this rate is lower than the minimum rate of 15%. In December 2022, the European Union adopted a directive which essentially repeats the model rules, known as Pillar 2.

The amendment provides:

- A temporary exemption from the recognition of deferred taxes linked to Pillar 2 rules;
- Information in the notes to the financial statements on the current tax charge relating to the top-up tax payable under Pillar 2;
- During the transitional period of the Pillar 2 legislation, i.e. when this reform has been adopted but has not yet come into force, qualitative and quantitative information on the Group's exposure to the additional taxes created by Pillar 2 must be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, to the extent that this information is known or reasonably estimable. Otherwise, the Group must explicitly state that the information is not reasonably estimable and must disclose the progress of its work to estimate the expected effects of Pillar 2 taxes.

Pending adoption of this amendment by the European Union, and given the lack of clarity of the current provisions of IAS 12 and the complexity of applying the Pillar 2 rules, the Group has not recognised any deferred tax relating to the Pillar 2 rules.

- **Amendment to IAS 12: Taxes – Deferred taxes relating to an asset or liability acquired through a transaction**

The amendment introduces a new exception to the exemption from initial recognition of deferred tax. Following this amendment, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to deductible temporary differences.

Under applicable tax legislation, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise when the lease liability and the corresponding right of use are recognised in accordance with IFRS 16 at the inception of a lease. The Group's accounting policies were already aligned with the proposals in the amendment.

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- **IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 amendments: Insurance contracts**

The Group applies IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" for the treatment of its reinsurance captive in the consolidated financial statements. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4. Analyses of the accounting and valuation methods used for insurance contracts, in particular for the captive reinsurance company, will be carried out during the 2023/2024 financial year.

The amendments to IFRS 9 propose provisions to enable comparative information to be provided for companies applying IFRS 17 for the first time.

2.2.2 Use of estimates, assumptions and judgments

In preparing the Group financial statements, Mobivia's management uses estimates, as many of the items included in the financial statements cannot be accurately measured. Management revises these estimates and assumptions if there is a change in the circumstances on which they were based, or as a result of new information or additional experience. As a result, the estimates and assumptions used at 30 September 2023 may be significantly altered in the future.

Theme		Most significant sources of estimation of future income and/or cash flows
Note 2.2.13	Current taxes and deferred taxes	-Characterisation of certain tax levies as taxes or income taxes. -Assumptions used for the recognition of deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carry forwards and the application of tax legislation: deferred tax assets are not capitalised by the Group.
Note 2.2.16	Impairments	-Determining impairment losses at CGU level. -Level of grouping of CGUs for impairment testing of goodwill and fixed assets. -Main assumptions used to calculate recoverable amounts: value in use (discount rate, perpetual growth rate, expected cash flows). -Assessment of the economic and financial context.
Note 2.2.17	Provisions	-Provisions for litigation: assumptions underlying the assessment of the legal position and the valuation of risks.
Note 2.2.18	Pensions and other post-employment benefits	-Discount rate -Inflation rate -Rate of salary increase -Mortality table

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In addition, Group management uses its judgement to define the accounting treatment of certain transactions:

Theme		Nature of the accounting judgment
Note 2.2.3	Control	-Exercise judgement in certain situations as to whether or not control exists -*Ongoing assessment of the control situation, which* may lead to changes in the scope of consolidation, for example in the event of changes to or termination of shareholders' agreements
Note 2.2.9	Lease contracts	Determination of the non-cancellable term of contracts and assessment of whether or not options to terminate, extend or exercise them have been exercised

2.2.3 Scope and consolidation method

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of MOBIVIA and its subsidiaries as of 30 September 2023.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group.

Control exists when the company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Control is presumed to exist when MOBIVIA holds, directly or indirectly, more than half of the voting rights of an entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reference period as those of the parent company and using consistent accounting policies.

For companies closing their annual accounts on 31 December, an interim statement has been drawn up as of 30 September 2023 incorporating a 12-month income statement.

All intercompany balances, intercompany transactions and unrealised income, expenses and gains included in the carrying amount of assets arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, which is the date on which the Group obtained control, until the date of said control ceases.

IFRS 10 requires the exercise of judgment and ongoing assessment of the control situation.

A joint venture or joint activity is the result of a contractual agreement whereby two or more parties agree to carry out an economic activity under joint control. In the case of joint ventures, where each of the joint venturers has a direct interest in the assets and obligations in respect of the liabilities, the assets, liabilities, income and expenses are consolidated according to the interests in the joint venture. Joint ventures that confer rights in net assets are accounted for using the equity method.

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Non-controlling interests represent the share of net income and net assets not held by the Group. They are presented separately in the income statement and separately from the Group's share of shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet.

In the event of an internal transfer of consolidated shares, IFRS does not specify the accounting treatment resulting in a change in percentage interest. The Group therefore applies the principle that the shares transferred are maintained at their historical value, and the gain or loss on disposal is eliminated in full by the entity acquiring the shares.

2.2.4 Segment data

Segment information is provided on the basis of the operating segments used in internal reporting.

The three operating segments are: France, other countries in the euro zone and outside the euro zone.

The Euro zone other countries mainly covers Germany, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Sweden.

The non-euro zone mainly covers Argentina, China and Morocco.

The main indicators published are those used by the Group's management.

Financial information is provided in note 4.1.

2.2.5 Conversion of foreign currency transactions

As the foreign subsidiaries of the MOBIVIA Group are autonomous foreign companies, their accounts have been converted using the closing rate method:

- Equity and reserves: historical rate;
- Income statement: average rate. This average rate is an approximation of the price on the transaction date in the absence of significant fluctuations;
- Other accounts: closing rate.

Profits and losses resulting from these conversions are charged directly to the conversion reserve included in equity. Exchange differentials corresponding to unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are reprocessed in the financial result.

IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" applies to entities whose functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Since 1 July 2018, Argentina has been considered a country in hyperinflation. Given the immateriality of the impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements, no specific treatment has been applied to the hyperinflation in Argentina as of 30 September 2023.

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Country	Currency	Average rate for the period		Closing rate for period	
		30/09/2022	30/09/2023	30/09/2022	30/09/2023
Poland	PLN	4,641	4,637	4,848	4,628
Hungary	HUF	374,542	390,922	422,180	389,500
Russia	RUB	80,955	79,032	84,339	103,687
Argentina	ARS	121,767	192,331	144,425	250,116
Romania	RON	4,942	4,929	4,949	4,974
Brazil	BRL	5,789	5,406	5,258	5,307
Switzerland	CHF	1,034	0,980	0,956	0,967
China	CNY	7,154	7,445	6,937	7,735
Sweden	SEK	10,369	11,238	10,899	11,533
Norway	NOK	10,001	10,983	10,584	11,254
Danemark	DKK	7,439	7,444	7,437	7,457
Ivory Coast	XOF	655,957	656,023	655,957	655,864
Singapore	SGD	1,503	1,437	1,400	1,444
Morocco	MAD	10,546	10,939	10,739	10,871
Turkey	TRY	15,091	21,784	18,084	29,051

2.2.6 Intangible assets

2.2.6.1 *Goodwill*

All business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method, in accordance with IFRS 3. This method involves recognising the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair value.

When shares in fully-consolidated or equity-accounted companies are acquired, the acquisition cost of the shares is allocated to the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at their fair value. The positive difference between the acquisition cost and the Group's share of the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired and contingent liabilities represents goodwill.

Goodwill relating to foreign companies is recognised in the functional currency of the acquired company.

Goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. They are allocated to cash-generating units and are not amortised.

The carrying amount of goodwill is reviewed at least once a year and whenever events or circumstances indicate that it may be impaired. The terms of these impairment tests are detailed in note 2.2.8.

Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement. The recognized impairment loss is allocated to the reduction of the carrying amount of goodwill.

Impairment of goodwill is permanently recognised in the income statement under non-recurring items.

If the cost of an acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, negative goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss.

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2.2.6.2 *Other intangible assets*

Other intangible assets consist of dealerships, brands, research and development costs, lease rights and goodwill.

To be recognised as an asset, subsequent expenditure must also meet the criteria for defining and recognising an intangible asset.

Other expenses are recognized as expenses.

Research costs are recognised directly as expenses for the period, and development expenditure is recognised as an asset in the balance sheet from the date on which the criteria required by IAS 38 are met, provided that the capitalisable portion of the project exceeds €500k.

Research and development costs are amortized over a period of 3 to 7 years depending on the nature of the projects.

Lease rights are amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years.

Other intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over periods corresponding to their legal protection period or their expected useful life.

When the present value of intangible assets falls permanently below their carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised on the basis of an impairment test, the details of which are set out in note 2.2.8.

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2.2.7 Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. They are not subject to revaluation.

The cost of an asset produced by the Group for its own use includes the cost of raw materials, direct labour and costs directly attributable to enabling the asset to be used under its intended operating conditions.

When the Group owns an asset under a finance or long-term lease with the characteristics of an acquisition, the asset is recognised as an asset at its purchase price at the time of acquisition and depreciated at the rates shown below. The debt resulting from the acquisition is included in liabilities under "financial liabilities".

Where components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are recognised as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

All property, plant and equipment, with the exception of land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Kind of asset	Depreciation period	Accounting depreciation method
Constructions	20 years	Linear
Fixtures and improvements	6 to 10 years	Linear
Technical installations	4 to 20 years	Linear
Machinery and equipment	3 to 10 years	Linear
Transportation equipment	2 to 5 years	Linear
Office and IT equipment, furniture	3 to 10 years	Linear

Usual maintenance costs and borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

In accordance with IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets, the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement based on the results of impairment tests, the details of which are set out in note 2.2.8.

2.2.8 Depreciation of fixed assets including Goodwill

IAS 36 - Impairment of assets - defines the procedures that a company must apply to ensure that the net carrying amount of its non-current assets, including goodwill, does not exceed their recoverable amount, i.e. the amount that will be recovered through their use or sale.

Every year, the group carries out a valuation test (impairment test) of its fixed assets, including Goodwill.

For this test, assets are grouped into cash-generating units (CGUs). CGUs are groups of assets whose continuing use generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows generated by other groups of assets.

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- *Fixed assets excluding Goodwill*

The Group has defined the point of sale (car centre, company shop, retail areas, etc.) as a CGU for assessing the recoverability of tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill. An impairment loss is recognised as soon as the carrying amount of the asset or the CGU to which it belongs exceeds its recoverable amount.

- *Goodwill*

The level of analysis used by the Group to assess the recoverable amount of goodwill corresponds to:

- To the country and to the activity for CGUs activities (purchase of an activity)
- At the store for point of sale CGUs (local goodwill: repurchase of one or more points of sale)

Value in use is estimated by discounting future cash flows. These flows are estimated by local management and validated by Group management. Future cash flows are discounted at the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The discount rates used were determined on the basis of a weighted average cost of capital that takes into account market borrowing rates, a gearing ratio, a beta and a country risk determined in accordance with the methodology defined by DAMODARAN. As of 30/09/2023, the rates used are 10.5% for Germany and 10% for France.

Losses in value are irreversible and are recognized:

- In non-recurring income for depreciation relating to CGUs activities.
- In operating income for impairment losses relating to CGUs of sales outlets (local goodwill)

2.2.9 Lease contracts

2.2.9.1 *Usage rights*

IFRS 16 "Leases", which is mandatory, has been applied by the Group since 1 October 2019.

IFRS 16 defines a lease as an agreement that gives the lessee the right to control the use of an identified asset. All leases are accounted for on the balance sheet by recognising an asset for the right to use the leased assets and a liability for the associated rental obligations. In the income statement, an amortisation charge for rights of use is presented separately from the interest charge on rental debts. In the cash flow statement, cash outflows relating to interest expense affect cash flows from operating activities, while repayment of the principal on rental debt affects cash flows from financing activities.

The Group applies the two exemptions proposed by IFRS 16, i.e. contracts with a term of twelve months or less that are not tacitly renewable and those where the replacement value of the underlying asset is less than approximately US$5000. Leases to which one of these two exemptions applies are not restated and an expense is recorded under "External purchases" in the income statement.

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The Group classifies a lease as one that gives the lessee the right to control the use of a specific asset for a given period, including service contracts containing a rental component.

A right of use is recognised as an asset against the lease liability. This right of use corresponds to the amount of the rental debt plus, where applicable, the direct costs incurred in certain contracts, including fees, contract negotiation costs and administrative costs, less rent-free debts and financial contributions from the lessor.

This right of use is amortised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract chosen by the Group, in line with the lease terms defined by IFRS 16.

Work undertaken by the lessee and improvements to the underlying asset, as well as security deposits, do not constitute elements of the right of use and are recognised in accordance with other standards.

Other current and non-current assets include lease receivables recognised in connection with subleases.

2.2.9.2 *Lease liabilities*

The Group recognises a liability (i.e. a lease obligation) when the underlying asset is made available. This rental liability corresponds to the present value of the fixed rents in substance still to be paid, to which are added the amounts that the Group is reasonably certain to pay at the end of the contract, such as the price of the exercise of purchase options (when they are reasonably certain to be exercised), penalties payable to the lessor in the event of termination (and for which termination is reasonably certain).

The Group only takes into account the rental component of the contract when measuring the rental debt. In addition, for certain assets whose leases include a service and rental component, the Group may be required to recognise a single lease (i.e. without distinguishing between the service and rental components).

Mobivia systematically determines the lease term as being the period during which the lease is non-cancellable, plus the intervals covered by any extension option that the lessee is reasonably certain of exercising and any cancellation option that the lessee is reasonably certain of not exercising.

The definition of this period also takes into account the laws and practices specific to each jurisdiction with regard to the length of firm rental commitments granted by lessors.

Where non-removable improvements have been made to leased assets, the Group assesses on a contract-by-contract basis whether these provide an economic benefit in order to determine the enforceable term of the lease.

Where a lease includes a purchase option, the Group uses the useful life of the underlying asset when it is reasonably certain that the purchase option will be exercised.

As lessee, the Group uses the marginal borrowing rate, calculated by currency zone and by type of asset leased.

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After the start date of the contract, the amount of the rental debt is likely to be revalued to reflect the changes brought about by the following main cases:

- A change in duration resulting from an amendment to the contract or a change in the assessment of the reasonable certainty of exercising a renewal option or not exercising a termination option;
- A change in the amount of the rent, for example by applying a new index or rate for a variable rent;
- A change of assessment on the exercise of a call option;
- Any other contractual change, for example a change in the scope of the contract and its underlying asset

2.2.10 Financial instruments

In accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", the main financial assets are classified in one of the following three categories:

- Financial assets valued at amortized cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) ;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The classification adopted determines the accounting treatment of these assets. It is applied by the Group at the initial accounting date, taking into account the contractual cash flow characteristics of these assets and the business model used to manage them.

2.2.10.1 *Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) or other comprehensive income (JVOCI)*

This category includes equity and debt instruments.

These are debt instruments whose contractual cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on that principal, and whose management model consists of holding the instrument both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the assets. They are valued at fair value.

Changes in fair value are recognised on a line-by-line basis:

- Or in other comprehensive income until disposal of the underlying assets, at which time they would be transferred to profit or loss;
- Or in profit or loss.

For listed companies, fair value is determined by reference to the stock market price at the end of the period.

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For unlisted companies, fair value is determined by reference to transactions entered into with third parties, valuations resulting from put or call options entered into with third parties or external valuations carried out by experts.

2.2.10.2 *Financial assets measured at amortized cost*

This category includes:

- Loans and receivables
- Non-consolidated investments whose fair value is not definable

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or definable payments that are not listed in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or that are not classified in either of the above two categories.

Non-consolidated securities classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value as a matter of principle. As an exception, unlisted securities whose fair value cannot be reliably determined are measured at amortised cost. Any impairment losses recognised on these instruments are definitive.

2.2.10.3 *Financial liabilities*

The Group initially recognises financial liabilities on the date they are generated and at fair value adjusted for any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings and other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR).

2.2.10.4 *Capital: Ordinary shares*

Incidental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of tax.

2.2.10.5 *Capital: Treasury shares*

Mobivia shares held by fully-consolidated companies are deducted from consolidated shareholders' equity under "Treasury stock" at cost. Any proceeds from the sale of treasury shares are charged directly to shareholders' equity, so that any capital gains or losses do not affect net profit for the year.

2.2.10.6 *Share-based payments*

The Group may set up free share plans or stock option programmes enabling its executives and certain managers to acquire Group shares.

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In accordance with IFRS 2, an expense is recognised when the company grants stock options or free shares to its employees. The offsetting entry for staff costs is recorded under liabilities (re-estimated at each balance sheet date with an offsetting entry under income). To the extent that the Group undertakes to buy back the shares; the expense is spread over the period during which the employees acquire the rights.

Free share plans are subject to a presence condition and/or a performance condition.

2.2.10.7 *Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting*

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to the risks it faces in the course of its business, primarily foreign exchange risk.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised as described below:

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:

Hedge accounting is applicable if and only if the following conditions are met:

- A hedging relationship is clearly identified, formalised and documented from the date the instrument is put in place;
- The effectiveness of the hedging relationship has been demonstrated from the outset.

Mobivia applies two types of hedge accounting: cash flow hedging and fair value hedging. There are currently no hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

Cash flow hedge: Where the instrument qualifies as a cash flow hedge, changes in fair value corresponding to the effective portion are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, until the hedged transaction affects the Group's income. Changes corresponding to the ineffective portion are recognised in the financial result.
Cash flow hedges include interest rate options and swaps whose purpose is to fix the floating rate of debt, and forward purchases of foreign currencies to hedge future purchases of goods in foreign currencies.

Fair value hedge: Where the instrument qualifies as a fair value hedge, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, where they offset changes in the fair value of the underlying for the hedged risk in respect of the effective portion.

Other derivative instruments:

Other derivatives are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. The instruments used are currency swaps and vanilla interest rate options.

2.2.10.8 *Liabilities related to commitments to purchase non-controlling interests - "Minority interests".*

The Group has given commitments to the non-controlling interests of some of its subsidiaries to buy back their shareholdings. The exercise price of these options may be fixed or determined according to a predefined calculation formula. Options can be exercised at any time or on a specified date.

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In accordance with IAS 32, purchase commitments given in respect of fully consolidated subsidiaries are shown under 'financial liabilities'.
Put options on minority interests are treated as transactions between shareholders: the difference between the liability under the buyout commitments and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interests is recognised as a deduction from equity. At each balance sheet date, these liabilities are re-measured and any changes are recorded under shareholders' equity.

2.2.11 Stocks

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost is evaluated according to the following rules:

- In principle, goods are valued using the weighted average purchase price method.
- The cost also takes into account the ancillary, logistics and transport costs of bringing the inventories to their present location, in accordance with IAS 2 - Inventories.
- The cost is net of discounts and rebates obtained from suppliers.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

An impairment loss is recognised on inventories when their net realisable value is less than their inventory value, determined as described above, and on products that are becoming obsolete.

2.2.12 Trade and other accounts receivable

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost less any impairment losses.

Provisions for impairment are recognised for expected losses over the life of the receivable.

2.2.13 Current taxes and deferred taxes

Income tax (expense or income) comprises current tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income). Tax is recognised in profit or loss unless it relates to items that are recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the estimated amount of tax payable in respect of taxable profit for a period, determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to the amount payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is calculated using the balance sheet approach and the liability method for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. As goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes, no deferred tax is recognised.

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The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on the manner in which the Group expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

The rates used are as follows:

Country	Rate
France (1)	25,83%
Germany	29,73%
Austria	25,00%
Spain	25,00%
Luxembourg	24,94%
China	10,00%
Sweden	20,60%
Morocco	31,00%
Portugal	22,50%
Belgium	25,00%
Italy	24,00%
Switzerland	13,95%
Argentina	35,00%

(1) The corporation tax rate includes the additional corporation tax of 3.3%.

Current tax receivables and payables arising during the year are classified as current assets and liabilities.

Tax credits are recognised, depending on their nature, either as a deduction from the tax charge or as operating income.

The accounting summary by nature is as follows:

Type of tax credit	Recognition in the consolidated financial statements
Research Tax Credit (RTC)	Reclassification of the RTC as an operating subsidy, or as an investment subsidy if the development costs are capitalised. Recognised in other operating income and expenses or in deferred income if the tax credit is classified as an investment subsidy.
Family tax credit and Apprenticeship tax credit	Recorded under other operating income and expenses.

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. They are valued at the tax rate decided by the competent authorities at the balance sheet date and are not discounted. They are included in non-current assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

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A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future profits will be available to the Group, against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

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

There are four tax consolidation scopes within Mobivia, as detailed in note 4.11.

2.2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in bank current accounts. Cash equivalents are mutual fund units and very short-term liquid investments with no significant risk of impairment. They are recognised at fair value and changes in the fair value of these cash instruments are recognised in the income statement.

Bank overdrafts, which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management, constitute a component of cash for the purposes of the cash flow statement.

2.2.15 Non-current assets held for sale

For the year ended 30 September 2023, the Group is subject to IFRS 5 - Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations (see Note 3.14).

This standard requires specific accounting and presentation of assets (or groups of assets) held for sale and discontinued operations, sold or to be sold.

The Group classifies an asset (or group of assets) as held for sale when:

- Management has committed to a sales plan;
- It is available for immediate sale in its current condition, subject to the usual conditions precedent for similar sales;
- Its sale is highly likely within a year.

Non-current assets, or groups of directly related assets and liabilities, are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets (or groups of assets) held for sale are measured and recognised at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. These assets cease to be depreciated as soon as they are classified as assets (or groups of assets) held for sale. They are presented on a separate line in the Group balance sheet, without restatement of prior periods.

An operation discontinued, sold or held for sale is defined as a component of the Group with cash flows identifiable from the rest of the Group and which represents a separate major line of business or region.

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For all published periods, the income from these activities is presented on a separate line of the income statement, "Income from activities held for sale or discontinued operations", and is dealt with in detail in the notes to the financial statements under "Cash flows".

2.2.16 Impairments

2.2.16.1 *Financial assets*

A financial asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. The Group considers that a financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence that one or more events have had a negative impact on the asset's estimated future cash flows.

The impairment loss of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value.

An impairment test is carried out on an individual basis for each material financial asset. Other assets are tested by groups with similar credit risk characteristics.
Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. In the case of available-for-sale assets, any cumulative losses previously recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement.

The impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be objectively linked to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets representing debt securities, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets representing equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in equity.

Impairment losses on investments in associates are included in the income statement under "Share of profit of associates".

2.2.16.2 *Non-financial assets*

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

2.2.17 Provisions

In accordance with IAS 37 (Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets), a provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

For each obligation, the amount of the provision recognised at the year-end reflects management's best estimate at that date, of the probable outflow of resources required to settle the obligation.

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If no reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made, no provision is recognised and disclosure is made in the notes to the financial statements.

In the event of payment or when the outflow of resources is no longer probable, the provision is reversed.

Contingent liabilities may include provisions for uncertain tax positions relating to income tax, in accordance with IFRIC 23. They are recognised on the basis of the probability of realisation, without taking into account the probability of non-detection by tax authorities, and their valuation must reflect the best estimate of realisable value.

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Group has approved a detailed formal restructuring plan and has either begun to implement the plan or has made the plan public. No provision is made for future operating losses.

2.2.18 Pensions and other post-employment benefits

2.2.18.1 *Pension plans and other post-employment benefits*

In accordance with the laws and practices of each country, the Group participates in pension, benefit, medical expense and end-of-career indemnity schemes, the benefits of which depend on various factors such as length of service, salaries and payments made to compulsory general schemes.

- Defined contribution plan

The Group recognises contributions payable as an expense when they are incurred.

- Defined benefit plan

In accordance with IAS 19 (revised) Employee Benefits, the corresponding commitments are calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method with final salaries. Under this method, each period of service gives rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement, and each of these units is valued separately from the final obligation. This final obligation is then updated.
These calculations mainly take into account a turnover rate, a mortality rate, a discount rate and the retirement age. These elements vary according to the regulations and laws applicable in the countries in which the employees concerned are located.

The portion of commitments not covered by external funds is recorded on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Service costs corresponding to the straight-line amortisation of the defined benefit pension obligation and the effects of plan amendments or curtailments are recognised in operating income.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in assumptions or from the difference between estimated results based on actuarial assumptions and actual results are recognised in other comprehensive income.

A financial income or expense is calculated on the basis of the net commitment of plan assets using the discount rate used to measure the commitment and is recognised in "Other financial income and expenses".

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The difference between the actual return on plan assets and the financial income calculated on the basis of the discount rate is recognized in other elements of comprehensive income.

In the event of excess coverage of a plan's liabilities by its assets, the Group applies the rules for limiting the assets that can be recognised, as defined by IAS 19 (revised).

2.2.18.2 *Other long-term benefits*

Some subsidiaries pay bonuses for long-service awards or jubilees, or offer the possibility of setting up a time-saving account. The cost of these benefits is determined on an actuarial basis and is recognised in the income statement over the employees' period of service. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately as income or expense in the period in which they arise, as they cannot be amortised under IFRS.

Pension and other post-employment benefit expenses are recognised in operating expenses, with the exception of the effect of changes in the discounted value of benefit obligations, which is recognised in financial income and expense in accordance with an option available under IAS 19.

Payments made to the various funds and payments made to employees are classified in the cash flow statement as operating cash flows.

2.2.19 Revenue recognition from ordinary activities

Revenue from the sale of goods in the ordinary course of business is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and rebates. Revenue is recognised when there is objective evidence, generally in the form of an executed sales contract, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer, that collectibility of the consideration is probable and that the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
Revenue from the provision of services is recognised according to the stage of completion of the service at the balance sheet date.

2.2.20 Other non-recurring income and expenses

Other non-recurring income and expenses include significant items which, due to their nature and unusual character, cannot be considered as inherent to the Group's operating activity.

They include in particular:

- Restructuring costs;
- Impairment losses on goodwill arising on the acquisition of businesses;
- Fees for the acquisition/sale of securities;
- Gains and losses on disposals of non-core assets.

2.2.21 Net financial income

Financial income includes income from marketable securities, reversals of impairment losses on financial assets and other financial income.

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Financial expenses include impairment of financial assets and other financial expenses.
The cost of net financial debt includes all interest charges on short-, medium- and long-term loans and current bank overdrafts.
In accordance with IFRS 16, interest expenses on leases are included in this cost.

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3. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

3.1 Intangible assets

3.1.1 Goodwill

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022	Acquisitions / Allocations	Disposals	Exchange differential	Variation in scope	Other movements	30/09/2023
Raw values							
Goodwill	118 666			-2 787	13 409	-0	129 188
Impairment losses							
Goodwill	-25 107	-49 100		953	399	0	-72 855
Net Fair Values							
Goodwill	93 559	-49 100		-1 935	13 808	-0	56 332

Impairment tests are carried out each year on September 30. The tests concluded that ATU was impaired by €48.4m and Autopass by €0.8m as of 30 September 2023.

Impairment sensitivity test:

The Group analysed the sensitivity of the value obtained based on 2 parameters essential when using the valuation approach:

- Cash flow discount rate
- Long-term growth rate;

CGUs considered to be sensitive to one of these two variables are those for which an increase of more than 1 point in the discount rate, or a decrease of more than 0.5 point in the long-term growth rate, would result in an impairment loss.

No change of this magnitude in the discount rate or long-term growth rate would result in the impairment of any CGU.

In Thousands of €	30/09/2021	Acquisitions / Allocations	Disposals	Exchange differential	Variation in scope	Other movements	30/09/2022
Raw values							
Goodwill	131 862			-2 787	-10 409		118 666
Impairment losses							
Goodwill	-36 186	-577		1 247	10 409		-25 107
Net Fair Values							
Goodwill	95 676	-577		-1 540			93 559

The change in consolidation scope corresponds to the de-recognition of Fifteen's goodwill (fully written down) following the change in consolidation method during the year.

Impairment tests are carried out each year on September 30. The tests concluded that Autopass was impaired by €0.6m as of 30 September 2022.

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3.1.2 Change in other intangible assets

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022	Increases / Endowments	Disposals / Reversals	Changes in Scope	Exchange differential	Other variations	30/09/2023
Raw values							
Patents, licenses and trademarks	105 113	2 427	-2 001	4 989	-332	-2 333	107 863
Research and development costs	20 283	4 625		1 201	-395	-58	25 657
Local Goodwill (Commercial Fund)	15 865		-846	0	0	0	15 018
Others	80 058	1 289	-137	6 248	-348	-922	86 187
	221 318	8 341	-2,985	12 438	-1,076	-3,313	234 724
Depreciation and impairment losses							
Patents, licenses and trademarks	53 929	6 234	-1 644	-191	-27	-1 710	56 590
Research and development costs	8 310	3 728		546	-235	0	12 349
Local Goodwill (Commercial Fund)	5 981	594	-1 239	0	0	0	5 337
Others	73 298	2 553	-26		-14	38	75 848
	141 518	13,109	-2,909	355	-276	-1,672	150 125
Net Fair Values							
Patents, licenses and trademarks	51 184	-3 807	-357	5 181	-305	-623	51 273
R&D	11 973	897		655	-160	-58	13 308
Local Goodwill (Commercial Fund)	9 883	-594	393	0		0	9 680
Others	6 760	-1 264	-111	6 248	-334	-960	10 339
	79 800	-4,768	-76	12 083	-799	-1,641	84 600

The net change for the period corresponds mainly to the capitalisation of development costs by Norauto International.

In Thousands of €	30/09/2021	Increases / Endowments	Disposals / Reversals	Changes in Scope	Exchange differential	Other variations	30/09/2022
Raw values							
Patents, licenses and trademarks	129 444	4 302	-243	-1 798	-32	-26 560	105 113
Research and development costs	57 331	6 033	-3 247	-13 755	-435	-25 644	20 283
Local Goodwill (Commercial Fund)	17 298	56	-1 490	0	0	0	15 865
Others	80 875	1 708	-1 298	-3	53	-1 277	80 058
	284 948	12 100	-6 279	-15 556	-414	-53 480	221 318
Depreciation and impairment losses							
Patents, licenses and trademarks	78 992	7 898	-170	-1 677	-19	-31 097	53 929
Research and development costs	45 413	3 659	-3 642	-11 657	-292	-25 171	8 310
Local Goodwill (Commercial Fund)	6 698	78	-883		0	88	5 981
Others	71 881	2 062	-868		53	171	73 298
	202 985	13 698	-5 563	-13 334	-258	-56 009	141 518
Net Fair Values							
Patents, licenses and trademarks	50 451	-3 596	-73	-122	-13	4 537	51 184
R&D	11 918	2 374	395	-2 098	-142	-472	11 973
Local Goodwill (Commercial Fund)	10 600	-22	-607	0		-87	9 883
Others	8 995	-354	-430	-3	0	-1 448	6 760
	81 963	-1 598	-715	-2 223	-156	2 529	79 800

The net change for the period corresponds mainly to the capitalisation of development costs by Norauto International.

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3.2 Tangible assets

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022	Augmentations / Dotations	Disposals / Reversals	Variation Scope	Exchange differential	Other variations	30/09/2023
Raw Values							
Land	78 225	420	-2 804	-18	-6	0	75 818
Constructions	347 967	8 067	-2 568	-2 205	-347	-54	350 859
Technical installations, equipment and tools	423 745	24 683	-13 883	784	-201	-6 925	428 203
Rights of use	1 211 710	75 613	0	1 367	-424	-141 181	1 147 086
Other tangible assets	174 444	16 300	-6 342	-294	-101	474	184 481
Current assets	5 525	3 286	-107	0	-29	-4 712	3 963
	2 241 617	128 369	-25 704	-366	-1 107	-152 398	2 190 410
Depreciation and impairment losses							
Land	-146	0	-48	0	0	0	-194
Constructions	243 283	12 781	-1 792	-924	-60	366	253 654
Technical installations, equipment and tools	291 671	21 604	-8 489	901	-106	-7 482	298 099
Rights of use	358 458	96 305	0	12	-179	-34 158	420 438
Other tangible assets	154 985	15 208	-6 117	-120	-57	-422	163 476
Current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1 048 251	145 898	-16 447	-131	-401	-41 696	1 135 474
Net Fair Values							
Land	78 371	420	-2 756	-18	-6	0	76 011
Constructions	104 684	-4 714	-776	-1 282	-287	-420	97 204
Technical installations, equipment and tools	132 074	3 079	-5 394	-117	-95	556	130 104
Rights of use	853 252	-20 692	0	1 355	-245	-107 023	726 648
Other tangible assets	19 460	1 092	-224	-174	-44	896	21 005
Current assets	5 525	3 286	-107	0	-29	-4 712	3 963
	1 193 365	-17 529	-9 257	-235	-706	-110 702	1 054 936

Other variations mainly include reclassifications relating to the application of IFRS 5 (see note 3.14).

In Thousands of €	30/09/2021	Augmentations / Dotations	Disposals / Reversals	Variation Scope	Exchange differential	Other variations (*)	30/09/2022
Raw Values							
Land	78 776	0	-545	0	-6	0	78 225
Constructions	337 435	14 730	-4 020	0	-304	126	347 967
Technical installations, equipment and tools	417 292	39 042	-28 666	-4 896	-104	1 076	423 745
Rights of use	1 135 048	73 880	0	6 018	-296	-2 940	1 211 710
Other tangible assets	164 321	18 989	-9 353	-599	76	1 010	174 444
Current assets	6 555	4 649	-1 036	-11	-22	-4 610	5 525
	2 139 428	151 290	-43 621	513	-655	-5 338	2 241 617
Depreciation and impairment losses							
Land	-143	0	0	-3	0	1	-146
Constructions	234 114	13 011	-3 559	-3	-45	-235	243 283
Technical installations, equipment and tools	302 277	20 890	-26 879	-4 640	-61	84	291 671
Rights of use	259 994	112 914	-292	-225	-110	-13 823	358 458
Other tangible assets	150 313	13 875	-9 110	-406	104	208	154 985
Current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	946 555	160 690	-39 840	-5 277	-112	-13 765	1 048 251
Net Fair Values							
Land	78 919	0	-545	3	-6	0	78 371
Constructions	103 321	1 719	-461	3	-259	361	104 684
Technical installations, equipment and tools	115 015	18 152	-1 787	-256	-42	993	132 074
Rights of use	875 054	-39 034	292	6 243	-186	10 883	853 252
Other tangible assets	14 008	5 114	-243	-192	-28	801	19 460
Current assets	6 555	4 649	-1 036	-11	-22	-4 610	5 525
	1 192 873	-9 401	-3 781	5 790	-542	8 427	1 193 365

The "Change in scope" column includes the disposal of Fifteen's assets.

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Other variations mainly include reclassifications relating to the application of IFRS 5 (see note 3.14).

3.3 Financial assets

3.3.1 Change in non-current financial assets

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022	Augmentations / Dotations	Disposals / Reversals	Variation Scope	Exchange differential	Share of profit of associates	Other variations (*)	30/09/2023
Raw Values								
Investments accounted for using the equity method	25 781	492	0	-2 461	-5	-2 863	2 458	7 021
Other non-current financial assets								
Financial assets	*109 870*	*4 752*	*-394*	*0*	*-1*		*-11 757*	*102 470*
Loans and other financial assets	*4 596*	*53*	*-10*	*0*	*0*		*974*	*5 613*
Deposits and securities paid	*8 481*	*803*	*-1 923*	*-18*	*-18*		*873*	*8 199*
Derivative financial instruments - Non-current	*2 500*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*-1 165*	*1 335*
Other non-current assets	*12 805*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*-7 242*	*5 563*
Total gross values of other non-current financial assets	138 253	5 608	-2 327	-18	-19		-18 317	123 180
Impairment losses								
Investments accounted for using the equity method	0	0	0	0	0	16 380	0	0
Other non-current financial assets								
Financial assets	*18 515*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*0*	18 515
Loans and other financial assets	*2 743*	*978*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*0*	3 721
Deposits and securities paid	*224*	*14*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*-1*	236
Total impairment losses on other non-current financial assets	21 481	992	0	0	0	0	-2	22 470
Net Fair Values								
Investments accounted for using the equity method	25 781	492	0	-2 461	-5	-19 243	2 458	7 021
Other non-current financial assets								
Financial assets	*91 355*	*4 752*	*-394*	*0*	*-1*		*-11 757*	*83 956*
Loans and other financial assets	*1 853*	*-925*	*-10*	*0*	*0*		*974*	*1 892*
Deposits and securities paid	*8 258*	*788*	*-1 923*	*-18*	*-18*		*875*	*7 962*
Derivative financial instruments - Non-current	*2 500*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*-1 165*	*1 335*
Other non-current financial assets	*12 805*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*-7 242*	*5 563*
Total Other non-current financial assets	116 771	4 616	-2 327	-18	-19		-18 317	100 708

(*) Reclassifications and Fair value of active derivative financial instruments.

The increase in assets includes investments by Via ID.

Removals from the scope of consolidation correspond to deposits and guarantees paid by Midas Spain for €1m.

Income from companies accounted for by the equity method corresponds mainly to Fifteen (-€21.8m) and Exadis (+€3.3m).
The value of MEE Fifteen shares was affected by the share of profit for the period by €5.4m and was written down by €16.4m following an impairment test. Impairment losses on MEE shares are included in "Share of profit of associates" in the income statement (see 1.2).

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In Thousands of €	30/09/2021	Augmentations / Dotations	Disposals / Reversals	Variation Scope	Exchange differential	Share of profit of associates	Other variations (*)	30/09/2023
Raw Values								
Investments accounted for using the equity method	2 707	1 144	0	-622	-27	22 579	0	25 781
Other non-current financial assets								
Financial assets	*83 627*	*11 114*	*-4 432*	*17 731*	*0*		*1 830*	*109 870*
Loans and other financial assets	*21 901*	*3 577*	*-292*	*-20 589*	*0*		*0*	*4 596*
Deposits and securities paid	*8 621*	*1 026*	*-975*	*-224*	*71*		*-38*	*8 481*
Derivative financial instruments - Non-current	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*2 500*	*2 500*
Other financial assets - Non-current	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*0*	*0*
Other non-current assets	*8 272*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*4 533*	*12 805*
Total gross values of other non-current financial assets	122 421	15 717	-5 699	-3 082	71		8 825	138 253
Impairment losses								
Investments accounted for using the equity method	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Other non-current financial assets								
Equity investments	*-2*	*-1*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*3*	*0*
Financial assets	*150*	*0*	*0*	*18 365*	*0*		*0*	*18 515*
Loans and other financial assets	*15 403*	*3 194*	*0*	*-15 389*	*0*		*-465*	*2 743*
Deposits and securities paid	*174*	*47*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*2*	*224*
Derivative financial instruments - Non-current	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*0*	*0*
Other financial assets - Non-current	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*0*	*0*
Other non-current assets	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*0*	*0*
Total Impairment losses on other non-current financial assets	15 728	3 241	0	2 975	0		-462	21 482
Net Fair Values								
Investments accounted for using the equity method	2 707	1 144	0	-622	-27	22 579	0	25 781
Other non-current financial assets								
Financial assets	*83 477*	*11 113*	*-4 431*	*-633*	*0*		*1 830*	*91 355*
Loans and other financial assets	*6 497*	*383*	*-292*	*-5 200*	*0*		*465*	*1 853*
Deposits and securities paid	*8 447*	*979*	*-975*	*-224*	*71*		*-40*	*8 258*
Derivative financial instruments - Non-current	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*2 500*	*2 500*
Other non-current financial assets	*8 272*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*4 533*	*12 805*
Total Other non-current financial assets	106 694	12 475	-5 699	-6 057	71		9 288	116 771

(*) Reclassifications and Fair value of active derivative financial instruments.

Increases in assets include Mobivia's investment in Valiuz for €5m Deconsolidations correspond to:

- The sale of the Norauto Occasions stake
- Derecognition of City Bikes Finland as a result of the Fifteen fundraising Disposals include a €4.1m loss on the sale of Reezocar shares by Via-ID.

Income from companies accounted for by the equity method corresponds mainly to income from Fifteen (€21.8m). It is split into two periods:

- Between October 1, 2021 and February 28, 2022: The entry value using the equity method: Fair Value (€52 million) - Internal PV neutralization (€26 million), i.e. +€26 million
- Between March 1, 2022 and September 30, 2022: 57.2% of the Fifteen result: - €5 million

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3.3.2 Change in current financial assets

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022	Augmentations / Dotations	Disposals / Reversals	Variation Scope	Exchange differential	Other variations (*)	30/09/2023
Raw Values							
Current financial assets	986	0	0	0	0	-976	10
Derivative financial instruments - Current	2 729	0	0	0	0	-1 447	1 282
Total gross value of current financial assets	3 715	0	0	0	0	-2 423	1 292
Impairment losses							
Current financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial instruments - Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total impairment losses on current financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Fair Values							
Current financial assets	986	0	0	0	0	-976	10
Derivative financial instruments - Current	2 729	0	0	0	0	-1 447	1 282
Total net value of current financial assets	3 715	0	0	0	0	-2 423	1 292

(*) Reclassifications and Fair value of active derivative financial instruments.

In Thousands of €	30/09/2021	Augmentations / Dotations	Disposals / Reversals	Variation Scope	Exchange differential	Other variations (*)	30/09/2022
Raw Values							
Current financial assets	943	0	0	0	0	43	986
Derivative financial instruments - Current	725	0	0	0	0	2 004	2 729
Total gross value of current financial assets	1 668	0	0	0	0	2 047	3 715
Impairment losses							
Current financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial instruments - Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total impairment losses on current financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Fair Values							
Current financial assets	943	0	0	0	0	43	986
Derivative financial instruments - Current	725	0	0	0	0	2 004	2 729
Total net value of current financial assets	1 668	0	0	0	0	2 047	3 715

(*) Reclassifications and Fair value of active derivative financial instruments.

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3.3.3 Classification of current and non-current financial assets and liabilities by class

In Thousands of €	Balance sheet value 30/09/2023	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Loans and receivables	Derivative instruments
Non-current asset					
Other non-current financial assets					
Financial assets	83 956	61 473		22 483	
Loans and other financial assets	1 892	1 892			
Deposits and securities paid	7 962			7 962	
Derivative financial instruments - Non-current	1 335				1 335
Other non-current assets	5 563			5 563	
Total Other non-current assets	**100 708**	**63 365**		**36 008**	**1 335**
Current assets					
Customers and other receivables	**182 100**			**182 100**	
Current financial assets	10			10	
Derivative financial instruments - Current	1 282				1 282
Total current financial assets	**1 292**			**10**	**1 282**
Investment securities	7 650	7 650			
Available funds	104 949	104 949			
Non-Group current accounts Assets	2 508	2 508			
Cash and cash equivalents	**115 108**	**115 108**			

In Thousands of €	Balance sheet value 30/09/2023	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Liabilities at amortized cost	Derivative instruments
Non-current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings - Non-current		**1 014 304**		**1 014 304**	
Other non-current liabilities					
Passive derivative financial instruments - Non-current		0			0
Other financial liabilities - Non-current		6 089		6 089	
Total Other non-current liabilities		**6 089**		**6 089**	**0**
Current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings - Current		**160 862**		**160 862**	
Derivative financial liabilities - Current		139			139
Suppliers		427 602		427 602	
Other debts		176 600		176 600	
Suppliers and other liabilities		**604 341**		**604 202**	**139**

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In Thousands of €	Balance sheet value 30/09/2022	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Loans and receivables	Derivative instruments
Non-current asset					
Other non-current financial assets					
Equity investments	5	5			
Financial assets	91 355	69 382	-1 394	23 367	
Loans and other financial assets	1 853	1 853			
Deposits and securities paid	8 258			8 258	
Instruments Financiers dérivés actifs - Non-current	2 500				2 500
Other financial assets - Non-current					
Other non-current assets	12 805			12 805	
Total Other non-current assets	**116 772**	**71 235**	**-1 394**	**44 431**	**2 500**
Current assets					
Customers and other receivables	**180 053**			**180 053**	
Current financial assets	986			986	
Derivative financial instruments - Current	2 729				2 729
Total current financial assets	**3 715**			**986**	**2 729**
Investment securities	8 772	8 772			
Available funds	91 085	91 085			
Non-Group current accounts Assets	1 358	1 358			
Cash and cash equivalents	**101 215**	**101 215**			

In Thousands of €	Balance sheet value 30/09/2022	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Liabilities at amortized cost	Derivative instruments
Non-current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings - Non	**1 131 560**			**1 131 560**	
Other non-current liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments – *Non-current*	0				0
Other financial liabilities - Non-current	7 577			7 577	
Total Other non-current liabilities	**7 577**			**7 577**	**0**
Current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings - Current	**204 109**			**204 109**	
Derivative financial liabilities - Current	374				374
Suppliers	413 809			413 809	
Other debts	171 813			171 813	
Suppliers and other liabilities	**585 996**			**585 622**	**374**

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3.4 Deferred taxes

Deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet varied as follows:

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022	Result	Overall Result (OCI)	Variation Scope	Conversion difference	Other movements	30/09/2023
Net deferred taxes							
Deferred tax assets	59 232	3 191	974	404	-35	-2 425	61 342
Deferred tax liabilities	15 694	862	15	1 833	-538	-2 574	15 291

In Thousands of €	30/09/2021	Result	Overall Result (OCI)	Variation Scope	Conversion difference	Other movements	30/09/2022
Net deferred taxes							
Deferred tax assets	61 543	3 489	-880	-3 355	-44	-1 520	59 232
Deferred tax liabilities	15 101	-755	2 232	-16	-302	-566	15 694

3.5 Stocks

In Thousands of €	Gross Amounts		Provisions		Net	
	30/09/2022	30/09/2023	30/09/2022	30/09/2023	30/09/2022	30/09/2023
Inventories of goods						
Stock of goods	565 601	471 456	-31 582	-30 028	534 019	441 428

3.6 Customers and other receivables

In Thousands of €	Gross Amounts		Provisions		Net amounts	
	30/09/2022	30/09/2023	30/09/2022	30/09/2023	30/09/2022	30/09/2023
Customers and other receivables						
Trade accounts receivable	139 901	139 836	-13 093	-14 056	126 808	125 780
Other receivables	34 812	42 461	344	-614	35 155	41 847
Adjustment accounts Assets	18 089	14 473	0	0	18 089	14 473
	192 802	196 770	-12 749	-14 670	180 053	182 100

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3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022	30/09/2023
Cash and cash equivalents		
Transferable securities	8 772	7 650
Available funds	91 085	104 949
Non-Group current accounts Assets	1 358	2 508
	101 215	**115 108**
Cash flow from operations held for sale or discontinued operations		**680**
Net cash flow		
Overdrafts and cash equivalents (*)	12	12
Non-Group checking accounts Liabilities	18 825	4 561
	82 378	**109 854**

(*) overdrafts and cash equivalents include the Fifteen checking account for €3.6m as of 30/09/2023 (compared with €18.8m as of 30/09/2022)

3.8 Equity

3.8.1 Share capital (fully paid up)

	Number of shares making up the share capital	Nominal value	Share capital in €
30/09/2023	29 101 620	2 €	58 203 240
30/09/2022	29 101 620	2 €	58 203 240

3.8.2 Treasury shares

Mobivia has set up several free share plans. The Board of Directors has approved the regulations governing the plans, which set out all the terms and conditions of these allocations.

As of 09/30/2023, 77451 shares were held in treasury. As of 30/09/2022, the Group held 45800 treasury shares after allocation to free share plans.

As of 30 September 2023, fully consolidated companies held 296347 Mobivia shares to ensure the liquidity of the Mobival FCPE.

3.8.3 Stock-options

No new plan have been awarded since 2014.

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3.9 Provisions

In thousands of €	30/09/2022	ALLOCATION	REVERSAL (*)	Other variations (**)	30/09/2023
Non-current provisions					
Provisions for retirement and long service medal (1)	31 623	2 366	-2 058	2 717	34 648
Provisions for environmental risks	774	473			1 247
Provisions for risks and litigation	15 456	12 180	-5 429	65	22 272
Provisions for guarantees	1 614	-	- 71		1 543
Provision for taxes	354	670			1 024
	49 822	15 689	-7 558	2 782	60 735
Current provisions					
Provisions for retirement and long service medal (1)	1 049		-208		841
Provisions for risks and litigation	7 836		-155		7 681
	8 885		-363		8 522

(*) Including €5.5m of reversals used.
(**) Includes reclassifications of provisions between current and non-current, as well as changes with no impact on the income statement.

In thousands of €	30/09/2021	ALLOCATION	REVERSAL (*)	Other variations (**)	30/09/2022
Non-current provisions					
Provisions for retirement and long service awards	41 611	2 770	-3 748	-9 010	31 623
Provisions for environmental risks	986		-212		774
Provisions for risks and litigation	8 411	8 722	-11 394	9 717	15 456
Provisions for guarantees	8 825	172	-3 871	-3 512	1 614
Provision for taxes	354				354
	60 188	11 664	-19 225	-2,805	49 822
Current provisions					
Provisions for retirement and long service awards	3 967			-2 918	1 049
Provisions for risks and litigation	16 219			-8 383	7 836
	20 186			-11 301	8 885

(*) Including €12.9 million of reversals used.
(**) Includes reclassifications of provisions between current and non-current, as well as changes with no impact on the income statement.

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(1) Provisions for pensions and retirements:

In thousands of €	30/09/2022	ALLOCATION	REVERSAL (*)	Other variations	30/09/2023
Provisions for retirement and long service awards					
French entities	26 073	2 185	-1 558	3 352	30 052
Other countries	6 560	181	-488	-843	5 410
Long-service award	38		-12		26
	32 672	2 366	-2 058	2 509	35 489

Provisions for retirement commitments as of 30 September 2023 amounted to €35.5 million, mainly corresponding to commitments in:

- Entities outside France for €5.4M, mainly from the ATU segment (€4.1m);
- In French entities for €30.1 million. The variation of this commitment is detailed below.

In April 2023, the French government enacted a pension reform that gradually shifted the retirement age and increased the contribution period.
In accordance with IAS 19.103, the French pension reform corresponds to a modification of the plan and the impact is recognised directly in profit or loss for the 2023 financial year in the amount of €0.3m in respect of past service costs.

The following assumptions have been made:

Hypotheses	30/09/2023
Discount rate	4,06%
Salary increase rate	Determined on the basis of the company's historical salary data
Inflation rate	2,10%
Retirement age:	Age at full Social Security rate Table by year of birth, taking into account the number of quarters required to make contributions
Retirement arrangements	Voluntary departure
Turnover table	By age group and socio-professional category
Mortality table	INSEE 2017-2019

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3.10 Loans and financial debts

3.10.1 Debt variation table

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022	New Borrowings	Refunds	Changes in Scope	Exchange differential	Other Variations	30/09/2023
Borrowings Financial liabilities - Non-current							
Borrowings - Non-current	227 163	500	0	-12	0	-60 881	166 769
Other borrowings - Non-current	2 537	2 896	0	0	0	-1 566	3 867
Liabilities under repurchase agreements - Non-current	10 244	0	0	0	-195	25 190	35 239
Lease Contracts – Non-Current	891 616	75 613	-81 305	1 316	-164	-78 648	808 429
	1 131 560	79 009	-81 305	1 304	-358	-115 905	1 014 304
Borrowings Financial liabilities - Current							
Borrowings - Current	63 330	0	-61 971	0	0	61 974	63 333
Other borrowings - Current	0	0	-460	0	0	460	0
Liabilities under repurchase agreements - Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leases - Current	121 943	40 886	-40 385	-3	-82	-29 403	92 956
Current accounts in credit	-5	0	0	56	-19	618	650
Bank overdrafts	18 842	0	0	0	0	-14 919	3 923
	204 109	40 886	-102 816	54	-101	18 730	160 862

In particular, the Group has repaid €28M of the state-guaranteed loan and €34.5M of the club deal taken out in 2020 and 2019 respectively.

As of 30 September 2023, the covenant based on the net debt/EBITDA ratio has been met. The debt figure does not take into account the restatement of leases under IFRS 16.

In Thousands of €	30/09/2021	New Borrowings	Refunds	Changes in Scope	Exchange differential	Other Variations	30/09/2022
						Borrowings Financial liabilities - Non-current	
Borrowings - Non-current	288 099	1 350	0	-223	0	-62 062	227 163
Other borrowings - Non-current	1 990	881	0	2	0	-336	2 537
Liabilities under repurchase agreements - Non-current	9 971	0	0	0	0	273	10 244
Lease Contracts – Non-Current	909 000	73 878	-88 055	6 229	-137	-9 299	891 616
	1 209 060	76 109	-88 055	6 008	-137	-71 425	1 131 560
Borrowings Financial liabilities - Current							
Borrowings - Current	63 170	0	-61 980	-2	0	62 143	63 330
Other borrowings - Current	0	0	-255	0	0	255	0
Liabilities under repurchase agreements - Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leases - Current	91 757	36 757	-33 955	-2	-48	27 434	121 943
Current accounts in credit	13	0	0	0	0	-18	-5
Bank overdrafts	49	0	0	0	0	18 793	18 842
	154 989	36 757	-96 190	-4	-48	108 606	204 109

As a reminder, following the global health crisis, the Group took out a €280M state-guaranteed loan in May 2020.

In 2019, the Group refinanced itself through two types of loans: a club deal for €210M and a Euro PP for €20M to replace the syndicated loan.

This loan is subject to a covenant based on the net debt/EBITDA ratio. The debt figure does not take into account the restatement of leases under IFRS 16. As of September 30, 2023, the covenant had been met.

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3.10.2 Debt schedule

In Thousands of €	30/09/2023 Nominal	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Gross Debt				
Borrowings from credit institutions	227 584	60 811	166 773	0
Other loans	6 388	2 522	3 783	84
Liabilities under repurchase agreements	35 239	0	35 239	0
Lease contracts	901 385	92 956	312 699	495 730
Current accounts in credit	650	650	0	0
Bank overdrafts	3 923	3 923	0	0
	1 175 170	**160 862**	**518 494**	**495 814**
Derivatives				
Derivative financial assets	2 617	1282	1 335	0
Passive derivative financial instruments	139	139	0	0
	2 478	**1 143**	**1 335**	**0**
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investment securities	7 650	7 650	0	0
Available funds	104 949	104 949	0	0
Current accounts in debit	2 508	2 508	0	0
	115 108	**115 108**	**0**	**0**
Net debt				
	1 057 584	**44 611**	**517 159**	**495 814**

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022 Nominal	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Gross Debt				
Borrowings from credit institutions	289 067	61 904	227 163	0
Other loans	3 963	1 426	2 459	78
Liabilities under repurchase agreements	10 244	0	10 244	0
Lease contracts	1 013 559	121 943	407 656	483 961
Current accounts in credit	18 825	18 825	0	0
Bank overdrafts	12	12	0	0
	1 335 669	**204 109**	**647 522**	**484 039**
Derivatives				
Derivative financial assets	5 229	2729	2 500	0
Passive derivative financial instruments	374	374	0	0
	4 855	**2 355**	**2 500**	**0**
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investment securities	8 772	8 772	0	0
Available funds	91 085	91 085	0	0
Current accounts in debit	1 358	1 358	0	0
	101 215	**101 215**	**0**	**0**
Net debt				
	1 229 599	**100 539**	**645 022**	**484 039**

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3.11 Suppliers and other debts

All current trade payables are due within one year.

In Thousands of €	Amounts	
	30/09/2022	30/09/2023
Current debts		
Suppliers	413 809	427 602
Other debts	155 833	165 228
Accruals and deferred income	16 350	11 511
	585 992	604 341

Trade payables were €13.7 million higher than in the previous year, reflecting a change in payment policy to 30 September 2023.

3.12 Derivative assets and liabilities

In Thousands of €	Just value			
	ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
As of 30/09/2023	Current share	Non-current share	Current share	Non-current share
Foreign exchange derivatives				
Cash flow hedges	1 282	0	139	0
Variation by income statement	Fair value through profit or loss			
Change in comprehensive income (OCI)	Effective portion of cash flow hedge reserve (without deferred tax impact)			
Rate derivatives				
Rate hedging	0	1 335	0	0
Variation by income statement	Fair value through profit or loss			
Change in comprehensive income (OCI)	Effective portion of cash flow hedge reserve (without deferred tax impact)			

In Thousands of €	Just value			
	ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
As of 30/09/2022	Current share	Non-current share	Current share	Non-current share
Foreign exchange derivatives				
Cash flow hedges	2 729	0	374	0
Variation by income statement	Fair value through profit or loss			
Change in comprehensive income (OCI)	Effective portion of cash flow hedge reserve (without deferred tax impact)			
Rate derivatives				
Rate hedging	0	2 500	0	0
Variation by income statement	Fair value through profit or loss			
Change in comprehensive income (OCI)	Effective portion of cash flow hedge reserve (without deferred tax impact)			

3.13 Contingent liabilities

Provisions have been made for the estimated litigation costs. To the best of the Group's knowledge, at the year-end there were no exceptional events or disputes likely to have a material impact on the business, results or assets of the Group or its subsidiaries for which provisions had not been made.

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3.14 Businesses held for sale or discontinued operations

In 2023, the Group applied IFRS 5 following management's decision to sell the ATU Austria business.

As a result of this application, net income for the financial year ended 30/09/2023 for these activities is presented on a separate line entitled "Profit (loss) from operations held for sale or discontinued operations". The previous year's income statement has also been restated to show net income from these activities on this separate line.

Net cash flows attributable to operating, investing and financing activities of businesses held for sale or discontinued operations are presented in note 3.14.3.

As of 30 September 2023, "Assets and liabilities held for sale or discontinued operations" include ATU Austria and Norauto Romania, which is in the process of being liquidated.

3.14.1 Assets and liabilities held for abandonment

In Thousands of €	30/09/2023
Non-current assets	39 669
Current assets	2 197
Cash and cash equivalents	707
ASSETS HELD FOR SALE OR ABANDONMENT	**42 492**

In Thousands of €	30/09/2023
Non-current liabilities	39 456
Current liabilities	20 477
LIABILITIES INTENDED TO BE ASSIGNED OR ABANDONED	**59 853**

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In Thousands of €	30/09/2022
Non-current assets	5
Current assets	-
Cash and cash equivalents	27
ASSETS HELD FOR SALE OR ABANDONMENT	**31**

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022
Non-current liabilities	-
Current liabilities	484
LIABILITIES INTENDED TO BE ASSIGNED OR ABANDONED	**484**

3.14.2 Breakdown of profit from activities held for sale or discontinued operations

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022	30/09/2023
Turnover	35 773	36 511
Current operating income	-6 452	-10 146
Non-recurring income and expenses	0	-17 072
Operating income	-6 452	-27 218
Net financial income	-1 579	-2 378
Tax on profits	287	206
Net profit from discontinued operations	**-7 744**	**-29 390**

3.14.3 Breakdown of cash flows from activities held for sale or discontinued operations

In Thousands of €	30/09/2023
A Net cash flow from operating activities	5 086
B Cash flow from investing activities	-626
C Cash flow from financing activities	-5 160
D Impact of changes in exchange rates and other flows	-1
Cash flow from operations held for sale or discontinued operations (A+B+C+D)	**-701**

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4. NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT

The income statement for 2022 is presented to reflect the impact of IFRS 5 on activities held for sale or discontinued operations, by restating ATU Austria.

4.1 Turnover and operating profit

Country	Turnover				Operating profit - EBIT			
	30/09/2022*		30/09/2023		30/09/2022*		30/09/2023	
	€K	%	€K	%	€K	%	€K	%
France	1 116 838	37,28%	1 157 066	37,06%	29 921	35,76%	12 407	-52,91%
Zone € Other countries	751 628	25,09%	843 874	27,03%	25 038	29,92%	34 808	-148,44%
Outside the € Zone	1 127 021	37,62%	1 121 246	35,91%	28 723	34,32%	-70 665	301,34%
	2 995 487	**100.00%**	**3 122 187**	**100.00%**	**83 682**	**100.00%**	**-23,450**	**100.00%**

4.2 Workforce

Total Group workforce	30/09/2022	30/09/2022 (*)	30/09/2023
Workforce by country			
Germany	9 221	9 154	9 175
France	9 025	8 943	9 196
Spain	2 141	2 151	2 328
Italy	837	849	842
Belgium	587	590	580
Portugal	639	639	672
Argentina	322	322	0
Sweden	46	46	51
Austria	423	446	374
Switzerland	36	35	35
China	32	31	30
Luxembourg	13	14	14
Morocco	9	9	10
	23 331	**23 229**	**23 307**

(*) In order to align the data in the consolidated financial statements and the Extra-financial Performance Statement, we have changed the presentation of the workforce. We have replaced the full-time equivalent headcount with the headcount at the end of the month. The workforce at 30 September 2022 has been modified to reflect this change in methodology. Data on 30 September 2023 are collected using this new methodology.

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4.3 Charges to/reversals of operating provisions

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022*	30/09/2023
Net allocations to current assets		
Net impairment of inventories of goods for resale	-2 744	919
Net provisions for impairment in value of trade receivables	3 839	-965
Net charges to provisions for retirement commitments	91	-231
Net allocations to other provisions	3 240	-2 087
	4 426	**-2 364**

4.4 Operating depreciation and amortisation

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022*	30/09/2023
Operating depreciation		
Net amortisation of intangible fixed assets	-9 447	-8 588
Net allocations to depreciation of tangible assets	-159 098	-148 594
	-168 545	**-157 182**

4.5 Other operating income and expenses

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022*	30/09/2023
Other operating income and expenses		
Fixed assets	14 033	8 500
Subsidies	7 629	8 185
Insurance compensation	136	1 488
Advertising royalties	3 434	3 758
Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets	629	-4 525
Other operating income and expenses	20 649	15 742
	46 509	**33 148**

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4.6 Other non-recurring income and expenses

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022*	30/09/2023
Non-recurring income and expenses		
Reorganization costs	-8 351	-10 598
Asset Impairment	-577	-49 220
Securities acquisition costs	0	-682
Non-recurring asset disposals	6 303	9 197
Other non-recurring income and expenses	-3 943	-5 593
	-6 568	**-56 896**

Non-recurring income and expenses increased, mainly due to the €48.4M impairment of ATU goodwill (see note 3.1.1). Reorganisation costs include logistics restructuring costs of - €3.6M and restructuring provisions of - €7M. Non-recurring asset disposals include the sale of a warehouse in Germany for €12.7M.

4.7 Cost of net financial debt

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022*	30/09/2023
Cost of net financial debt		
Income from cash and cash equivalents	3 462	1 189
Interest and similar charges	-39 637	-52 034
	-36 175	**-50 845**

4.8 Other financial income and expenses

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022*	30/09/2023
Other financial products		
Financial income from equity holdings	80	85
Other financial income and expense transfers	47 914	7 512
Reversals of financial provisions	-1	-1
Fair value of derivative financial instruments	150	181
	48 143	**7 778**
Other financial charges		
Depreciation, amortisation and financial provisions	-3 267	-1 771
Other financial charges	-51 780	-8 277
Fair value of derivative financial instruments	-147	105
Ineffective portion of CFH financial instruments	0	0
	-55 194	**-9 943**
	-7 052	**-2 165**

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4.9 Income tax expense

Tax in the income statement breaks down as follows:

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022*	30/09/2023
Taxes		
Taxes payable	-22 458	-19 047
Deferred taxes	3 955	2 433
	-18 504	-16 615

4.10 Proof of tax

The difference between the theoretical tax charge (French tax rate: 25.83%) and the actual tax charge is explained as follows:

In Thousands of €	30/09/2022	30/09/2023
Net income Group share	**30 859**	**-140 894**
Minority interests	-1 882	-814
Net income from non-controlling interests	14 769	-19 243
Impairment Goodwill	-577	-49 220
Tax charge	-18 504	-16 615
Profit Before Taxes	**33 288**	**-56 630**
Theoretical Rate	28,41%	25,83%
Theoretical tax charge	**-9 456**	**14 625**
Permanent differences	1 700	5 625
Rate differential	2 428	1 587
Tax consolidation and non-capitalised losses	-12 363	-37 714
Tax credit and others	-813	-737
Tax charge Mobivia Groupe	**-18 504**	**-16 615**
Effective tax rate	**55,59%**	**-29,34%**

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4.11 Tax integration

There are four tax consolidation groups within the Mobivia Group:

Tax integration in France	Comments
Mobivia SA	Tax integration head
Carter Cash International SAS	
Via ID SAS	
P2R SAS	
Activités Nouvelles Mobilités SAS	
Oxyo SAS	
Galaxy SAS	
Midas France SAS	
Mobivia Data Base SAS	
Norauto France SAS	
Norauto France Immobilier SAS	
Norauto International SAS	
Mobivia Fleet Solutions SAS	
Reccass SAS	
Mobihub SAS	
Altermove SAS	
Norwash SAS	
Midas Immobilier SAS	
Drivepad SAS	
One Road SAS	
IWIP SAS	
Maproject1 SAS	
Fleet Solutions France SAS	
Norauto Ventes et Services Automobile SAS	
Institut de Formation Automobile et Nouvelles Mobilités SAS	
Carprima SAS	
Norauto Home Solutions SAS	

Tax Integration in Spain	Comments
Noroto Spain	Tax integration head
Noroto Espagne Immobilière	
Midas Silenciador	
Carter Cash Spain	
Carter Cash Spain Real Estate	
Synchro Diffusion Espagne	
Norauto WESP	
Fleet Hub España	

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Tax consolidation in Italy	Comments
Midas Italie SPA	Tax integration head
Mesa SPA	
Norauto Italie SPA	

Tax consolidation in Germany	Comments
A.T.U Auto-Teile-Unger Handels GmbH & Co.KG	Tax integration head
Estato Umweltservice GmbH	
A.T.U Auto-Teile-Unger Fuhrpark- Management GmbH	

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5. FINANCIAL RISKS

The aim of the Group's risk management policy is to identify and analyse the risks to which it is exposed as a result of its business activities, to define the limits within which the risks must be kept and the controls to be implemented, to manage these risks and to ensure compliance with the limits defined.
By financial risks, the Group means liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and counterparty risk on investments.
To address these risks, internal procedures are regularly reviewed by Group Internal Audit and the statutory auditors.

5.1 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not having the necessary funds to meet liabilities when they fall due.
The Group's Free Cash Flow is managed, analysed and monitored by the Group Finance Department.

The role of the Treasury and Financing department is to ensure sufficient liquidity at all times, and to finance the Group using the cheapest, most secure resources best suited to the Group's situation.
The Group considers that it is in a position to meet its commitments.

5.2 Foreign exchange risk

The foreign exchange risks that the Group hedges through its activities are mainly currency fluctuation risks. The objectives of the Group Treasury department are to hedge against exchange rate fluctuations by guaranteeing the exchange rate at which transactions are valued, thereby protecting margins and the profitability of operations.
The MOBIVIA group mainly covers two types of operations: foreign currency loans and transactional risks on USD purchases.

5.2.1 Hedging of foreign currency loans/borrowings

To meet the cash requirements of subsidiaries operating outside the euro zone, the Group sends funds in foreign currencies for amounts and periods defined in advance.
These loans are hedged by currency swaps as soon as the flows are issued.

5.2.2 Commodity risk

The MOBIVIA Group has put in place an active foreign exchange risk management policy for purchases denominated in USD.
The hedging policy aims to secure sales margins over a given period by neutralising the impact of unfavourable exchange rate movements, while benefiting at least in part from favourable developments.
It is part of a strict management framework, compliance with which must ensure that management results are in line with the objectives set.
Only standard and liquid instruments are allowed.

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5.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk corresponds to an interest rate charge that rises and becomes potentially significant in relation to financing that the Group could not forego due to the financing requirements of its business. In 2018, the Group had to hedge such a risk because the financing of an acquisition required the use of variable rates.

5.4 Counterparty risk on investments

In 2023, the Group mainly invested its cash in an interest-bearing bank account. Counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the manager of the funds invested will go bankrupt, is therefore limited.

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6. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

6.1 Commitments given/received

		30/09/2022	30/09/2023
Commitments given			
Deposits and guarantees given	KEUR	93 540	62 342
Buyback commitment	KEUR	-	-
Commitments received			
Undrawn confirmed medium-term loans	KEUR	200 000	200 000

6.2 Rent commitments

In thousands of euros	2023	TOTAL	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Schedule of lease commitments					
Rental commitments		859	776	83	0

In thousands of euros	2022	TOTAL	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Schedule of lease commitments					
Rental commitments		1 202	1 083	119	0

Since 1 October 2020, lease commitments eligible under IFRS16 have been included in financial liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

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7. EVENTS AFTER CLOSING

No events likely to have a material impact on the Group's assets and financial position occurred after the year-end.

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8. SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

	Closing date	duration of financial year	group interest	consolidation method
PARENT COMPANY : MOBIVIA SA	30 - sept.	12		Parent
SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:				
France				
ALGOA SA	30-sept.	12	<50	Int. Globale
ANDARE	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
ANM HOLDING	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
B2 SCI	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
BLACK STAR	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
BORDIER SCI	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
BRIE PASSART SCI	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CAALENCON	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CAAM IENS	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CAARRAS	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CABAILLEUL	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CABIZANOS	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CABONNEUIL	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CACHATEAUBERNARD	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CACHERBOURG	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CADOLE	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CAFORBACH	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CALAROCCHE	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CALENS	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CAM ANOSQUE SARL	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CAM ORTEAU	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CAN SA	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CAPAULES SARL	30-sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CARM ELEON SA	31-Dec	12	>50	Int. Globale
CARTER CASH INTERNATIONAL	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CARTER CASH SAS	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CASECLIN	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CAVIERZON	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CAVIGNEUX	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CHURCHIM MO SCI	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
DENTWIZARD	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
DEWOITINE SCI	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
DRIVEPAD	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
DU FORT SCI	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
CARPRIM A	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
EXADIS	30-Sept.	12	<50	Equity method
FLEET SOLUTIONS France	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
FIFTEEN	30-Sept.	12	<50	Equity method
GALAXY	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
GFP SCI	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
GRIGNY 1 SCI	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
GRIGNY 2 SCI	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NORWASH	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
Automotive and new mobility training institute	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
ISTIVA	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
IWIP	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
LA TRAVERSE SCI	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
LES 4 ROUTES SCI	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
LES PEUPLIERS SCI	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
M 2S (formerly GEIE ATYSE)	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
M ABCO SNC	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
M APROJECT1 and its subsidiaries	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
M OBIHUB	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
M OBIVIA DATABASE	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
M OBIVIA FLEET SOLUTIONS	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NORAUTO France	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NORAUTO France FRANCHISE SAS and its subsidiaries	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NORAUTO FRANCE IM M OBILIER	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NORAUTO INTERNATIONAL	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NORAUTO VENTE ET SERVICES AUTO	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NORAUTO SOLUTIONS A DOMICILE	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NORCENTER	31-Dec	12	<50	Equity method
OXYO PNEUS SAS	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
PENNES PROVENCES SCI	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
P2R HOLDING	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
QUARTIER SAINT M ARTIN SCI	31-Dec	12	>50	Int. Globale
RECCASS	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
SCI EPALENS	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
SCI DU BOERHNOL	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
SYNCHRO DIFFUSION SAS	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
TOTAL MAINTENANCE	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
TRADIWASH	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
TYRES ECO CHAIN	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
VIA ID SAS and its subsidiaries	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
ABROAD				
CHRISTOPHORUS and its subsidiaries (ATU)	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
AUTO 5 SA and its subsidiaries	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
FLEET HUB ESPANA SL	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
FLEET SERVICE CENTER	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
BYTHJUL NORDEN AB and its subsidiaries	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
DIGITAL INVESTM ENT NORDICS AB	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
SKRUVAT RESERVDELAR AB and its subsidiaries	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
DACKSKIFTARNA I SVERIGE AB and its subsidiary	30-Sept.	8	>50	Int. Globale
CARTER CASH and its subsidiaries	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
POLIM M and its subsidiaries	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NOSPAR and its subsidiaries	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NORAUTO ITALIA SA and its subsidiaries	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NORAUTO Portugal and its subsidiaries	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NOROTO SPAIN SA and its subsidiaries	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
NORAUTO Wesp	30-Sept.	12	>50	Int. Globale
VROOM LY PORTUGAL	30-Sept.	8	>50	Int. Globale

Mobivia

Appendix to the IFRS MOBIVIA consolidated accounts
Financial year ended September 30, 2023

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Mobivia

Opening Sustainable Mobility to All

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Supervisory Boards
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92075 Paris La Défense

20240429006691

Mobivia SA

Statutory auditors' report on the consolidated accounts

Financial year ended September 30, 2023
Mobivia SA
2A Boulevard Van Gogh - 59650 Villeneuve d'Ascq

KPMG SA, a firm of chartered accountants and statutory auditors registered with the Ordre des Experts Comptables de Paris under no. 14-30080101 and attached to the Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes de Versailles et du Centre.
A French member of the KPMG network of independent firms affiliated to KPMG International Limited, a company incorporated in England (private company limited by guarantee).

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Auditing firm
Head office: 61 rue Henri Régnault
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Mobivia SA

2A Boulevard Van Gogh - 59650 Villeneuve d'Ascq

Statutory auditors' report on the consolidated accounts

Financial year ended September 30, 2023

At the General Meeting of the Mobivia company,

Opinion

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by the Annual General Meeting, we have audited the consolidated financial statements of Mobivia SA for the year ended
September 30, 2023, as attached to this report.

We certify that the consolidated accounts are, with regard to the IFRS framework as adopted in the European Union, regular and sincere and give a true and fair view of the results of the operations for the year as well as the financial situation and assets, at the end of the financial year, of the group made up of the people and entities included in the consolidation.

Basis for opinion

Audit reference framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under these standards are set out in the section of this report entitled "Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities to audit the Consolidated Financial Statements".

Independence

We conducted our audit in accordance with the rules of independence set out in the French Commercial Code and in the Code of Ethics for Statutory Auditors, covering the period from 1 October 2022 to the date of issue of our report.

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Justification of the assessments

In accordance with the requirements of articles L.823-9 and R.823-7 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) relating to the justification of our assessments, we bring to your attention the following matters which, in our professional opinion, were the most significant for the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year.

These assessments were made in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, and of the shaping of our opinion expressed above. We do not express an opinion on the individual components of these consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill, with a net amount on the balance sheet as of 30 September 2023 of €56,332 thousand, was tested for impairment in accordance with the methods described in note 2.2.10 to the consolidated financial statements. We have examined the methods used to implement these tests, which are based on the discounting of future cash flows, and checked the consistency of the assumptions used with the forecast data prepared by management and validated by the Group's management. We have also verified that note 3.1.1 to the consolidated financial statements provides appropriate disclosures.

Specific checks

In accordance with professional standards applicable in France, we have also verified the information given in the Board of Directors' management report in respect of the Group as required by law.

We have no comments to report as to its fair presentation and consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

We hereby certify that the consolidated declaration of non-financial performance provided for in Article L.225-102-1 of the French Commercial Code is included in the information relating to the Group provided in the management report, it being specified that, in accordance with the provisions of Article L.823-10 of this Code, the information contained in this declaration has not been verified by us as to its fair presentation or consistency with the consolidated financial statements and must be the subject of a report by an independent third party.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance in relation to the consolidated financial statements

It is the responsibility of management to prepare consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, and to implement such internal control procedures as it deems necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

When establishing the consolidated accounts, it is the responsibility of management to assess the company's ability to continue to operate, to present in these accounts, where applicable, the necessary information relating to the continuity of operations and apply the going concern accounting policy, unless it is planned to liquidate the company or cease its activity.

The consolidated accounts have been approved by the Board of Directors.

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Statutory auditors' responsibilities relating to the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our responsibility is to report on the consolidated financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatements. Reasonable assurance corresponds to a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with professional standards will systematically detect any material misstatement. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error and are considered material when it is reasonable to expect that they could, individually or in the aggregate, influence the economic decisions that users of the financial statements make on the basis of the financial statements.

As stipulated by Article L.823-10-1 of the French Commercial Code, our role in certifying the financial statements is not to guarantee the viability or quality of the management of your company.

In an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgement throughout the audit. Furthermore:

- he identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and implements audit procedures to address those risks, and obtains evidence that he believes to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for its opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than that of a material misstatement resulting from an error, as fraud may involve collusion, falsification, deliberate omission, misrepresentation or circumvention of internal control;
- he becomes acquainted 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 internal control;
- he assesses the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements;
- he assesses the appropriateness of management's application of the going concern accounting policy and, based on the information gathered, whether there is any material uncertainty related to events or circumstances that may affect the company's ability to maintain its operations. This assessment is based on information gathered up to the date of his report, bearing in mind that subsequent events or circumstances could call into question the company's ability to remain operational. If he concludes that there is a material uncertainty, it draws the attention of the readers of his report to the information provided in the consolidated financial statements about that uncertainty or, if that information is not provided or is not relevant, he issues a certification with reservation or a refusal to certify;
- he evaluates the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and assesses whether the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the underlying transactions and events;

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- concerning the financial information of the persons or entities included in the scope of consolidation, he gathers information that he considers sufficient and appropriate to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. He is responsible for directing, supervising and carrying out the audit of the consolidated accounts as well as the opinion expressed on these accounts.

Paris La Défense, 22 December 2023

KPMG SA

Laurent des Places
Partner

Paris La Défense, 22 December 2023

MAZARS SA

Anne-Laure Rousselou
Partner

Mobivia SA