20250428015O1

Årsredovisning

för

Bythjul Norden AB

Org nr 556675-3975

Räkenskapsåret

2023-10-01 – 2024-09-30

Innehållsförteckning **Sida**

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Fastställelseintyg

Undertecknad VD i Bythjul Norden AB intygar att resultaträkningen och balansräkningen i årsredovisningen har fastställts på årsstämma 2025-03-27. Årstämman beslutade att godkänna styrelsens förslag till resultatdisposition.

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

Stockholm, 2025-03-27

Claes Kjelldorff

20250428O1502

Årsredovisning

för

Bythjul Norden AB

556675-3975

Räkenskapsåret

2023–10–01 – 2024–09–30

Innehållsförteckning

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Styrelsen och verkställande direktören för Bythjul Norden AB får härmed upprättar årsredovisning för räkenskapsåret 2023–10–01 – 2024–09–30.

Förvaltningsberättelse

Information om verksamheten

Bythjul Norden säljer däck och fälgar på internet. Varorna köps in från tillverkare och grossister och lagras och hanteras via eget lager i Brunna. Bythjul bedriver verksamhet i Sverige, Norge och Finland under namnen bythjul.com, byttdekk.no samt renkaatvaihtoon.fi. Företagets säte är i Stockholm.

Ägarförhållanden

Bolaget ägs till 54,1 % av DI Nordic AB, organisationsnummer 559034-3652 med säte i Stockholm. DI Nordic AB ägs i sin tur av Galaxy SAS, organisationsnummer B 788 429 264, med huvudkontor i Frankrike. Dessutom ägs bolaget till 4,6 % av CGT Holding AB, till 18,1 % av SK Invest Sweden AB och till 23,2% av Björnbäckens Fastighets AB. Bolaget är inte skyldigt att upprätta en separat koncernredovisning enligt ÅRL 7:2, eftersom moderbolaget Mobivia Groupe SA, organisationsnummer 470 501 545, upprättar koncernredovinsning som finns att tillgå hos moderbolaget i Frankrike.

Väsentliga händelser under räkenskapsåret

Inga väsentliga händelser har inträffat under räkenskapsåret.

Flerårsöversikt (Tkr)	**2023/24**	**2022/23**	**2021/22**	**2020/21**
Nettoomsättning	473 958	462 698	463 617	449 862
Resultat efter finansiella poster	-22 489	-1 989	6 809	6 842
Balansomslutning	397 570	450 713	204 127	169 440
Soliditet (%)	72,8	69,2	20,5	20,7
Antal anställda	14	24	27	26

För definitioner av nyckeltal, se Redovisnings- och värderingsprinciper under Not 1.

Hållbarhetsupplysning

Som en direkt följd av koncernens syfte, "Eftersom rörlighet är avgörande för alla, åtar vi oss att säkerställa att vi alla är hållbart mobila", är vår strategi för hållbar utveckling baserad på tre prioriterade frågor och tre nivåer av åtgärder, med målet att göra koncernen till ett ekosystem av ansvarsfulla och engagerade företag. Vi strävar efter att placera våra verksamheter, företag och varumärken i lösningsläge inför utmaningarna i det 21:a århundradet.

1. Att agera för en mer hållbar mobilitet kring tre huvudområden:
Klimatutmaning: genom att bidra till minskningen av CO2-utsläpp;
Resursutmaning: genom utveckling av en cirkulär ekonomi;
Hälsoutmaning: genom att hjälpa till att minska förorenande utsläpp och verka för trafiksäkerhet.
2. Att agera för att göra mobilitet mer tillgänglig för så många människor som möjligt.
3. Att agera som ett ekosystem av ansvarsfulla och engagerade företag, där säkerhet och humanistiska värderingar står i centrum.

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Finansiella risker

Risken för kreditförluster är begränsad då huvuddelen av betalningarna sker via externa betalningslösningar. Vid handel och transaktioner med leverantörer och kunder uppstår en transaktionsrisk om betalning sker i annan valuta än SEK, som är företagets redovisningsvaluta. I bolaget bedrivs verksamhet i Sverige, Norge och Finland, vilket innebär försäljning, inköp i olika valutor och därmed valutariskexponering mot NOK och EUR.

Övriga valutarisker är i väsentlighet hänförliga till tillgångar i utländskt dotterbolag i NOK och till viss del till valutakonton bland banktillgodohavandena. Valutakursrisken begränsas med hänsyn till att det finns upptagna krediter i samma valuta. Då låneskulder löper med rörlig ränta är företaget exponerad för en kassaflödesrisk hänförlig till förändringar i marknadsräntorna. Företaget använder sig inte av några finansiella instrument för att säkra sig mot ovanstående risker.

Förändringar i eget kapital (TSEK)

	Aktie-kapital	Fond för uvecklings utgift	Överkurs-fond	Balanserat resultat	Årets resultat	Totalt
Belopp vid årets ingång	839	15 135	272 266	25 767	-1 989	**312 017**
Disposition enligt beslut av årets årsstämma:				-1 989	1 989	**0**
Aktivering av utvecklingsutgifter		1 876		-1 876		**0**
Avskrivningar på immateriella tillgångar		-5 368		5 368		**0**
Årets resultat					-22 489	**-22 489**
Belopp vid årets utgång	**839**	**11 643**	**272 266**	**27 270**	**-22 489**	**289 528**

Förslag till vinstdisposition

Styrelsen föreslår att till förfogande stående vinstmedel (kronor):

balanserad vinst	27 269 746
Överkursfond	272 265 656
årets förlust	-22 488 813
	277 046 589

disponeras så att	
i ny räkning överföres	277 046 589

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Resultaträkning
Tkr

	Not	2023-10-01 -2024-09-30	2022-10-01 -2023-09-30
Nettoomsättning	2	473 958	462 698
Aktiverat arbete för egen räkning		1 876	10 099
Övriga rörelseintäkter		10 733	14 500
		486 567	**487 297**
Rörelsens kostnader			
Handelsvaror		-420 947	-403 449
Övriga externa kostnader	3, 4	-56 510	-61 250
Personalkostnader	5	-11 732	-17 838
Avskrivningar och nedskrivningar av materiella och immateriella anläggningstillgångar	6	-5 938	-4 054
		-495 127	**-486 591**
Rörelseresultat	7	**-8 560**	**706**
Resultat från finansiella poster			
Resultat från andelar i koncernföretag	8	-13 181	0
Övriga ränteintäkter och liknande resultatposter	9	1 192	229
Räntekostnader och liknande resultatposter	10	-1 940	-2 924
		-13 929	**-2 695**
Resultat efter finansiella poster		**-22 489**	**-1 989**
Resultat före skatt		**-22 489**	**-1 989**
Skatt på årets resultat	11	0	0
Årets resultat		**-22 489**	**-1 989**

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Balansräkning
Tkr

	Not	2024-09-30	2023-09-30
TILLGÅNGAR			
Anläggningstillgångar			
Immateriella anläggningstillgångar			
Balanserade utgifter för utvecklingsarbeten och liknande arbeten	12	11 643	15 138
Koncessioner, patent, licenser, varumärken samt liknande rättigheter	13	5	7
		11 648	**15 145**
Materiella anläggningstillgångar			
Inventarier, verktyg och installationer	14	689	1 109
		689	**1 109**
Finansiella anläggningstillgångar			
Andelar i koncernföretag	15, 16	276 662	287 388
		276 662	**287 388**
Summa anläggningstillgångar		**288 999**	**303 642**
Omsättningstillgångar			
Varulager m m			
Färdiga varor och handelsvaror		67 895	90 363
		67 895	**90 363**
Kortfristiga fordringar			
Kundfordringar		4 890	2 605
Fordringar hos koncernföretag		10 293	9 446
Aktuella skattefordringar		433	1 112
Övriga fordringar		2 442	2 121
Förutbetalda kostnader och upplupna intäkter	17	15 323	23 451
		33 381	**38 735**
Kassa och bank		7 295	17 974
Summa omsättningstillgångar		**108 571**	**147 072**
SUMMA TILLGÅNGAR		**397 570**	**450 714**

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Balansräkning

Tkr

	Not	2024-09-30	2023-09-30
EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER			
Eget kapital	18		
Bundet eget kapital			
Aktiekapital	19	839	839
Fond för utvecklingsutgifter		11 643	15 135
		12 482	**15 974**
Fritt eget kapital			
Fri överkursfond		272 266	272 266
Balanserad vinst		27 270	25 767
Årets resultat		-22 489	-1 989
		277 047	**296 044**
Summa eget kapital		**289 529**	**312 018**
Kortfristiga skulder			
Leverantörsskulder		80 561	106 137
Skulder till koncernföretag		4 630	5 473
Övriga skulder		1 926	3 542
Upplupna kostnader och förutbetalda intäkter	20	20 924	23 544
Summa kortfristiga skulder		**108 041**	**138 696**
SUMMA EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER		**397 570**	**450 714**

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20250428015O5

Kassaflödesanalys
Tkr

	Not	2023-10-01 -2024-09-30	2022-10-01 -2023-09-30
Den löpande verksamheten			
Resultat efter finansiella poster		-22 489	-1 989
Justeringar för poster som inte ingår i kassaflödet	6	16 664	3 452
Betald skatt		679	752
Kassaflöde från den löpande verksamheten före förändring av rörelsekapital		**-5 146**	**2 215**
Kassaflöde från förändring av rörelsekapitalet			
Förändring av varulager och pågående arbete		22 468	-512
Förändring av kortfristiga fordringar		4 673	3 048
Förändring av kortfristiga skulder		-30 537	-22 527
Kassaflöde från den löpande verksamheten		**-8 542**	**-17 776**
Investeringsverksamheten			
Investering i immateriella anläggningstillgångar		-1 876	-9 452
Investeringar i materiella anläggningstillgångar		-145	-845
Kassaflöde från investeringsverksamheten		**-2 021**	**-10 297**
Årets kassaflöde		**-10 563**	**-28 073**
Likvida medel vid årets början			
Likvida medel vid årets början		17 974	46 912
Kursdifferens i likvida medel			
Kursdifferens i likvida medel		-116	-865
Likvida medel vid årets slut		**7 295**	**17 974**

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Noter
Tkr

Not 1 Redovisnings- och värderingsprinciper

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

Omräkning av utländsk valuta
Fordringar och skulder i utländsk valuta har värderats till balansdagens kurs. Kursvinster och kursförluster på rörelsefordringar och rörelseskulder redovisas i rörelseresultatet medan kursvinster och kursförluster på finansiella fordringar och skulder redovisas som finansiella poster.

Intäktsredovisning
Intäkter har tagits upp till verkligt värde av vad som erhållits eller kommer att erhållas och redovisas i den omfattning det är sannolikt att de ekonomiska fördelarna kommer att tillgodogöras bolaget och intäkterna kan beräknas på ett tillförlitligt sätt.

Försäljning av varor
Vid försäljning av varor redovisas normalt inkomsten som intäkt när de väsentliga förmåner och risker som är förknippade med ägandet av varan har överförts från företaget till köparen.

Övriga intäkter och räntor
Ersättning i form av övriga intäkter och ränta redovisas som intäkt när det är sannolikt att företaget kommer att få de ekonomiska fördelar som är förknippade med transaktionen och när inkomsten kan beräknas på ett tillförlitligt sätt.

Immateriella tillgångar
Företaget redovisar internt upparbetade immateriella anläggningstillgångar enligt aktiveringsmodellen. Det innebär att samtliga utgifter som avser framtagandet av en internt upparbetad immateriell anläggningstillgång aktiveras och skrivs av under tillgångens beräknade nyttjandeperiod, under förutsättningarna att kriterierna i BFNAR 2012:1 är uppfyllda.

Materiella anläggningstillgångar
Materiella anläggningstillgångar redovisas till anskaffningsvärde minskat med ackumulerade avskrivningar och nedskrivningar.

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

Avskrivning sker linjärt över den förväntade nyttjandeperioden med hänsyn till väsentligt restvärde. Följande avskrivningsprocent tillämpas:

Immateriella anläggningstillgångar	
Balanserade utgifter för utvecklingsarbeten	3-5 år
Materiella anläggningstillgångar	
Inventarier, verktyg och installationer	3-10 år

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Finansiella tillgångar och skulder
Finansiella instrument värderas utifrån anskaffningsvärdet. Finansiella tillgångar och skulder redovisas i enlighet med kapitel 11 (Finansiella instrument värderade utifrån anskaffningsvärdet) i BFNAR 2012:1. Instrumentet redovisas i balansräkningen när bolaget blir part i instrumentets avtalsmässiga villkor. Finansiella tillgångar tas bort från balansräkningen när rätten att erhålla kassaflöden från instrumentet har löpt ut eller överförts och bolaget har överfört i stort sett alla risker och förmåner som är förknippade med äganderätten. Finansiella skulder tas bort från balansräkningen när förpliktelserna har reglerats eller på annat sätt upphört.

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.

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.

Kundfordringar/kortfristiga fordringar
Kundfordringar och kortfristiga fordringar redovisas som omsättningstillgångar till det belopp som förväntas bli inbetalt efter avdrag för individuellt bedömda osäkra fordringar.

Låneskulder och leverantörsskulder
Låneskulder och leverantörsskulder redovisas initialt till anskaffningsvärde efter avdrag för transaktionskostnader. Skiljer sig det redovisade beloppet från det belopp som ska återbetalas vid förfallotidpunkten periodiseras mellanskillnaden som räntekostnad över lånets löptid med hjälp av instrumentets effektivränta. Härigenom överensstämmer vid förfallotidpunkten det redovisade beloppet och det belopp som ska återbetalas.

Kvittning av finansiell fordran och finansiell skuld
En finansiell tillgång och en finansiell skuld kvittas och redovisas med ett nettobelopp i balansräkningen endast då legal kvittningsrätt föreligger samt då en reglering med ett nettobelopp avses ske eller då en samtida avyttring av tillgången och reglering av skulden avses ske.

Leasingavtal
Företaget redovisar samtliga leasingavtal som operationella leasingavtal. Operationella leasingavtal redovisas som en kostnad linjärt över leasingperioden.

Varulager
Varulagret har värderats till det lägsta av dess anskaffningsvärde och dess nettoförsäljningsvärde på balansdagen. Med nettoförsäljningsvärde avses varornas beräknade försäljningspris minskat med försäljningskostnader. Den valda värderingsmetoden innebär att inkurans i varulagret har beaktats.

Inkomstskatter
Total skatt utgörs av aktuell skatt och uppskjuten skatt. Skatter redovisas i resultaträkningen, utom då underliggande transaktion redovisas direkt mot eget kapital varvid tillhörande skatteeffekter redovisas i eget kapital.

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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.

Uppskjuten skatt
Uppskjuten skatt är inkomstskatt som avser framtida räkenskapsår till följd av tidigare händelser. Redovisning sker enligt balansräkningsmetoden. Enligt denna metod redovisas uppskjutna skatteskulder och uppskjutna skattefordringar på temporära skillnader som uppstår mellan bokförda respektive skattemässiga värden för tillgångar och skulder samt för övriga skattemässiga avdrag eller underskott.

Uppskjutna skattefordringar nettoredovisas mot uppskjutna skatteskulder endast om de kan betalas med ett nettobelopp. Uppskjuten skatt beräknas utifrån gällande skattesats på balansdagen. Effekter av förändringar i gällande skattesatser resultatförs i den period förändringen lagstadgats. Uppskjuten skattefordran redovisas som finansiell anläggningstillgång och uppskjuten skatteskuld som avsättning.

Uppskjuten skattefordran avseende underskottsavdrag eller andra framtida skattemässiga avdrag redovisas i den omfattning det är sannolikt att avdragen kan avräknas mot framtida skattemässiga överskott.

Ersättningar till anställda
Ersättningar till anställda avser alla former av ersättningar som företaget lämnar till de anställda. Kortfristiga ersättningar utgörs av bland annat löner, betald semester, betald frånvaro, bonus och ersättning efter avslutad anställning (pension). Kortfristiga ersättningar redovisas som kostnad och en skuld då det finns en legal eller informell förpliktelse att betala ut en ersättning till följd av en tidigare händelse och en tillförlitlig uppskattning av beloppet kan göras.

Ersättningar till anställda efter avslutad anställning
I företaget finns avgiftsbestämda pensionsplaner. I de avgiftsbestämda planerna betalar företaget fastställda avgifter till en separat juridisk enhet och har ingen rättslig eller informell förpliktelse att betala ytterligare avgifter, även om det andra företaget inte kan uppfylla sina åtaganden. Utgifter för avgiftsbestämda planer redovisas som en kostnad under den period de anställda utför de tjänster som ligger till grund för förpliktelsen.

Kassaflödesanalys
Kassaflödesanalysen upprättas enligt indirekt metod. Det redovisade kassaflödet omfattar endast transaktioner som medfört in- eller utbetalningar.

Som likvida medel klassificerar företaget, förutom kassamedel, disponibla tillgodohavanden hos banker och andra kreditinstitut samt kortfristiga likvida placeringar som är noterade på en marknadsplats och har en kortare löptid än tre månader från anskaffningstidpunkten. Förändringar i spärrade medel redovisas i investeringsverksamheten.

Aktieägartillskott
Aktieägartillskott som lämnas utan att emitterade aktier eller andra egetkapitalinstrument erhållits i utbyte redovisas i balansräkningen som en ökning av andelens redovisade värde.

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20250428015O7

Nyckeltalsdefinitioner

Nettoomsättning
Rörelsens huvudintäkter, fakturerade kostnader, sidointäkter samt intäktskorrigeringar.

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

Balansomslutning
Företagets samlade tillgångar.

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

Antal anställda
Medelantal anställda under räkenskapsåret.

Uppskattningar och bedömningar

Upprättandet av bokslut och tillämpning av redovisningsprinciper, baseras ofta på ledningens bedömningar, uppskattningar och antaganden som anses vara rimliga vid den tidpunkt då bedömningen . görs. Uppskattningar och bedömningar är baserade på historiska erfarenheter och ett antal andra faktorer, som under rådande omständigheter anses vara rimliga. Resultatet av dessa används för att bedöma de redovisade värdena på tillgångar och skulder, som inte annars framgår tydligt från andra källor. Det verkliga utfallet kan avvika från dessa uppskattningar och bedömningar. Uppskattningar och antaganden ses över regelbundet.

Not 2 Nettoomsättning per geografisk marknad

	2023-10-01 -2024-09-30	**2022-10-01 -2023-09-30**
Sverige	365 181	343 418
Norge	83 736	90 115
Finland	25 041	29 165
Total	**473 958**	**462 698**

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Not 3 Leasingavtal

Årets leasingkostnader avseende leasingavtal, uppgår till 10 555 tkr (9 807 tkr).

Leasingavgifter, för icke uppsägningsbara leasingavtal, som kommit Bythjul Norden tillhanda under perioden:

	2023-10-01 -2024-09-30	**2022-10-01 -2023-09-30**
Inom ett år	9 453	10 245
Senare än ett år men inom fem år	3 638	11 956
Senare än fem år	0	0
	13 091	**22 200**

Leasingavtal utgörs i väsentlighet av hyrda lokaler för kontor och lager.

Not 4 Arvode till revisorer

Med revisionsuppdrag avses granskning av årsredovisningen och bokföringen samt styrelsens och verkställande direktörens förvaltning, övriga arbetsuppgifter som det ankommer på bolagets revisor att utföra samt rådgivning eller annat biträde som föranleds av iakttagelser vid sådan granskning eller genomförandet av sådana övriga arbetsuppgifter.

	2023-10-01 -2024-09-30	**2022-10-01 -2023-09-30**
KPMG AB		
Revisionsuppdrag	699	770
	699	**770**

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Not 5 Anställda och personalkostnader

	2023-10-01 -2024-09-30	2022-10-01 -2023-09-30
Medelantalet anställda		
Kvinnor	4	7
Män	10	17
	14	**24**
Löner och andra ersättningar		
Styrelse och verkställande direktör	0	0
Övriga anställda	9 069	12 742
	9 069	**12 742**
Sociala kostnader		
Pensionskostnader för styrelse och verkställande direktör	0	0
Pensionskostnader för övriga anställda	655	681
Övriga sociala avgifter enligt lag och avtal	2 990	4 082
	3 645	**4 763**
Totala löner, ersättningar, sociala kostnader och pensionskostnader	**12 714**	**17 505**
Könsfördelning bland ledande befattningshavare		
Andel kvinnor i styrelsen	0 %	0 %
Andel män i styrelsen	100 %	100 %
Andel kvinnor bland övriga ledande befattningshavare	0 %	0 %
Andel män bland övriga ledande befattningshavare	100 %	100 %

Not 6 Justering för poster som inte ingår i kassaflödet

	2023-10-01 -2024-09-30	2022-10-01 -2023-09-30
Avskrivningar av immateriella och materiella anläggningstillgångar	5 938	4 054
Andelar koncern nedskrivningar	10 726	0
Flytt omräkningsdiff utvecklingsfond	0	-602
	16 664	**3 452**

Not 7 Inköp och försäljning mellan koncernföretag

Årets inköp som skett från andra företag i koncernen uppgår till 0,41 % (0,39 %).
Årets försäljning som skett till andra företag i koncernen uppgår till 33,76 % (30,31 %).

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Not 8 Resultat från andelar i koncernföretag

	2023-10-01 -2024-09-30	2022-10-01 -2023-09-30
Nedskrivningar Däckskiftarna Sverige AB	13 181	0
	13 181	**0**

Not 9 Övriga ränteintäkter och liknande resultatposter

	2023-10-01 -2024-09-30	2022-10-01 -2023-09-30
Ränteintäkter från kortfristiga fordringar	0	10
Skattefria ränteintäkter	34	18
Valutakursvinster på skuld	2	0
Valutakursdifferenser	1 156	201
	1 192	**229**

Not 10 Räntekostnader och liknande resultatposter

	2023-10-01 -2024-09-30	2022-10-01 -2023-09-30
Räntekostnader till koncernföretag	-624	-598
Övriga räntekostnader	-44	-51
Valutakursdifferenser	-1 273	-2 275
	-1 940	**-2 924**

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Not 11 Aktuell och uppskjuten skatt

	2023-10-01 -2024-09-30	2022-10-01 -2023-09-30
Skatt på årets resultat		
Aktuell skatt	0	0
Totalt redovisad skatt	**0**	**0**

Avstämning av effektiv skatt

		2023-10-01 -2024-09-30		2022-10-01 -2023-09-30
	Procent	**Belopp**	**Procent**	**Belopp**
Redovisat resultat före skatt		-22 489		-1 989
Skatt enligt gällande skattesats	20,6	4 633	20,6	410
Ej skattepliktiga intäkter		7		4
Ej avdragsgilla kostnader		-9		-18
Befarade kundförluster		26		-28
Ökning av underskottsavdrag utan motsvarade aktiverin av uppskjuten skatt		-4 657		-368
Redovisad effektiv skatt	**0,0**	**0**	**0,0**	**0**

Not 12 Balanserade utgifter för utvecklingsarbeten och liknande arbeten

	2024-09-30	2023-09-30
Ingående anskaffningsvärden	27 233	17 781
Inköp	1 876	10 099
Omklassificeringar	0	-647
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden	**29 109**	**27 233**
Ingående avskrivningar	-12 096	-9 149
Årets avskrivningar	-5 371	-2 947
Utgående ackumulerade avskrivningar	**-17 466**	**-12 096**
Utgående redovisat värde	**11 643**	**15 138**

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Not 13 Koncessioner, patent, licenser, varumärken samt liknande rättigheter

	2024-09-30	2023-09-30
Ingående anskaffningsvärden	30	30
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden	**30**	**30**
Ingående avskrivningar	-23	-20
Årets avskrivningar	-3	-3
Utgående ackumulerade avskrivningar	**-25**	**-23**
Utgående redovisat värde	**5**	**7**

Not 14 Inventarier, verktyg och installationer

	2024-09-30	2023-09-30
Ingående anskaffningsvärden	7 435	6 590
Inköp	145	845
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden	**7 579**	**7 435**
Ingående avskrivningar	-6 325	-5 222
Årets avskrivningar	-565	-1 104
Utgående ackumulerade avskrivningar	**-6 890**	**-6 325**
Utgående redovisat värde	**689**	**1 109**

Not 15 Andelar i koncernföretag

	2024-09-30	2023-09-30
Ingående anskaffningsvärden	304 044	31 356
Förvärv Däckskiftarna i Sverige AB	0	272,688
Konvertering Bytt Dekk Norge AS	2 455	0
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden	**306 499**	**304 044**
Ingående nedskrivningar	-16 657	-16 657
Nedskrivningar Däckskiftarna i Sverige AB	-13 181	0
Utgående ackumulerade nedskrivningar	**-29 837**	**-16 657**
Utgående redovisat värde	**276 662**	**287 388**

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Not 16 Specifikation andelar i koncernföretag

Namn	Kapital-andel	Rösträtts-andel	Antal andelar	Bokfört värde 2024-09-30	Bokfört värde 2023-09-30
Bytt Dekk Norge AS	100	100	16 100	17 155	14 700
Däckskiftarna i Sverige AB	100	100	60 000	259 507	272 688
				276 662	**287 388**

	Org.nr	Säte
Bytt Dekk Norge AS	989 068 016	Oslo
Däckskiftarna i Sverige AB	556853-2047	Stockholm

Not 17 Förutbetalda kostnader och upplupna intäkter

	2024-09-30	2023-09-30
Fordran på leverantörer	11 437	12 032
Förutbetalda tjänstkostnader	3 273	8 275
Förutbetalda varukostnader	614	3 144
	15 323	**23 451**

Not 18 Disposition av vinst eller förlust

	2024-09-30
Förslag till vinstdisposition	
Styrelsen föreslår att till förfogande stående vinstmedel (kronor):	
balanserad vinst	27 269 746
Överkursfond	272 265 656
årets förlust	-22 488 813
	277 046 589
disponeras så att	
i ny räkning överföres	277 046 589

Not 19 Antal aktier och kvotvärde

	2024-09-30	2023-09-30
Antal aktier		
Antal aktier (styck)	838 984	838 984
	838 984	**838 984**
Kvotvärde		
Kvotvärde (kronor)	1	1
	1	**1**

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Not 20 Upplupna kostnader och förutbetalda intäkter

	2024-09-30	2023-09-30
Upplupna personalkostnader	-1 747	-1 759
Inlevererat, ej fakturerat kostnader	-15 456	-13 467
Utlevererat ej fakturerat kostnader	-2	-123
Upplupna IT-kostnader	-328	0
Övriga upplupna kostnader	-3 393	-8 195
	-20 925	**-23 544**

Not 21 Ställda säkerheter och eventualförpliktelser

	2024-09-30	2023-09-30
För skulder till kreditinstitut:		
Företagsinteckningar i eget förvar	36 800	20 000
Företagsinteckningar Handelsbanken	1 800	0
Generell säkerhet Borgen för dotterbolaget Däckskiftarna i Sverige AB	0	7 000
	38 600	**27 000**

Not 22 Väsentliga händelser efter räkenskapsårets slut

Inga väsentliga händelser har inträffat efter räkenskapsåret.

Not 23 Hållbarhetsrapport

Företaget Bythjul Norden AB omfattas av en Hållbarhetsrapport upprättad av Mobivia Groupe SA org nr 470 501 545, säte i Frankrike.

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Not 24 Koncernuppgifter

Bolaget ägs till 54,1 % av DI Nordic AB, organisationsnummer 559034-3652 med säte i Stockholm. DI Nordic AB ägs i sin tur av Galaxy SAS, organisationsnummer B 788 429 264, med huvudkontor i Frankrike. Dessutom ägs bolaget till 4,6 % av CGT Holding AB, till 18,1 % av SK Invest Sweden AB och till 23,2% av Björnbäckens Fastighets AB. Bolaget är inte skyldigt att upprätta en separat koncernredovisning enligt ÅRL 7:2, eftersom moderbolaget Mobivia Groupe SA, organisationsnummer 470 501 545, upprättar koncernredovinsning som finns att tillgå hos moderbolaget i Frankrike.

Stockholm, den dag som framgår av vår elektroniska underskrift

Alexander Iskender Yavuz
Ordförande

Frédéric Bruno Bernard Auguste Jean Chevallier
Styrelseledamot

Ignacio Fornes Zaragoza
Styrelseledamot

Claes Bertil Ingemar Kjelldorff
Verkställande direktör

Vår revisionsberättelse har lämnats den dag som framgår av vår elektroniska underskrift
KPMG AB

Maria Elias
Auktoriserad revisor

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Verification

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Document

Bythjul Norden AB 231001-240930
Main document
19 pages
Initiated on 2025-02-10 23:17:47 CET (+0100) by Jenny Nyström (JN)
Finalised on 2025-02-14 09:34:00 CET (+0100)

Bilaga 1
Attachment 1
3 pages
Merged with the main document
Attached by Maria Elias (ME)

Initiator

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

Signatories

Claes Kjelldorff (CK)
claes.kjelldorff@skruvat.se

BankID

The name returned by Swedish BankID was "CLAES KJELLDORFF"
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Ignacio Fornes Zaragoza (IFZ)
nfornes@mgts.com

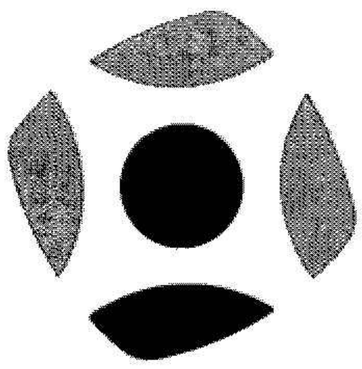
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Verification

Transaction 09222115557538806347

Frédéric Bruno Bernard Auguste Jean Chevallier (FBBAJC)
fchevallier@mobivia.com



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

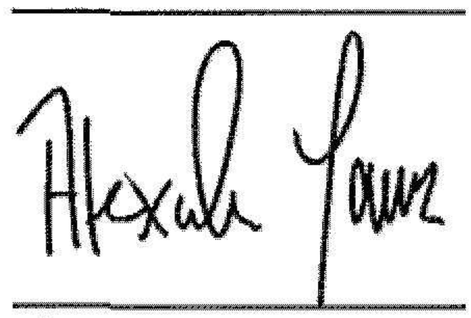
BankID

Maria Elias

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Alexander Yavuz (AY)
ID number 197612019377
alexander.yavuz@bythjul.com

BankID



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20250428015113

Revisionsberättelse

Till bolagsstämman i Bythjul Norden AB, org. nr 556675-3975

Rapport om årsredovisningen

Uttalanden

Vi har utfört en revision av årsredovisningen för Bythjul Norden AB för räkenskapsåret 2023-10-01—2024-09-30.

Enligt vår uppfattning har årsredovisningen upprättats i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen och ger en i alla väsentliga avseenden rättvisande bild av Bythjul Norden ABs finansiella ställning per den 30 september 2024 och av dess finansiella resultat och kassaflöde 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 Bythjul Norden 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 och verkställande direktörens ansvar

Det är styrelsen och verkställande direktören som har ansvaret för att årsredovisningen upprättas och att den ger en rättvisande bild enligt årsredovisningslagen. Styrelsen och verkställande direktören ansvarar även för den interna kontroll som de 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 och verkställande direktören för bedömningen av bolagets förmåga att fortsätta verksamheten. De 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 och verkställande direktören 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 och verkställande direktörens uppskattningar i redovisningen och tillhörande upplysningar.
- drar vi en slutsats om lämpligheten i att styrelsen och verkställande direktören 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 och verkställande direktörens förvaltning för Bythjul Norden AB för räkenskapsåret 2023-10-01—2024-09-30 samt av förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust.

Vi tillstyrker att bolagsstämman disponerar vinsten enligt förslaget i förvaltningsberättelsen och beviljar styrelsens ledamöter och verkställande direktören 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 Bythjul Norden 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 och verkställande direktörens 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.
Verkställande direktören ska sköta den löpande förvaltningen enligt styrelsens riktlinjer och anvisningar och bland annat vidta de åtgärder som är nödvändiga för att bolagets bokföring ska fullgöras i överensstämmelse med lag och för att medelsförvaltningen ska skötas 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 eller verkställande direktören 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 den dag som framgår av vår elektroniska underskrift

KPMG AB

Maria Elias
Auktoriserad revisor

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Maria Elias
Auktoriserad revisor
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KPMG SA
EQHO Tower
2 Avenue Gambetta
CS 60055
92066 Paris La Défense Cedex

FORVIS MAZARS
Exaltis Tower
61 rue Henri Regnault
92705 Paris La Défense Cedex

Mobivia SA

Report of the auditors on the consolidated accounts

Financial year ended 30 September 2024
Mobivia SA
2A Boulevard Van Gogh - 59650 Villeneuve d'Ascq

KPMG SA, a chartered accountancy and auditing firm listed on the Paris Register of Chartered Accountants under no. 143008010101 and linked to the Regional Company of Auditors of Versailles and the Centre.
A French company, member of the KPMG network comprised of independent firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a company governed by English law (private company limited by guarantee).

Public limited company with a Board of Directors
Head office :
EQHO Tower
2 avenue Gambetta
CS 60055
92066 Paris La Défense Cedex
Share capital: 5,497,100 €
775 726 417 RCS Nanterre

FORVIS MAZARS SA
S.A. with Management and Supervisory Boards
Audit Firm Registered Office: 61 rue Henri Regnault 92075 Paris La Défense Cedex 784 824 153 RCS NANTERRE

KPMG SA
EQHO Tower
2 Avenue Gambetta
CS 60055
92066 Paris La Défense Cedex

FORVIS MAZARS
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61 rue Henri Regnault
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Mobivia SA

2A Boulevard Van Gogh - 59650 Villeneuve d'Ascq

Report of the auditors on the consolidated accounts

Financial year ended 30 September 2024

To the General Meeting of Mobivia SA,

Opinion

Following the assignment given to us by your general meeting, we conducted an audit of the consolidated accounts of Mobivia SA for the financial year ended 30 September 2024, as appended to this report.

We certify that the consolidated accounts are consistent with the IFRS framework as adopted within the European Union, and provide a true and fair view of the financial results for the past year, including the financial position and assets at the end of the financial year of the group encompassing all consolidated entities.

Basis of Opinion

Audit 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

Our audit was conducted in compliance with the independence principles outlined in the French Commercial Code and the ethical code of the auditing profession, covering the period from 1 October 2023 to the release date of our report.

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Justification of Assessments

According to Articles L.821-53 and R.821-180 of the French Commercial Code concerning the justification of our assessments, we present to you the assessments which were, in our professional opinion, most crucial for the audit of this financial year's consolidated accounts.

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 of 54,651 thousand euros as recorded in the balance sheet on 30 September 2024, underwent impairment testing as outlined in note 2.2.8 of the consolidated financial statements. We assessed the methodologies employed for these tests, which involved discounting projected cash flows, and checked the alignment of the assumptions with the forecast data prepared by management and approved by the group's board, ensuring note 3.1.1 of the consolidated financial statements contains relevant information.

Specific Verifications

In keeping with French professional standards, we also conducted the specific verifications required by legal and regulatory texts on group-related information, as detailed in the board of directors' management report.

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

We confirm that the consolidated non-financial performance statement mandated by Article L.225-102-1 of the French Commercial Code is included in the group's information provided in the management report. However, according to Article L.823-10 of this code, the data in this statement has not been independently verified for accuracy or congruence with the consolidated accounts and will require a report from an independent third-party.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Responsible for Corporate Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing consolidated accounts that provide a true and fair view, in accordance with the IFRS framework as adopted by the European Union. It is also their duty to implement the necessary internal controls to ensure the consolidated accounts are free from significant misstatements, whether due to fraud or error. When preparing the consolidated financial statements, management must assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern. They must present, when appropriate, the required information concerning the going concern in the financial statements and apply the going concern accounting policy, unless there are plans to liquidate or cease the company's operations.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities in Relation to the Audit of Accounts consolidated

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.821-55 of the French Commercial Code, our responsibility in certifying accounts does not include ensuring the viability or management quality 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 :

- The auditor identifies and assesses the risks of significant misstatements in the consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error. They then establish and carry out audit procedures to address these risks, and gather sufficient and appropriate evidence to form their 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;
- They examine the relevant internal controls for the audit to design suitable audit procedures, not for the purpose of opining on the effectiveness of the internal controls.
- The auditor assesses the suitability of the accounting methods adopted, the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, and the related disclosures in the consolidated accounts.
- They evaluate management's use of the going concern accounting policy and, based on the collected evidence, determine whether there is any significant uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast doubt on the company's ability to continue operating. 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;
- The auditor evaluates the overall presentation of the consolidated accounts and assesses whether they reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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- With regard to the financial information of individuals or entities within the consolidation scope, the auditor gathers sufficient and appropriate evidence to express an opinion on the consolidated accounts. 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, 20 December 2024

KPMG SA

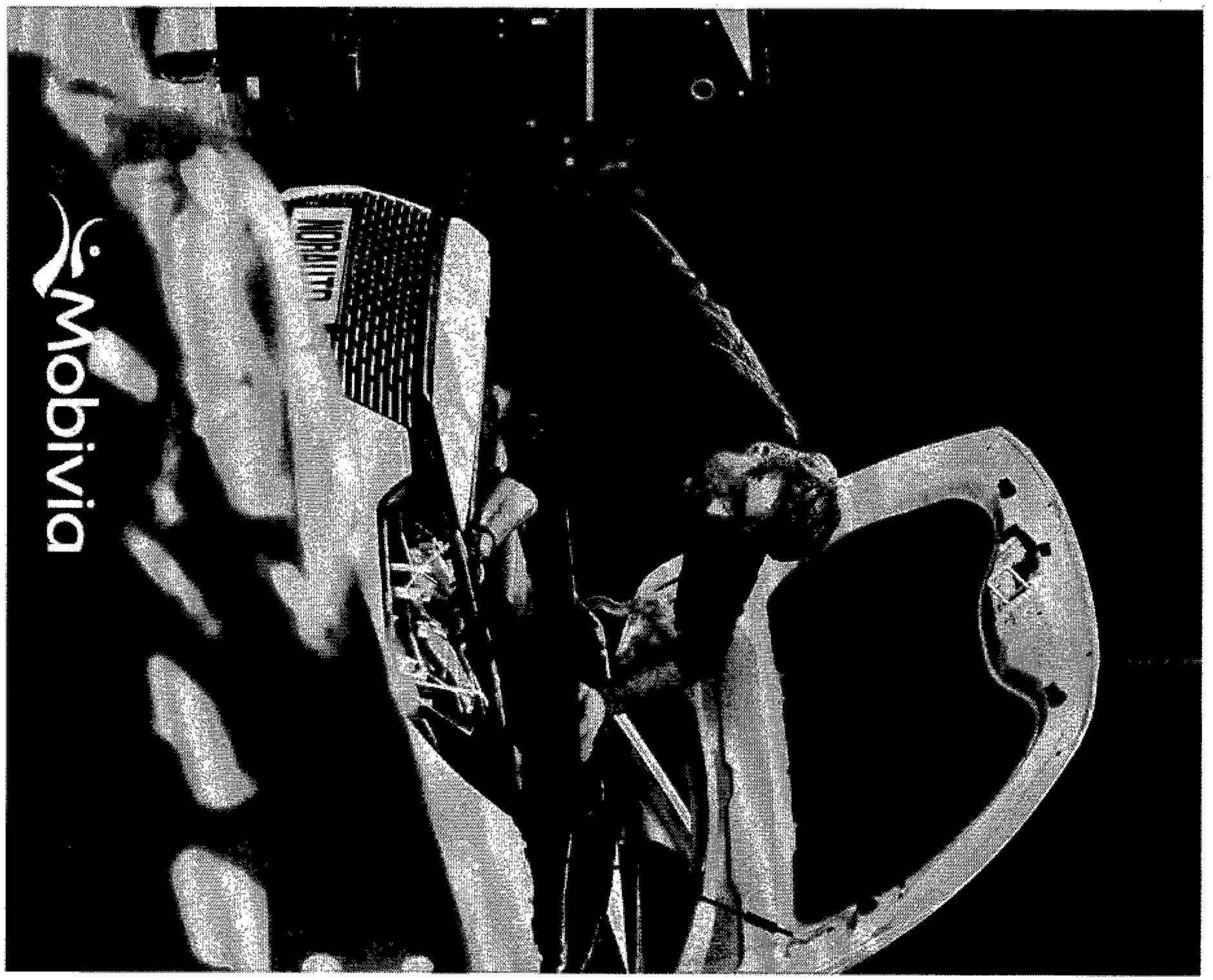
Laurent des Places
Partner

Paris La Défense, 20 December 2024

FORVIS MAZARS

Anne-Laure Rousselou
Partner

Prepared in conformity with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) published by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board), and whose adoption regulation was published in the Official Journal of the European Union.



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IFRS CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

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^Mobivia

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1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1 Statement of consolidated financial position

In Thousands €	Notes	30/09/2023	30/09/2023	30/09/2024
Goodwill	3.1.1	56 332	56,332	54,651
Other intangible assets	3.1.2	84 600	84 600	81524
Tangible assets	3,2	1054 936	1072 121	1006 316
Investments accounted for using the equity method	3.3.1	7,021	7 021	10 329
Other non-current financial assets	3.3.1	100,708	100 703	102,228
Deferred tax assets	3,4	61 342	57 441	63,391
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1 364938	1 378 222	1 318 438
Stocks and work-in-progressurs	3,5	441 428	441428	388,493
Customers and other receivables	3,5	182100	182100	177,149
Other current financial assets	3.3.2	1292	1292	135
Cash and cash equivalents	3.7	115 108	115,108	144 350
CURRENT ASSETS		739,927	739,927	710,627
Assets held for sale	3.14	39,201	39,201	35
TOTAL ASSETS		44 066	7 351	02 100

The 2023 financial year is presented with the certified elements and corrected for the error related to IFRS 16

In Thousands €	Notes	30/09/2023	30/09/2023 *	30/09/2024
Share capital	3,8	58,203	58,203	58,203
Reserves		300,112	309,328	141915
Foreign exchange reserves		-2521	-2521	7172
Net profit		-140,894	-140,894	30,912
GROUP SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		214,900	224,116	238,202
Non-controlling interests in reserves		2,729	2,729	688
Non-controlling interests in the result		-814	-814	157
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS		1,915	1,915	845
TOTAL EQUITY		21 16	226,032	239 04
Non-current provisions	3,9	60,735	60,735	80060
Non-current financial debts including:	3.10	1 014 304	1 018 373	1003 662
Loans from credit institutions		*165773*	*165773*	*203 679*
Lease agreements		*808429*	*812498*	*765 709*
Other financial liabilities		*39101*	*39101*	*34274*
Other non-current liabilities		6089	6089	7436
Deferred tax liabilities	3,4	15,291	15,291	14 855
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		109 6 419	1 100488	1106013
Current provisions	3,9	8522	8522	8,353
Current financial debts including:	3.10	160,862	160,862	117979
Loans from credit institutions		*60811*	60811	*19,724*
Lease agreements		*92 955*	*92956*	*95442*
Other financial liabilities		*7095*	*7095*	*2813*
Suppliers and other debts	3.11	604,335	604,335	557521
CURRENT LIABILITIES		773,719	773,719	683,853
Debts associated with assets held for sale	3.14	57113	57113	188
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		44 066	2 1 7 351	29 10

The 2023 financial year is presented with the certified elements and corrected for the error related to IFRS 16

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1.2 Profit and Loss Account

In Thousands €	Notes	30/09/2023	[illegible]	30/09/2024
Revenuefrombusiness	4.1	3 122 187	3 119 662	3 268 386
Purchases and changes in inventories		-1 543 708	-1 541 866	-1559 942
External expenses		-467,131	-466,955	-479,513
Taxes and duties		-29,692	-29,582	-28,659
Personnel expenses		-906,339	-906,052	-952 403
Depreciation and amortisation of operating provisions	4,3	-2,364	-2,364	-6932
Other operating income and expenses	4.5	33 148	33,195	49,171
Result of portfolio activity		-15,464	-15,464	-97
Current EBITDA		190 629	190,564	290,009
Amortisation of net operating assets	4,4	-157182	-157,049	-164,227
Current operating income		33,446	33,515	125,782
Non-recurring income and expenses	4,6	-56 896	-56 896	-8 756
Operating income		-23,450	-23,381	117,026
Net financial debt cost	4,7	-50,845	-50,835	-57,386
Other products and financial charges	4,8	-2165	-2172	762
Financial result		-53,010	-53,007	-56,625
Income tax on profits	4,9	-16,615	-16585	-22,800
Income from equity affiliates		-19,243	-19,243	3,262
Net income from continuing operations before non controlling interests		-112,317	-112215	40,862
Result of assets held for sale or of discontinued operations	3.14	-29,390	-29,492	-9,790
Net result before non-controlling interests		-141,707	-141,707	31072
Result attributable to non-controlling participations		814	814	-157
NET RESULT ATTRIBUTABLE TO		-14 [illegible]94	-140,894	30 91[illegible]

1.3 Statement of comprehensive income

In Thousands €	30/09/2023	30/09/2024
Net result for the period	**-141,707**	**31 072**
Change in fair value of currency hedges	-2,137	-7,034
ITEMS RECYCLABLE TO PROFIT OR LOSS IN THE FUTURE	**-2,137**	**-7 034**
Revaluation of net defined benefit liability	-2,211	-6,285
Change in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income elements of comprehensive income	-145	
ITEMS NOT RECYCLABLE TO PROFIT OR LOSS IN THE FUTURE	**-2,356**	**-6,235**
Other comprehensive income for the period	**0**	**0**
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ITEMS	**-4,493**	**-13,319**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	-146,201	17,753
Group share	**-145 343**	**17,353**
Attributable to non-controlling interests	**-353**	**395**

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1.4 Consolidated cash flow statement

In Thousands €	30/09/2023	30/09/2024
Consolidated net result [including non-controlling interests]	-141707	31,069
Elimination of the share in the net result of associates accounted for under the equity method	19,243	-3,262
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	215 694	183 8D2
Change in deferred taxes	-2,330	-3,758
Gains and losses on disposal of assets net of tax	-18 265	6,071
Effect of financial instruments	-286	135
Other e lements financial without cash flow impact	76,415	-12784
Self-financing capacity	148 764	201 272
Tax charge	19 01	26,561
Interest expense and lease interest	49,212	55,504
Capacity to self-finance before financial indebtedness net of lease and tax interest	216,994	283,337
Income tax paid	21 657	22 682
Change in working capital requirement	104 997	14 446
Net cash flow generated by operating activities	300 335	246 210
Acquisitions of tangible assets	-67,132	52 575
Disposals of tangible assets (•••)	26,246	5,164
Impact of perimeter changes (*)	3,413	-5,871
Net cash flow related to investing activities	-37,473	-53 282
Increase or decrease in capital	-33	4
Dividends paid	-1 934	-615
New borrowings (•*)	2,349	2DB 9DD
Loan repayments (▤)	-145,892	-304,577
Interest paid / (received)	-47,589	-55,946
Net cash flow related to financial activities	-193 099	-152 235
Impact of exchange rate fluctuations and other flows	-19133	1 182
Impact of exchange rate variations	-19 133	1182
Flows of activities intended for disposal or abandonment	-22,473	-8,627
Impact of activities intended for disposal or abandonment	-22,473	-8 627
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2 56	249
Opening cash position	82,378	110,534
Closing cash and cash equivalents	110,534	143,784
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2 56	249

** The 2023 financial year was restated to account for the impacts of IFRS 5 related to assets held for sale and discontinued operations, as it pertains to restating the company Carter Cash Maroc.*

In 2024 :

- (†) The changes in scope have resulted in an impact of -€5.8M, primarily due to the following events:
  - o Acquisition of 25% minority interests in Dentwizard for -€4.1M
  - o Further acquisition of Docauto for -€1.7M
  - o Acquisition of Viji Industries for -€0.2M
  - o Liquidation of Midas Brazil for +€0.2M

- (‡) The new borrowings include: o The Group's new financing of €205M o The financial lease liabilities (see note 3.10)

- (**) The loan repayments primarily cover the repayment of previous borrowings totalling €208M.

- (§) Disposals of fixed assets particularly encompass:
  - o The sale of the remaining 10% of Norauto Argentina shares for +€2.1M
  - o The disposal of business assets at Auto 5 for +€0.3M and at Midas France for +€0.5M
  - o Various disposals of tangible fixed assets at Norauto France for €0.6M

In 2023:

- (*) The changes in scope had an effect of +€3.4M, primarily due to the following events:
  - o Sale of Norauto Argentina shares, net of cash outflow, amounting to +€10.3M,
  - o Acquisition of Dackskiftarna i Sverige AB shares for -€2.2M,
  - o Further acquisition of Black Star securities for -€3.2M,
  - o Further acquisition of Vroomly shares for -€1.7M

- (**) The new loans include a loan subscription at Black Star for €0.5M. Loan repayments were mainly as follows: o The State Guaranteed Loan amounting to -€28M
  - o The Club Deal amounting to -€34.5M
  - o Financial lease liabilities (see note 3.10)

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

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1.5 Change in consolidated shareholders' equity

In Thousands €	Notes	Capital	Premiums linked	Treasury shares	Other items of comprehensive income	Other reserves and results	Foreign exchange reserves	Total group share equity	Non controlling interests	Total equity
Equity as of 30/09/2022 *	3,8	58,203	52,507	-5,693	-12,542	306,269	-5,102	393,643	-1,015	392,628
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
Method changes						-2,354		-2,354	-25	-2,379
Other variations						-26,942	2,515	-24,428	347	-24,080
Equity as of 30/09/2023 *	3,8	58,203	52,507	-18,268	-16,916	151,104	-2,515	224,116	1,915	226,032
Consolidated net income						30,912		30,912	157	31,069
Other items of comprehensive income					-13,557			-13,557	237	-13,319
Changes in capital and premiums						0		0	0	0
Dividends						0		0	-616	-616
Treasury shares				-4,542				-4,542		-4,542
Changes in consolidation scope					-97	-13,238	8,280	-5,055	-968	-6,023
Method changes										
Other variations						4,904	1,425	6,329	118	6,447
Equity as of 30/09/2024	3,8	58,203	52,507	-22,810	-30,570	179,681	7,190	238,202	845	239,047

Equity as of September 30, 2022, has been corrected for an error concerning ATU of €9.2 million (net of deferred taxes) - See Note 2.1.3.1

Corrections of errors in our Italian subsidiaries Norauto and Midas are shown on the 'other changes' line for the year for -€4.1 million - See Note 2.1.3.1

During the financial year, Nospar SA acquired Mobivia SA shares totalling €4.5 million. These shares were neutralised due to their classification as self-held securities.

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 multi-brand vehicle maintenance and supplies and is also a key figure in the emerging mobility sector.

2.1.2 Group identification

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

The consolidated financial statements included in this document relate to all the companies in the Group outlined in paragraph 8 - Scope of consolidation.

2.1.3 Major highlights of the year

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

> *Merger activities:*

On 20/09/2024, Carmina absorbed Swissco Project. This merger had no impact on the consolidated accounts.

> *Acquisition of VIJI Industries Limited*

On 04/01/2024, Synchro Diffusion France acquired 100% of the company's shares. This company, which primarily deals with the trade of automobile accessories, has been based in Hong Kong since 1993. It is consolidated using the full integration method. No goodwill was recognised in the consolidated accounts as of 30/09/2024.

> *ATU Austria - Sale*

On 27 June 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". As of 01/02/2024, the securities were sold for a nominal €1. The sale of Austrian activities negatively impacts the consolidated accounts by -€0.4 million.

> *Acquisition of Dentwizard's minority shares*

In April 2024, Norauto International acquired the remaining 25% of Dentwizard shares for €4.158m by exercising a put option on minorities and now holds 100% of the company's capital. The full integration method has been retained. We have not recorded any additional Goodwill in respect of this transaction.

> *Sale of the remaining 10% of Norauto Argentina*

In March 2024, Norauto Spain sold its remaining stake in Norauto Argentina. The proceeds from the sale amount to €1.543 million. This item was recorded in the non-recurring profit, similar to the deconsolidation result noted as of 30 September 2023.

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> *Refinancing*

A new financing arrangement totalling €380 million has been secured from a consortium of 9 French and European banks. This comprises a loan of €205 million, amortisable annually over five years, supplemented by a revolving credit facility of €175 million. The new financing replaces the previous funding obtained in 2020 (PGE + SFA).

> *Correction of an error related to IFRS 16*

During the financial year, an error was identified in applying IFRS 16 'Leases' within ATU's commercial site contracts. This issue arose from a shift in the index used for rent revaluation during the fiscal year ending 30 September 2022. The shift involved moving from fixed-rate revaluation indices to those based on inflation.
In line with IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', this error has been retroactively corrected. Consequently, the comparative financial statements have been adjusted. The correction's impact on equity as of 30 September 2022 is €9.2 million (net of deferred taxes).

> *European Directive on paid leave during sick leave*

In compliance with the European directive on paid leave during sick absence, incorporated into French law on 23 April 2024 (DDADUE law), the Group adjusted its provisions for paid leave entitlements.
The implementation of this directive led to a provision of €1.1 million being accounted for in the financial year. This primarily accounts for the increased obligations concerning sick leave compensation, including retroactive application.

> *Correction of errors at Norauto Italy and Midas Italy*

The Group identified accounting errors in the statutory accounts of Norauto Italy and Midas Italy. According to IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', these have been recognised as errors requiring retrospective correction through equity. The negative impact of €4.8 million is reflected in the 'other changes' line within group equity changes for the year ending 30 September 2024.

> *Creation of Tyval (eco-organisation)*

In January 2024, Mobivia received approval to set up an eco-organisation. This entity focuses on collecting tyre carcasses from several commercial partners, such as Norauto France and Carter Cash France.

> *Abandonment of new mobility activities*

Mobivia decided to cease its new mobility operations. Thus, companies Fifteen and Smoovengo are reported under IFRS 5 'assets held for sale or discontinuation'. The Group's accounts reflect associated costs totalling €8 million related to these operations.

2.1.3.2 *Key events and scope changes from the previous financial year*

As a reminder, the key events and scope changes for the 2023 financial year include:

> *Merger activities*

The merger activities listed below, conducted during the fiscal year, did not impact the consolidated accounts:

- On 27 June 2023, Via ID merged with Moving Car
- On 20 September 2023, Mobivia SA merged with One Road, effective from 2 August 2023.
- On 31 August 2023, Carter Cash merged with Yacarter, retroactively effective from 1st October 2022.

> *Creation activity*

Vroomly Portugal was established on 1st February 2023.

> *Norauto International - Auto 5 Shareholder*

On 30 December 2022, Mobivia SA executed a capital increase by transferring Auto 5 shares in kind to Norauto International. As a result, Norauto International once again became the sole shareholder of Auto 5. The internal transaction had no impact on Norauto International.

> *Acquisition of Dackskiftarna i Sverige AB*

On 13 February 2023, Bythjul Norden AB acquired Dackskiftarna, a leading tyre changing company with 72 locations across Sweden. The holding company DI Nordics AB (DIN) paid 24 million Swedish kronor (SEK) to acquire 5,281 shares in Dackskiftarna Sverige AB. DI Nordics AB also subscribed to Bythjul Norden AB's capital increase by contributing its Dackskiftarna shares in kind. Ultimately, the transaction resulted in the dilution of Bythjul Norden AB and its subsidiaries' interest from 100% to 54.09% in the consolidated accounts. The transaction resulted in goodwill, which was subject to a PPA (*purchase price allocation*), leading to the recognition of a brand valued at €5 million, assets worth €6 million, and total goodwill amounting to €13 million.

> *Norauto Argentina - Sale to Stellantis*

On 18 July 2023, Norauto International (NI) and Norauto Spain (NES) sold 90% of Norauto Argentina's shares to Stellantis for USD 29.7 million. The remaining 10% (USD 3.3 million) was still recorded in Norauto Spain's accounts and was sold in July 2024. The company was then deconsolidated on 30 June 2023. Overall, the transaction led to an impact of -€340K on the consolidated accounts as of 30 September 2023.

> *Vroomly - Acquisition of minority interests*

A new partnership agreement was signed on 25 November 2022. This resulted in recognising a put on minority interests. On 20 February 2023, Via ID repurchased the shares from Vroomly's partners for €1.7 million, causing the holding percentage to change from 70% to 82.5%.

> *Tradiwash - Acquisition by Norwash*

On 23 January 2023, Garsauto sold its shares in Tradiwash to Norwash. Following this sale, Norwash became the sole shareholder of Tradiwash. On 2 February 2023, Tradiwash's company name was changed to Norauto Wash France.

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> *Acquisition of minority interests in Black Star*

As of 29 September 2023, Iwip SAS acquired the remaining 40% of Blackstar's capital. This company specialises in the production and sale of reconditioned tyres, particularly for the Carter-Cash network with the Black Star brand and for the Norauto network with the Leonard brand. The company had been consolidated using the full integration method.

> *Cyber Attack on ATU*

On 18 May 2023, ATU Germany was targeted by a cyber attack that affected its computer servers and, consequently, its entire operations.

IT security teams quickly took measures to contain and neutralise the attack. We promptly launched a thorough investigation to assess the extent of potential damage and identify any possible vulnerabilities. In response to this situation, we temporarily restricted access to certain sensitive systems or data to prevent any further spread or damage.

From a business perspective, after a significant decline in turnover, it has returned to pre-cyber attack levels since mid-September 2023.

Simultaneously, an action plan has been prepared and approved by the Mobivia Board of Directors, focusing on an efficient business start-up for the next financial year.

> *ATUAutriche - Transfer*

On 27 June 2023, the Board of Directors of Mobivia SA decided to sell ATU Austria. The chosen scenario was incorporated into the consolidated accounts in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

2.2 Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

2.2.1 Declaration of compliance

The consolidated financial statements were prepared under the Board of Directors' responsibility during its meeting on 9 December 2024 and will be submitted for approval at the General Meeting on 1 February 2025.

The consolidated accounts for the financial year ending on 30 September 2024 are prepared in accordance with the *International Financial Reporting Standards* (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union, and provide a comparison with the financial year ending on 30 September 2023, prepared using the same framework (available on the website http://ec.europa.eu)

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 thousand, 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;
- The defined benefit plan assets reflect the total net value of plan assets plus past service costs and unrecognised actuarial losses, less unrecognised actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation. Currently, the group is not 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 specific standard or interpretation applicable to a transaction or event, the Group's management exercises judgment to define and apply accounting practices aimed at obtaining relevant and reliable information, ensuring 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.

2.2.1.1 *Taking into account the risks related to climate change*

Mobivia's current exposure to the consequences of climate change is limited, with minimal impact on the financial statements.

Mobivia has aligned its ambitions with the Paris Climate Agreement, which aims to limit the average global temperature increase to 2°C or ideally 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The Group is committed to achieving collective carbon neutrality by 2050.

Through its purpose *"Opening Sustainable Mobility to All,"* Mobivia is actively committed to decarbonising its customers' mobility and developing services and products with reduced environmental impact.

Mobivia and its subsidiaries are pursuing a low-carbon trajectory in line with the GHG Protocol, utilising the "Net Zero Initiative" methodology, structured around three pillars:

- Reduction of our carbon footprint (pillar A)
- Contribution to carbon avoidance through our products and services (pillar B)
- Contribution to carbon neutrality through the financing of carbon sinks (pillar C)

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As part of the asset impairment testing strategy, short-term effects have been integrated into the Group's strategic plans, forming the basis for impairment tests on intangible assets with an indefinite useful life.

Furthermore, the current operating result could be influenced by fluctuations in the prices of raw materials affecting costs related to goods, energy, transport, distribution, and end-of-life product costs.

At present, the long-term effects of these changes cannot be quantified.

2.2.1.2 *Standards, interpretations, and amendments to existing standards that are mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2023*

The new standards, interpretations, and amendments adopted by the European Union, which have been in effect since 1January 2023, have been applied to the consolidated accounts as of 30 September 2024 and pertain to:

- **Amendment to IAS 1: Disclosures related to accounting methods**

The amendment to the standard now requires an entity to provide meaningful information about accounting methods instead of significant accounting methods. 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 altering their concept. The implementation of this amendment had no impact on the Group's consolidated accounts.

- **Amendment to IAS 12: Taxes - International Tax Reform - Pillar 2 Rules**

In May 2023, the IASB completed its proposed amendment to IAS 12, relating to the publication of the 'Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules' or 'GloBE' by the OECD in October 2021. The affected companies will need to calculate an effective tax rate (ETR) according to these rules in each jurisdiction where they operate, and will have to pay a supplementary tax if their rate is below the 15% minimum. In December 2022, the European Union adopted a directive that essentially mirrors the model rules referred to as Pillar 2.

The amendment provides for:

- A temporary exemption from recognising deferred taxes connected to Pillar 2 rules;
- Details in the notes annexed about the current tax charge linked to the 'top-up tax' payable under Pillar 2;
- During the transitional period of the Pillar 2 legislation, before the reform is implemented, there should be communication in the appendix of qualitative and quantitative information regarding the Group's exposure to the additional taxes created by Pillar 2, as long as this information is known or can be reasonably estimated. Failing this, the Group must explicitly state that the information cannot be

reasonably estimated and must communicate the progress of its estimation of the expected effects of Pillar 2 taxes.

As of 30/09/2024, three jurisdictions where the Group operates could potentially record a top-up tax. These jurisdictions are Switzerland, Luxembourg and Hong Kong. At present, the estimate is not reasonably determinable (less than €100,000) and would not be significant for the Group. Work continues to identify companies where the top-up tax should be levied.

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 initially recognising deferred taxes. Following this amendment, an entity will not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions leading 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.

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

The Group applies IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' to account for its reinsurance captive in the consolidated accounts. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4. However, the reinsurance captive is not eligible for the normative change. The accounting treatment in the consolidated accounts remains unchanged.

2.2.13 *Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards applicable in advance to financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2024*

The new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards applicable to accounting periods starting on or after 1 January 2024 have not been adopted early by the Group as of 30 September 2024. They relate to :

- **IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Reverse Factoring - Supplier Debt Financing Agreements**

The Group does not engage in reverse factoring. The consolidated accounts will remain unaffected.

- **Amendment to IFRS 16: Rental liabilities arising from a sale and leaseback transaction**

A study of the impacts and practical consequences of applying this amendment is ongoing. To date, no transaction has been identified that could impact the consolidated accounts.

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- **Modification to IAS 1: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current**

A study of the impacts and practical consequences of applying this amendment is ongoing. To date, no transaction has been identified that could impact the consolidated accounts.

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. The management revises these estimates and assumptions if there is a change in the circumstances on which they were based, or due to new information or gained experience. As a result, the estimates and assumptions as of 30 September 2024 could be significantly altered later on, potentially impacting the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities, as well as income, expenses, and disclosures provided in the notes to the appendices.

Theme		Most significant sources of estimation on future results and/or cash flows
Note 2.2.13	Taxes payable and deferred taxes	- Classification of certain tax levies as either taxes or taxes on income. -Assumptions used for the recognition of deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carryforwards and the application of tax legislation: deferred tax assets are not capitalised by the Group.
Note 2.2.16	Impairments	- Determining value losses at the CGU level. -Level of aggregation of CGUs for the impairment test 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 legal positioning and risk valuation.

Note 2.2.18	Pensions and others - post-employment benefits - employment	Discount rates -Inflation rate -Growth rate of wages -Mortality table

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

Theme		Nature of accounting judgement
Note 2.2.3	Control	-Exercise of judgement in certain scenarios on the existence or absence of control -Ongoing assessment of the control situation, which may lead to changes in the scope of consolidation, for instance, in case of amendment or expiration of a shareholders' agreement
Note 2.2.9	Lease contracts	-Determining the non-cancellable duration of contracts and assessing whether to exercise options for termination, extension, or exercise of options

2.2.3 Scope and consolidation method

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of MOBIVIA and its subsidiaries as of 30 September 2024.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group.

Control exists when the entity holds the power to direct, either directly or indirectly, the financial and operational policies of another entity to derive benefits from its operations. 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 2024 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 mandates the exercise of judgement and an ongoing assessment of the control situation.

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A joint venture or joint activity arises from a contractual agreement in which two or more parties commit to conducting an economic activity under joint control. For joint operations, which offer each co-participant direct rights to assets and obligations regarding liabilities, the assets, liabilities, expenses, and income are consolidated according to the interests in the joint operation. Joint ventures that confer rights in the net assets are accounted for using the equity method.

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 cases of internal transfer of consolidated securities, as IFRS standards do not specify the accounting treatment leading to a change in the percentage of interests, the Group follows the principle that transferred securities retain their historical value, and the entire result of the sale is eliminated at the entity acquiring the securities.

2.2.4 Segment data

Segment information is provided based on the operational segments used in internal reporting.

The three operational sectors are: the France zone, the Eurozone excluding France, and outside the Eurozone.

The Eurozone other countries primarily include Germany, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Sweden.

Countries outside the Eurozone mainly include 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 Foreign currency operations

2.2.5.1 *Translation of financial statements of foreign entities*

Since the Group has no subsidiaries operating in hyperinflationary economies, the financial statements of all foreign entities that have a functional currency different from the euro (the main economic environment currency in which the Group operates) are translated using the closing rate method:

- Assets and liabilities, including goodwill and fair value adjustments for consolidation, are translated into euros at the exchange rate prevailing on the closing date of the accounts;
- Income and expenses are translated into euros at the average exchange rate over the period.

The resulting translation differences are included in the "conversion difference" item, directly within equity.

Upon the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of deferred exchange differences displayed in the distinct equity component related to that foreign activity is recognised in profit or loss.

2.25.2 *Accounting for foreign currency transactions*

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are converted into euros by applying the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing on the closing date.

The resulting exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as either income or exchange loss in the financial results.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are recorded at the historical exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

Currency / Euro

Country	Currency	Average rate for the period		Closing rate for the period	
		30/09/2023	30/09/2024	30/09/2023	30/09/2024
Poland	**PLN**	4,637	4,360	4,628	4,279
Argentina	**ARS**	192,331	780,870	250,116	1 034,334
Romania	RON	4,929	4,972	4,974	4,975
Brazil	**BRL**	5,406	5,519	5,307	6,050
Switzerland	CHF	0,980	0,959	0,967	0,944
China	**CNY**	7,445	7,799	7,735	7,851
Sweden	**SEK**	11,238	11,457	11,533	11,300
Norway	NOK	10,983	11,571	11,254	11,765
Côte d'Ivoire	**XOF**	656,023	655,967	655,864	656,158
Singapore	**SGD**	1,437	1,456	1,444	1449
Hong Kong	**HKD**	8,404	8,445	8,404	8,693
Maroc	**MAD**	10,939	10,856	10,871	10,805
Turkey	**TRY**	21,784	33,327	29,051	38,269

2.2.6 Intangible assets

2.2.6.1 *Goodwill*

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

When acquiring securities of companies consolidated by full integration or using the equity method, the acquisition cost is allocated to assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities based on their fair value. The positive difference between the acquisition cost and the Group's share in the fair value of the acquired assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities constitutes 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.

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The carrying value of goodwill is reviewed at least annually, or more frequently if events or circumstances suggest a potential impairment. 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 acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the negative goodwill is recognised directly in profit.

2.26.2 *Other intangible assets*

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

For subsequent expenditures to be recognised as assets, they must meet the criteria for the definition and recognition of an intangible asset.

Other expenses are recognized as expenses.

Research costs are immediately expensed, while development costs are capitalised on the balance sheet once the criteria specified by IAS 38 are met, provided the capitalisable portion of the project exceeds €500,000.

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 that correspond to their legal protection or estimated useful life.

If the current value of intangible assets is persistently lower than their carrying amount, an impairment loss is recorded based on an impairment test, as detailed in note 2.2.8.

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 production cost of an asset produced by the Group for its own use includes the cost of raw materials, direct labour, and any directly attributable expenses necessary to bring the asset to working condition.

When the Group holds an asset via a finance lease or a long-term lease that is in substance an acquisition, it is recognised at the asset's entry price at acquisition and depreciated at the rates outlined below. The resulting debt from the acquisition is recorded as a liability under "financial debts".

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 tangible assets except land are depreciated using the straight-line method, according to the following useful lives:

Type 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 line with IAS 36 - Impairment of assets, the carrying amounts of tangible fixed assets are at least reviewed at each closing date if there are indications 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 - establishes the procedures a company must apply to ensure the net carrying amount of its fixed assets, including goodwill, does not exceed their recoverable amount, which is the amount recoverable through use or sale.

The group conducts an annual impairment test on its fixed assets, inclusive of goodwill.

For this test, assets are grouped into cash-generating units (CGUs). CGUs refer to units of assets that generate cash inflows independently from other groups of assets.

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- *Fixed assets excluding Goodwill*

The Group determines sales points (auto centres, company shops, stores, etc.) as CGUs for assessing the recoverability of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of the asset or its CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

- *Goodwill*

The level of analysis at which the Group assesses the recoverable amount of goodwill is aligned with:

- The country and the activity for UGT operations (acquisition of an operation)
- The store for point of sale UGT (local goodwill: acquisition of one or more points of sale)

The 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 are determined based on a weighted average cost of capital, considering market borrowing rates, a debt ratio, a beta, and a country risk as specified by DAMODARAN's methodology. As of 30/09/2024, the rates applied are 9% for Germany and 8.8% 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 *Rights of use*

The mandatory IFRS 16 "Leases" standard has been implemented by the Group since 1st October 2019.

IFRS 16 defines a lease as a contract granting the lessee the right to control the use of an identified asset. The recognition of all lease contracts on the balance sheet involves recognising an asset for the right to use the leased assets, in exchange for a liability concerning the associated lease obligations. On the income statement, a provision for depreciation of the right of use is presented separately from the interest expense on lease liabilities. In the cash flow statement, cash outflows related to interest expense impact cash flows from operations, while repayment of the principal of lease liabilities affects cash flows from financing activities.

The Group adopts the two exemptions offered by IFRS 16, which are applicable to contracts with a duration of twelve months or less that are not subject to automatic renewal, and those where the replacement cost of the underlying asset is less than approximately US$5,000. These lease contracts that qualify for one of these two exemptions are not subject to any adjustments, and an expense is recorded under "external purchases" in the income statement.

The Group classifies a contract as a lease when it grants the lessee the right to control the use of the specified asset for a defined period, including when a service contract has a lease component.

A right of use is recognised as an asset, offset by the rental debt. This right of use corresponds to the amount of the rental debt, to which are added any direct costs incurred in certain contracts, such as fees, contract negotiation expenses or administrative costs, minus any rent-free liabilities and financial contributions from the lessor.

This right of use is amortised on the income statement on a straight-line basis over the duration of the contract selected by the Group, consistent with the lease periods defined by IFRS 16.

The work undertaken by the lessee and the enhancements to the underlying asset, as well as security deposits, do not form part of the right of use and are accounted for under other standards.

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

2.29.2 *Lease liabilities*

The Group recognises a liability (i.e., lease liability) on the date the underlying asset is made available. This lease liability corresponds to the present value of the fixed payments that have yet to be made, to which are added the amounts the Group is reasonably certain to pay at the end of the contract, such as the price for exercising purchase options (given they are reasonably certain to be exercised) and the penalties owed to the lessor in the event of termination (assuming the termination is reasonably certain).

The Group only considers the leasing component of the contract when evaluating rental liabilities. 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 methodically determines the duration of the lease contract to be the period during which the contract is non-cancellable. This is extended by any intervals covered by extension options that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise and termination options that the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise.

This definition of duration also considers the laws and practices specific to each jurisdiction concerning the fixed term rental commitments offered 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.

When a lease includes a purchase option, the Group regards the enforceable term as the useful life of the underlying asset if it is reasonably certain to exercise the purchase option.

As a lessee, the Group applies the incremental borrowing rate, which is calculated by monetary zone and type of leased asset.

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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 may result from a contract amendment or a reassessment of the reasonable certainty of exercising a renewal option or not exercising a termination option;
- A change in rental amount, for instance, by applying a new index or rate for a variable rent;
- A change in assessment regarding the exercise of a purchase option;
- Any other contractual modification, such as a change in the scope of the contract and its underlying asset

2.2.10 Financial instruments

In accordance with IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', primary financial assets are classified into 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 debt instruments generate contractual cash flows solely from payments of principal and interest on that principal. The business model involves both holding the instrument to collect these cash flows and selling the assets. They are valued at fair value.

Changes in fair value are recorded based on management's intent, evaluated on a line-by-line basis.

- These changes are recognised in other comprehensive income until the underlying assets are *sold, at which point they are 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.

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

2.2.10.2 *Financial assets measured at amortised cost.*

This category includes:

- Loans and receivables
- Non-consolidated securities for which fair value cannot be determined.

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, applying the effective interest rate 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. Exceptionally, if these are unlisted securities with fair value that cannot be reliably determined, they 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. Following initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate 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 issue of ordinary shares are deducted 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. Proceeds from the sale of treasury shares are credited directly to equity, ensuring that any gains or losses on the sale do not impact the financial year's net result.

2.2.10.6 *Share-based payments*

The Group may establish free share plans or stock option schemes, enabling its directors and certain executives to acquire shares in the Group.

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Under IFRS 2, an expense is recognised when the company grants its employees stock purchase or subscription options, or free share allocations. The offsetting entry for staff costs is recorded under liabilities (re-estimated at each balance sheet date with an offsetting entry under income). Where the Group commits to repurchase the shares, the expense is distributed over the period during which employees acquire the rights.

Free share allocation plans are contingent on conditions of presence and/or performance.

2.2.10.7 ***Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting.***

The Group utilises derivative financial instruments to hedge against risks encountered in its operations, primarily foreign exchange and interest rate risks.

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 established, formalised and documented from the initiation of the instrument;
- The effectiveness of the hedging relationship is proven from inception.

Mobivia applies two types of hedge accounting: cash flow hedging and fair value hedging. Currently, there is no hedging of net investments in foreign operations.

Cash flow hedge: When classified as a future cash flow hedging instrument, changes in fair value corresponding to the effective portion are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, until the hedged transaction impacts the Group's earnings. Changes corresponding to the ineffective portion are recognised in the financial result.
Examples of instruments used for hedging future cash flows include options and interest rate swaps intended to fix the debt's variable rates, and forward currency contracts for hedging future foreign currency purchases of goods.

Fair value hedge : When classified as a fair value hedging instrument, changes in fair value are recognised in the profit or loss, offsetting changes in the fair value of the underlying asset for the effective part.

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 obligations to repurchase non-controlling interests – "Puts on 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 either be fixed or determined using a predefined calculation formula. Options can be exercised at any time or on a specified date. According to IAS 32, purchase commitments concerning subsidiaries consolidated by the full integration method are classified as "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 closing, these liabilities are reassessed, and any changes observed are then included in 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, inventory is valued using the weighted average cost method.
- The cost also includes ancillary, logistics, and transport charges necessary to bring the inventory to its current location, pursuant to 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.

A stock depreciation is recognised when the net realisable value falls below the inventory value determined by the methods specified above, or when products show signs of obsolescence.

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 revenue) includes both current and deferred tax expenses (or revenues). Tax is recognised in profit or loss except when it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

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Current tax refers to the estimated amount owed on taxable profits for a given period, determined using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date, as well as adjustments for prior periods.

Deferred tax is assessed using the balance sheet approach and variable carryforward method, accounting for all temporary differences between the book value of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Goodwill, which is not deductible for tax purposes, does not result in the recognition of deferred tax. The assessment of deferred tax assets and liabilities is grounded in how the Group anticipates recovering or settling the book value of the assets and liabilities, applying enacted or substantively enacted tax rates at the reporting 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%
Maroc	31,00%
Portugal	22,50%
Belgium	25,00%
Italy	24,00%
Switzerland	13,95%
Hong Kong	8,00%

(1) the rate of IS includes the additional contribution of IS of 3.3%

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

Tax credits are accounted for, based on their nature, either as a reduction in tax expense or within operating income.

The accounting summary by nature is as follows:

Nature of the Tax Credit	Accounting in Consolidated Statements
Research Tax Credit (CIR)	Reclassification of the RTC as an operating subsidy, or as an investment subsidy if the development costs are capitalised. Recorded within other operating income and expenses or as deferred income if the tax credit is deemed an investment subsidy.
Family tax credit and apprenticeship tax credit	Recorded within other operating income and expenses.

Deferred taxes are recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. These are evaluated using the tax rates established by the competent authorities at the time of account preparation and are not subjected to updating. They are included in non-current assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

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 reporting date and are reduced when it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

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

There are four areas of tax consolidation 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 consist of UCITS units and very short-term liquid investments, which do not present a significant risk of decline in value. 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 financial year ending 30 September 2024, the Group applies IFRS 5 - Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations. Refer to Note 3.14.

This standard mandates specific accounting and presentation for assets (or groups of assets) held for sale and for operations that are discontinued, divested, or in the process of being transferred.

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

- Management has committed to a sales plan;
- The asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject to any customary conditions precedent for similar disposals;
- Its sale is highly probable within a year.

Non-current assets, or groups of directly related assets and liabilities, are considered held for sale if their carrying amount will mainly be recovered through sale rather than continuous use. Non-current assets (or groups of assets) held for sale are measured and accounted for at the lower of their carrying value

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and their fair value minus disposal costs. These assets cease to be depreciated once 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.

A discontinued, divested, or held for sale business is defined as a component of the Group with cash flows that are distinct from the rest of the Group and that represents a principal and distinct business line or region. Across all reported periods, the results of these activities are shown separately in the income statement in the line "Results from operations held for sale or discontinued", and are detailed in the notes to the cash flows.

2.2.16 Depreciations

2.2.16.1 *Financial assets*

A financial asset is reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is objective evidence of impairment. The Group considers a financial asset impaired if there is objective evidence that one or more events have negatively affected the estimated future cash flows of the asset.

The impairment loss of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is the difference between its carrying amount and the value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial asset. The impairment loss of an available-for-sale financial asset is determined with 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. For available-for-sale assets, any accumulated loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

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 that are debt securities, reversals are 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 properties, inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to assess if there is any indication of impairment. If such an 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 is subject to a current obligation, resulting from a past event, it is probable that this will lead to an outflow of resources to settle the obligation and the amount of this obligation can be reliably estimated.

For each obligation, the provision amount recorded at the financial year's end reflects management's best estimate of the probable resource outflow required to settle it at that date. If it is not possible to reliably estimate the obligation's amount, no provision is recorded, and this is disclosed in the appendix.

If payment is made or if the outflow of resources is no longer probable, the provision is reversed.

Contingent liabilities might pertain to provisions for uncertain tax positions concerning income taxes, 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. Future operating losses are not provided for.

A contingent asset is defined as a potential asset arising from past events, whose existence will only be confirmed by future uncertain events beyond the entity's control.

A contingent asset cannot be recognised in the financial statements unless it is virtually certain that economic benefits will be realised. Unless this criterion is met, the contingent asset should only be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, provided a flow of economic benefits is likely.

This approach is intended to ensure reliable and prudent reporting, preventing overvaluation of assets and future outcomes.

2.2.18 Pensions and other post-employment benefits

2.2.18.1 *Retirement plans and other post-employment benefits*

According to each country's laws and practices, the Group participates in pension schemes, welfare, medical costs, and end-of-career benefits, with entitlements based on factors like seniority, salaries, and contributions to mandatory schemes.

- Defined contribution plan

The Group accounts for contributions payable as expenses as they are incurred.

- Defined benefit plan

In line with the revised IAS 19 "Employee Benefits", annual calculations of corresponding commitments are done by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

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These are projected with end-of-career salaries. Under this method, each service period adds an additional unit of benefit rights, each being valued separately from the final obligation. This final obligation is then updated.
The calculations mainly incorporate turnover rates, mortality rates, discount rates, and retirement ages. 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 recognised as a liability on the balance sheet.

The costs of services delivered, matching the linear distribution of commitments under defined benefit pension plans, plus effects from alterations or reductions in plans, are recognised in operating income.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from assumption changes or discrepancies between expected and actual results are recognised in other comprehensive income.

A financial income or expense is determined based on plan assets' net commitment using the discount rate for commitment measurement, and is recognised under "other financial income and expenses".

The gap between actual returns on plan assets and financial income based on the discount rate is recognised in other comprehensive income.

When plan liabilities are excessively covered by their assets, the Group enforces asset recognition limits per the revised IAS 19 standard.

2.2.18.2 *Other long-term benefits*

Some subsidiaries distribute bonuses for long-service medals, jubilees, or allow the setting up of a time savings 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 immediately recognised as expenses or income in the financial year in which they arise, with no amortisation permitted under IFRS standards.

Retirement expenses and similar commitments are recorded as operating expenses, except for the impact of changes in the discounting of commitments, which are recorded as financial income and expenses, following an option allowed by IAS 19.

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

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, typically in the form of an executed sales contract, that significant risks and rewards associated with ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer, that the collectability of the payment is likely, and that the revenue amount can be measured reliably.

Revenue from services is recognised based on the degree of completion of the service at the reporting date.

2.2.20 Other non-recurring income and expenses

Other non-recurring income and expenses contain significant items that, due to their nature and unusual characteristics, cannot be considered as inherent to the group's core operations.
They include in particular:

- Restructuring costs;
- Impairment charges of goodwill associated with business acquisitions;
- Fees for acquisition/transfer of securities;
- Gains or losses from asset disposals not related to the core business.

2.2.21 Net financial income

Financial income includes returns from investment securities, reversals of impairment on financial assets as well as other financial income.
Financial expenses include impairments on financial assets and other financial charges.
The cost of net financial debt incorporates all interest charges on short-, medium-, and long-term borrowing, as well as on current bank loans.
According to IFRS 16, interest expenses related to lease agreements are included in this cost.

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3. NOTES ON THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

3.1 Intangible assets

3.1.1 Goodwill

En Milliers €	30/09/2023	Acquisitions / Impairment	Cession	Ecart de conversion	Variation de périmètre	Autres mouvements	30/09/2024
Valeurs Brutes							
Goodwill	129 188			1 022	-13	-0	130 197
Pertes de valeur							
Goodwill	-72 855	-2 353		-337			-75 546
Valeurs Nettes							
Goodwill	56 332	-2 353		685	-13	-0	54 651

Impairment tests are carried out each year on September 30. The result of the tests is the identification of an impairment loss as of 30 September 2024 for Docauto amounting to €1.4 million and for Blackstar amounting to €1 million.

Sensitivity test:

The group assessed the sensitivity of the resultant value based on two key parameters of the valuation approach:

- Discount rate for cash flows;
- 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 variation in these parameters—the discount rate, the long-term growth rate—would lead to an impairment of the Cash Generating Unit (CGU).

As of 30 September 2023, the changes in this item were as follows:

In Thousands €	30/09/2022	Acquisitions \/ Impairment	Disposal	Exchange differences	Scope changes	Other movements	30/09/2023
Gross Values							
Goodwill	118 666			-2,887	13,409	-0	129 188
Impairment losses							
Goodwill	-25,107	-49,100		953	399	0	-72,855
Net Values							
Goodwill	93,559	-49,100		-1,935	13,808	-0	56,332

The outcome of the assessments was a loss at 30 September 2023 of €48.4 million for ATU and €0.8 million for Autopass.

3.1.2 Change in other intangible assets

Depreciation and impairment losses							
Patents, licences and trademarks	56 590	6187	-83	-1	1	24	62,718
Research and development costs	12 349	4515	-2030		110	0	14,944
Local Goodwill (Commercial Fund)	5 337	109	-472	0		0	4,973
Others	75 848	1 529	-291	0	22	28	77136
	150,125	12,340	-2,877	-1	133	51	159,771
Net Values							
Patents, licences and trademarks	51 273	-3,934	0	-1	104	855	48,297
R&D	13 308	527			71	-142	13,764
Local Goodwill (Commercial Fund)	9 680	738	-357			164	10,226
Others	10 339	-738	261	1	110	-735	9,237
	84,600	-3,406	-96	0	285	142	81,524

In Thousands €	30/09/2023	Increase / Provisions	Disposals / Reversals	Change Scope	Exchange differences	Other variations	30/09/2024
Gross values							
Patents, licenses and trademarks	107863	2,253	-84	-2	105	879	111,015
Research ordevelopment costs	25 657	5042	-2,030		181	-142	28,708
Local Goodwill (Commercial Fund)	15 018	846	-829	0		164	15,199
Others	86 187	791	-30	1	132	-708	86,373
	234,724	8,933	-2,973	-1	418	193	241,295

The net change in the period is mainly attributed to the capitalisation of IT development costs by Norauto International.

As of 30 September 2023, the variations in this item were as follows:

In Thousands €	30/09/2022	Increases \/ Provisions	Disposals \/ Reversals	Scope change	Exchange rate differences	Other variations	30/09/2023
Gross 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 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 in the period is mainly attributed to the capitalisation of IT development costs by Norauto

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3.2 Tangible assets

In Thousands €	30/09/2023	Increases \/ Provisions	Disposals \/ Reversals	Change Scope	Exchange differences	Other variations	30/09/2024
Gross Values							
Land	75 818	23	-40	0	0	0	75,801
Constructions	350 859	8,987	-1,972	-3	1	1,436	359,307
Technical installations, equipment and tools	428,204	16,221	-16,988	-1	46	1,192	428,675
Rights of use	1,153,126	48,246	0	-100	195	-27,163	1,174,304
Other tangible assets	184 481	10,903	-15,378	-2	31	1,238	181,273
Current assets	3 963	657	-92	-5	0	-3,350	1,173
	2,196,451	85,037	-34,470	-111	273	-26,647	2,220,532
Depreciation and impairment losses							
Land	-194	0	0	0	0	0	-194
Constructions	253 654	12,873	-1,886	-1	12	-38	264,613
Technical installations, equipment and tools	298 099	21,466	-8,347	-1	24	-1	311,241
Rights of use	409,293	103,364	0	-41	109	-29,735	482,991
Other tangible assets	163,477	15,498	-23,416	-2	30	-22	155,566
Current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,124,330	153,201	-33,649	-45	174	-29,796	1,214,216
Net Values							
Land	76 011	23	-40	0	0	0	75,994
Constructions	97 204	-3,886	-86	-2	-11	1,474	94,694
Technical installations, equipment and tools	130,105	-5,245	-8,640	1	21	1,193	117,435
Rights of use	743,833	-55,118	0	-59	86	2,572	691,313
Other tangible assets	21,004	-4,595	8,038	0	2	1,259	25,707
Current assets	3 963	657	-92	-5	0	-3,350	1,173
	1,072,121	-68,164	-821	-66	98	3,148	1,006,316

Other variations mainly include reclassifications related to the application of IFRS 5 (refer to note 3.14).
Other variations related to usage rights primarily stem from contract extensions of property leases at Norauto France.

As of 30 September 2023, the changes in this item were as follows:

In Thousands €	30/09/2022 (*)	Increases \/ Provisions	Disposals \/ Reversals	Change Scope	Exchange differences	Other variations	30/09/2023 (*)
Gross 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	1,217,750	75 613	0	1 367	-424	-141 181	1,153,126
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
	2,247,657	128,369	-25,704	-366	-1,107	-152,398	2,196,450
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	347,313	96 305	0	12	-179	-34,158	409,293
Other tangible assets	154 985	15 208	-6 117	-120	-57	-422	163 476
Current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,037,106	145,898	-16,447	-131	-401	-41,696	1,124,329
Net 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	870,437	-20 692	0	1 355	-245	-107 023	743,833
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
	1,210,550	-17,529	-9,257	-235	-706	-110,702	1,072,121

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Other variations mainly include reclassifications related to the application of IFRS 5 (refer to note 3.14).
Other variations relating to usage rights primarily involve the extension effects of lease contracts in ATU.
The previous year's financial statements have been adjusted to correct the error on usage rights in accordance with IFRS 16.

3.3 Financial assets

3.3.1 Change in non-current financial assets

In Thousands	30/09/202	Increase / Provisions	Disposals / Reversals	Scope change	Exchange rate differences	Equity-accounted associates share of	Other variations (**)	30/09/2024
Gross values								
Investments accounted for using the equity method	7 021	60	0	1	-16	3,262	0	10,329
Other non-current financial assets								
Financial assets	*102470*	*2496*	*-15151*	*0*	*0*		*-812*	*84,963*
Loans and other financial assetsoo	*5613*	*3900*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*1304*	*10817*
Deposits and guarantees paid	*8199*	*649*	*-524*	*17*	*18*		*-50*	*8308*
Derivative financial instruments - Non-current	*1335*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*-1335*	*0*
Other non-current assets	*5563*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*2840*	*8403*
Total gross values of other non-current financial assets	123 18D	7,046	-19 715	17	18		1946	112,490
Impairment losses								
Investments accounted for using the equity method	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Other non-current financial assets								
Financial assets immobilisations	18 515	*40*	-18354	*0*	*0*		*0*	190
Loans and other financial asset	*3 721*	*6021*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*0*	9,742
Deposits and guarantees paid	*236*	*28*	*66*	*0*	*0*		*1*	330
Total impairment losses on other non-current financial assets	22470	6088	-18,298	0	0	0	2	10,261
Net Values								
Investments accounted for using the equity method	7021	60	0	1	-16	3,262	0	10,329
Other non-current financial assets								
Financial asset immobilisationsfjn	*83956*	*2456*	*-827*	*0*	*0*		*-812*	*84,773*
Loans and other financial asset	*1892*	*2 120*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*1304*	*1075*
Deposits and guarantees paid	*7962*	*621*	*-590*	*17*	*18*		*-51*	*7977*
Derivative financial instruments - Non-current	*1335*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*-1335*	*0*
Other non-current financial assets	*5563*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*2840*	*8403*
Total other non-current financial assets	100,708	957	-1417	17	18		1945	102,228

*** Reclassifications and Fair Value of Derivative Financial Instruments Assets.*

Reductions in assets include Via ID divestments.

The results from equity-accounted companies primarily pertain to Exadis for +€3.3 million.

As of 30 September 2023, the changes in this item were as follows:

Investments accounted for using the equity method	0	0	0	0	0	16,380	0	0
Other non-current financial assets								
Financial fixed 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 guarantees 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

In Thousands €		Increase /	Disposals / Reversals	Change	Exchange differences	Result of the companies put in equivalent	Others variations (††)	
Gross 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 fixed 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 guarantees 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								
Net 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 fixed 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 guarantees 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 increases in assets included the investments of Via ID.

The scope exits corresponded to deposits and guarantees paid, notably by Midas Spain for €1 million.

The results of equity-accounted companies primarily reflected Fifteen at -€21.8 million and Exadis at +€3.3 million.
The value of MEE Fifteen securities was influenced by a share of the period's result at -€5.4 million and suffered a depreciation of -€16.4 million following an impairment test. The depreciations of MEE securities were reported in results under the heading "Share of result of equity-accounted companies" (see 1.2).

3.3.2 Change in current financial assets

In Thousands €	30/09/2023	Increase / Provisions	Disposals / Reversals	Scope change	Exchange rate differences	Other variations (††)	30/09/2024
Gross Values							
Current financial assets	10	0	0	0	0	10	0
Derivative financial instruments - Current	*1282*	0	0	0	0	*-1147*	135
Total gross values of current financial assets	1292	0	0	0	0	-1157	135
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 assets at year end	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Values							
Current financial assets	*10*	0	0	0	0	-10	0
Derivative financial instruments - Current	*1282*	0	0	0	0	*-1147*	*135*
Net values of current financial assets nc	1292	0	0	0	0	-1157	135

†† Reclassifications and Fair Value of Derivative Financial Instruments Assets.

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As of 30 September 2023, the changes in this item were as follows:

In Thousands €	30/09/2022	Increases \/ Provisions	Disposals \/ Reversals	Scope change	Exchange rate differences	Other variations (*)	30/09/2023
Gross 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 values 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 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 current financial assets	3,715	0	0	0	0	-2,423	1,292

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

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

In Thousands €	Balance sheet value 30\/09\/2024	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Loans and receivables	Derivative instruments
Non-current assets					
Other non-current financial assets					
financial fixed assets	84 773	61,782		22,990	
Loans and other financial assets	1 075	1075			
Deposits and guarantees paid	7,977			7,977	
Derivative financial instruments - Non-current	0				0
Other non-current assets	8,403			8,403	
Total other non-current assets	**102 228**	**62,857**		**39 370**	**0**
Current assets					
Customers and other receivables	**177,149**			**177,149**	
Current financial assets	0			0	
Derivative financial instruments - Current	135				135
Total current financial assets	**135**			0	**135**
Investment securities	9 848	9,848			
Available funds	133,832	133,832			
Non-Group current accounts Assets	1 170	1 170			
Cash and cash equivalents	**144,850**	**144,850**			

In Thousands €	Balance sheet value 30\/09\/2024	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Liabilities at amortised cost	Derivative instruments
Non-current liabilities					
Loans and Financial Debts - Non-current	**1 003 662**			**1 003 662**	
Other non-current liabilities					
current	2,692				2,692
Other financial liabilities - Non-current	4,744			4,744	
Total other non-current liabilities	**7,436**			**4,744**	**2,692**
Current liabilities					
Loans and financial debts - Current	**117,979**			**117,979**	
Derivative financial liabilities - Current	814				814
Suppliers	356 036			356,036	
Other debts	200,678			200,678	
Total Suppliers and other debts	**557,528**			**556,714**	**814**

As of 30 September 2023, the changes in this item were as follows:

In Thousands €	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 assets					
Other non-current financial assets					
Financial fixed assets	83 956	61 473		22 483	
Loans and other financial assets	1 892	1 892			
Deposits and guarantees 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**			

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In Thousands €	Balance sheet value 30\/09\/2023	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income elements	Liabilities at amortised cost	Instruments derivatives
Non-current liabilities					
Loans and Financial Debts - Non-current	**1,014,304**			**1,014,304**	
Other non-current liabilities					
Liabilities in derivative financial instruments - Non-	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 financial debts - Current	**160,862**			**160,862**	
Derivative financial liabilities - Current	139				139
Suppliers	427 602			427 602	
Other debts	176 600			176 600	
Total Suppliers and other debts	**604,341**			**604,202**	**139**

3.4 Deferred taxes

Deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet varied as follows :

In Thousands €	30\/0[illegible]\/2023	Result	Overall Result ([illegible]d)	Change Scope	Exchange rate differences	Others movements	30\/[illegible]9\/2024
Net deferred taxes							
Deferred tax assets	61,342	3,02	2,309	72	1	-3,361	63,391
Deferred tax liabilities	15,291	-731	-6	1	99	200	14,855

Deferred tax assets primarily relate to IFRS 16 "Leases".

3.5 Stocks

In Thousands €	Gross Amounts		Provisions		Net	
	30\/09\/2023	30\/09\/2024	30\/09\/2023	30\/09\/2024	30/09/2023	30/09/2024
Inventories of goods						
Inventory of goods	471 456	415 201	-30 028	-26 708	441 428	388,493

3.6 Customers and other receivables

In Thousands €	Gross Amounts		Provisions		Net amounts	
	30/09/2023	30/09/2024	30/09/2023	30/09/2024	30/09/2023	30/09/2024
Customers and other receivables						
Trade accounts receivable	139 836	126,246	-14 056	-16,635	125 780	109 611
Other receivables	42 461	49,716	-614	374	41 847	50,090
Adjustment accounts Assets	14 473	17,448	0	0	14 473	17,448
	196,770	**193,410**	**-14 670**	**-16 261**	**182,100**	**177,149**

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3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

In Thousands €	30/09/2023	30/09/2024
Cash and cash equivalents		
Transferable securities	7 650	9,848
Available funds	104 949	133,832
Non-Group current accounts Assets	2 508	1 170
	115,108	**144,850**
Cash flow from operations held for sale or discontinued operations		
Net cash		
Cash and cash equivalents	12	12
Non-Group checking accounts Liabilities	**4 561**	1 055
	110,534	**143,784**

3.8 Equity

3.8.1 Share capital (fully paid up)

	Number of shares constituting the share capital	Nominal value	Share capital in €
30/09/2024	29 101 620	2 €	58 203 240
30/09/2023	29 101 620	2 €	58 203 240

3.8.2 Treasury shares

Mobivia has established several free share plans. The Board of Directors has set out the terms of the plans, detailing all conditions of these allocations.

As of 30 September 2024, MOBIVIA held 428,451 treasury shares, of which 213,709 shares were allocated to free share plans. The fully consolidated companies held 505,181 shares.

3.8.3 Stock-options

No new plans have been granted since 2014.

3.9 Provisions

In thousands	30/09/2023	PROVISION	REVERSAL (††)	Other variations (§§)	30/09/2024
Non-current provisions					
Provisions for pensions and work medal (1)	34 648	4,284	-1 364	8198	45,766
Provisions for environmental risks	1 247	0			1 247
Provisions for risks and litigations	22 272	17,414	-9,348	-109	30,229
Provisions for guarantees	1 543	--	396		1147
Provision for taxes	1 024	646			1 670
	60,735	22,344	-11103	8 089	30 060
Current provisions					
Provisions for pensions and work medal (1)	841			77	918
Provisions for risks and litigations	7 681			-246	7,435
	8 522			-169	8,353

(*) Including €4.9 million of reversals used.
(§§) Includes reclassifications of provisions between current and non-current as well as changes without an impact on the income statement, notably IFC/CFC by equity.

In thousands of €	30/09/2022	PROVISION	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 €5.5 million of reversals used.
§§ Includes reclassifications of provisions between current and non-current as well as changes without an impact on the profit and loss account.

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(1) *Provisions for pensions and work medals:*

In thousands of €	30/09/2023	PROVISION	REVERSAL (*)	Other variations	30/09/2024
Provisions for retirement and long service awards					
French entities	30 052	4103	-870	9118	42 403
Other countries	5 410	181	-488	-843	4 260
Long-service award	26		-6		20
	35 489	4,284	-1 364	8,275	46,684

As of 30 September 2024, the provision for retirement amounted to €46.7 million, primarily reflecting commitments in:

- Entities outside France accounted for €4.3 million, predominantly from the ATU level amounting to €4.1 million;
- In French entities totalling €42.4 million.

The following assumptions have been made:

Assumptions	30/09/2024
Discount rate	3,30%
Salary increase rate	Determined on the basis of the company's historical salary data.
Inflation rate	2,00%
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 INSEE 2018-2020
Mortality table	

3.10 Loans and financial debts

3.10.1 Debt variation table

In Thousands €	30/09/2023 (*)	New Borrowings	Repayments	Scope change	Exchange rate differences	Other Changes	30/09/2024
Non-current Financial Debts							
Borrowings - Non-current	166 769	205,001	0	3	0	-168,094	203,679
Other borrowings - Non-current	3 867	16,864	0	0	0	-14,088	6,642
Liabilities under repurchase agreements - Non-current	35 239	0	0	0	157	-7,764	27,632
Lease Contracts – Non-Current	812,497	48,244	-91,203	-4,030	47	154	765,709
	1,018,372	270,109	-91,203	-4,027	204	-189,793	1,003,662
Current Financial Debts							
Borrowings - Current	63 333	0	-209,181	0	0	167,319	21,470
Other borrowings - Current	0	0	-14,683	0	0	14,683	0
Liabilities under repurchase agreements - Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leases - Current	92,956	44,726	-44,537	3 967	38	-1,707	95,442
Current accounts in credit	650	0	0	0	13	391	1,055
Bank overdrafts	3 923	0	0	0	0	-3,912	12
	160,862	44,726	-268,401	3 967	51	176,773	117,979

The Group refinanced during the year ending 30 September 2024 for €205 million and repaid €208 million from the previous financing.

As of 30 September 2024, the covenant based on the net debt/EBITDA ratio has been met. The recorded debt does not account for the lease contract restatement under IFRS 16.

The financial debt adheres to IAS 23 "amortised cost" for the refinancing costs amounting to €3.8 million. The amortisation schedule matches the loan term with a linear amortisation over 5 years.

Costs from the former financing yet to be amortised as per IAS 23 were absorbed in the Group's financial results to the extent of €2.9 million.

As of 30 September 2023, the changes in this item were as follows:

In Thousands €	30/09/2022 (*)	New Borrowings	Repayments	Scope change	Exchange rate differences	Other Changes	30/09/2023 (*)
Non-current Financial Debts							
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	895,683	75 613	-81 305	1 316	-164	-78 648	812,496
	1,135,627	79,009	-81 305	1,304	-358	-115,905	1,018,371
Current Financial Debts							
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

The 2023 financial statements are presented as restated for the IFRS 16 error correction.

As a reminder, following the global health crisis, the Group secured a state-guaranteed loan of €280 million in May 2020.

In 2019, the Group carried out refinancing through a €210 million club deal and a €20 million Euro PP to replace a syndicated loan.

This loan was subject to a covenant based on the net debt/EBITDA ratio.
As of 30 September 2023, the covenant based on the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio was observed. The recorded debt does not account for the lease contract restatement under IFRS 16.

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3.10.2 Debt schedule

In Thousands €	30/09/2024 Nominal	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Gross Debt				
Loans from credit institutions	223,403	19,724	203,679	0
Other loans	8,388	1746	6,642	0
Liabilities under repurchase agreements	27,632	0	27,632	0
Lease contracts	861 151	95,442	295,265	470,444
Current accounts in credit	1055	1 055	0	0
Bank overdrafts	12	12	0	0
	1 121 641	117,979	533 218	470,444
Derivatives				
Derivative financial assets	135	135	0	0
Passive derivative financial instruments	3,506	814	2 692	0
	-3,371	-679	-2,692	0
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investment securities	9,848	9,848	0	0
Available funds	133,832	133,832	0	0
Current accounts in debit	1 170	1 170	0	0
	144,850	144,850	0	0
Net Debt				
	980,162	-26,192	535,910	470,444

As of 30 September 2023, the changes in this item were as follows:

In Thousands €	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	905,452	92 956	312 699	495 730
Current accounts in credit	650	650	0	0
Bank overdrafts	3 923	3 923	0	0
	1,179,237	**160,862**	**518,494**	**495,814**
Derivatives				
Derivative financial assets	2 617	1 282	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				
	1,061,651	**44,611**	**517,159**	**495,814**

3.11 Suppliers and other debts

All current trade payables are due within one year.

En Milliers €	Montants	
	30/09/2023	30/09/2024
Current debts		
Suppliers	427 602	356 036
Other debts	165,222	191,280
Accruals and deferred income	11 511	10 205
	604,335	557,521

This reduction in supplier debts is mainly due to the efforts made to decrease stock levels. These efforts have led to reduced purchasing volumes and consequently helped to reduce our outstanding supplier accounts.

3.12 Derivative assets and liabilities

In Thousands of €	Fair value			
As of 30/09/2024	ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Current share	Non-current part	Current share	Non-current part
Foreign exchange derivatives				
Cash flow coverage	135	0	814	0

Changes via income statement Changes via comprehensive income (OCI)	Fair value through profit or loss Effective portion of the cash flow hedge reserve (excluding the effect of deferred tax)	
Interest rate derivatives		
Rate hedging	0	0	0	2 692

Changes via income statement Changes via comprehensive income (OCI)	Fair value through profit or loss Effective part of the cash flow hedge reserve (excluding	the effect of deferred tax)

In Thousands €	Fair value			
As of 30/09/2023	ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Current share	Non-current part	Current share	Non-current part
Foreign exchange derivatives				
Cash flow hedges	1 252	0	139	0

Changes via income statement Changes via comprehensive income (OCI)	Fair value through profit or loss Effective portion of the cash flow hedge reserve (excluding tax	the effect of deferred tax)
Interest rate derivatives		
Rate hedging	0	1 335	0	0

Changes via income statement Changes via comprehensive income (OCI)	Fair value through profit or loss Effective part of the cash flow hedge reserve (without the effect of deferred tax)

3.13 Contingent liabilities

To the Group's knowledge, there are no exceptional events or disputes at the close of the financial year that could significantly impact the operations, results, and assets of the Group and its subsidiaries for which provisions have not been made.

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3.14 Businesses held for sale or discontinued operations

The Carter Cash operation in Morocco was ceased in 2024.
Soft mobility activities were terminated in 2024.

As a result of these decisions, the net result for the financial year ending 30/09/2024 is displayed on a separate line titled "Result of activities held for sale or discontinued". The income statement for the previous year has also been restated to display the net result of 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 2024, the headings "Assets/Liabilities held for sale or discontinued" comprise the elements of Norauto Romania, which is currently under liquidation.

3.14.1 Details of assets and liabilities to be discontinued

In Thousands €	30/09/202
Non-current assets	-
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	25
ASSETS INTENDED FOR DISPOSAL OR DISCONTINUANCE	35

In Thousands €	30/09/2024
Non-current liabilities	3 711
Current liabilities	3,522
LIABILITIES INTENDED FOR DISPOSAL OR	189

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

In Thousands â¬	30/09/2023	30/09/202
Turnover	39,036	16,381
Current operating income	-10 215	-8,565
Non-recurring income and charges	-17 072	0
Operating income	-27,287	-8,565
Net financial income	-2,382	-1 124
Corporate income tax	176	-100
Net result from operations held for sale or discontinued	-29 4	-9 79

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

In Thousands	30/09/2024
A Net cash flow generated by operations	-5,864
B Cash flow from investing operations	-4,208
C Cash flows from financing operations	-100
D Impact of changes in exchange rates and other flows	1 546
Flow of activities held for sale or discontinuance (A+B+C+D)	-8,627

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4.6 Other non-recurring income and expenses

In Thousands €	30/09/2023*	30/09/2024
Non-recurring income and expenses		
Reorganization costs	-10 598	-1,364
Asset Impairment	-49 220	-2,353
Securities acquisition costs	-682	0
Disposals of non-operating assets	9 197	1,561
Other non-recurring income and expenses	-5 593	-6,600
	-56,896	**-8,756**

Non-recurring income and expenses have decreased compared to the previous financial year. Docauto's goodwill has been fully written down, amounting to €1.3 million, while Black Star's goodwill was depreciated by €989,000 (see note 3.1.1). The profit from selling the remaining 10% of Norauto Argentina shares amounted to €1.5 million. The expenses incurred for rebuilding ATU's IT infrastructure following the cyber-attack totalled €5.9 million.

4.7 Cost of net financial debt

In Thousands €	30/09/2023*	30/09/2024
Cost of net financial debt		
Cash equivalents and liquid assets	1 189	1 885
Interest and similar charges	-52 D24	-59,271
	-50 835	-57 386

4.8 Other financial income and expenses

In Thousands €	30/09/2023*	30/09/2024
Other financial products		
Financial income from equity holdings	85	96
Other financial products	7,496	10,499
Reversals of financial provisions	-1	261
Fair value of derivative financial instruments	181	28
	7,761	10,884
Other financial charges		
Depreciation, amortisation and financial provisions	-1 771	-2,400
Other financial charges	-8,267	-7,559
Fair value of derivative financial instruments	105	-163
Ineffective portion of CFH financial instruments	0	0
	-9,933	-10,122
	-2,172	762

4.9 Income tax expenses

The income tax is detailed as follows:

In Thousands €	30/09/2023*	30/09/2024
Taxes		
Taxes payable	-19,018	-26,561
Deferred taxes	2 433	3,760
	-16 585	-22,800

4.10 Proof of tax

The disparity between the theoretical tax expense (French tax rate: 25.83%) and the actual tax expense is detailed as follows:

In Thousands €	30/09/2023	30/09/2024
Net profit attributable to the Group	-140,894	-30,915
Minority interests	-814	157
Net income from non-controlling interests	-19,243	3,262
Impairment Goodwill	-49 220	-2,353
Tax charge	-16,615	-22,800
Profit Before Tax	-56,630	52,964
Theoretical Rate	25,83%	25,83%
Theoretical Tax Expense	14,625	-13,678
Permanent differences	5 625	-3,430
Rate differential	1 587	3,631
Tax consolidation and non-capitalised losses	-37 714	-8,811
Tax credit and others	-737	-513
Mobivia Group Tax Expense	-16,615	-22,800
Effective tax rate	-29,34%	43,05%

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4.11 Tax integration

There are four tax consolidation areas within the Mobivia Group:

Tax consolidation in France	Comments
Mobivia SA is the head of the tax consolidation; 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	
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	
Blackstar SA	
Jomavia SAS	
Norauto Wash France SAS	

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

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

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

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5. FINANCIAL RISKS

The Group's risk management policy aims to identify and analyse risks encountered in its activities, set boundaries for these risks, establish controls, manage these risks, and ensure compliance with the set boundaries.
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 the group's internal audit team 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 Treasury and Financing department's mission is to ensure sufficient liquidity at all times and to finance the Group using the most cost-effective, secure and suitable resources for 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 primarily undertakes loans and borrowings in foreign currency and manages transactional risks related to USD purchases.

5.2.1 Hedging of foreign currency loans/borrowings

To meet the cash flow needs of subsidiaries operating outside the Euro zone, the Group transfers funds in foreign currencies, with predefined amounts and durations.
Upon issuance of the flow, these loans are covered through foreign exchange swaps.

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 commercial margins over a specific period by mitigating the impact of adverse exchange rate changes whilst partially benefiting from favourable ones. It operates within a strict management framework, ensuring that results align with the established objectives.
Only standard and liquid instruments are allowed.

5.3 Rate risk

The Group is mainly exposed to interest rate fluctuation risks due to its financial debt, which includes a variable rate loan. These fluctuations can affect financing costs and, consequently, the group's financial outcomes.

This instrument is classified as a cash flow hedge in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

The 205 million euro variable rate loan is linked to the 3-month Euribor with a margin of 2%. Interest payments are adjusted quarterly.

The group's interest rate risk management policy aims to minimise the impact of interest rate changes on its financial results while optimising financing costs. To achieve this, the Group employs an interest rate swap on the whole of tranche A to convert its variable rate exposure into a fixed rate of 2.77%. A 1% rise in interest rates would negatively impact the net profit by EUR 2 million.

The group regularly reviews its exposure to interest rate risk and adjusts its hedging strategy according to market trends.

5.4 Investment counterparty risk

In 2024, the Group mainly invested its cash in an interest-bearing bank account. The counterparty risk, i.e., the risk that the fund manager might become insolvent, is thus limited.

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6. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

6.1 Commitments given / received

		30/09/2023	30/09/2024
Commitments given			
Deposits and guarantees given	KEUR	26,669	24,568
Buyback commitment	KEUR	-	-
Commitments received			
Undrawn confirmed medium-term loans	KEUR	200 000	175,000

6.2 Rental commitments

In thousands of euros	2024	TOTAL	< 1 year	to 5 years	> 5 years
Schedule of rental commitments					
Rental commitments		878	793	85	0

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

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

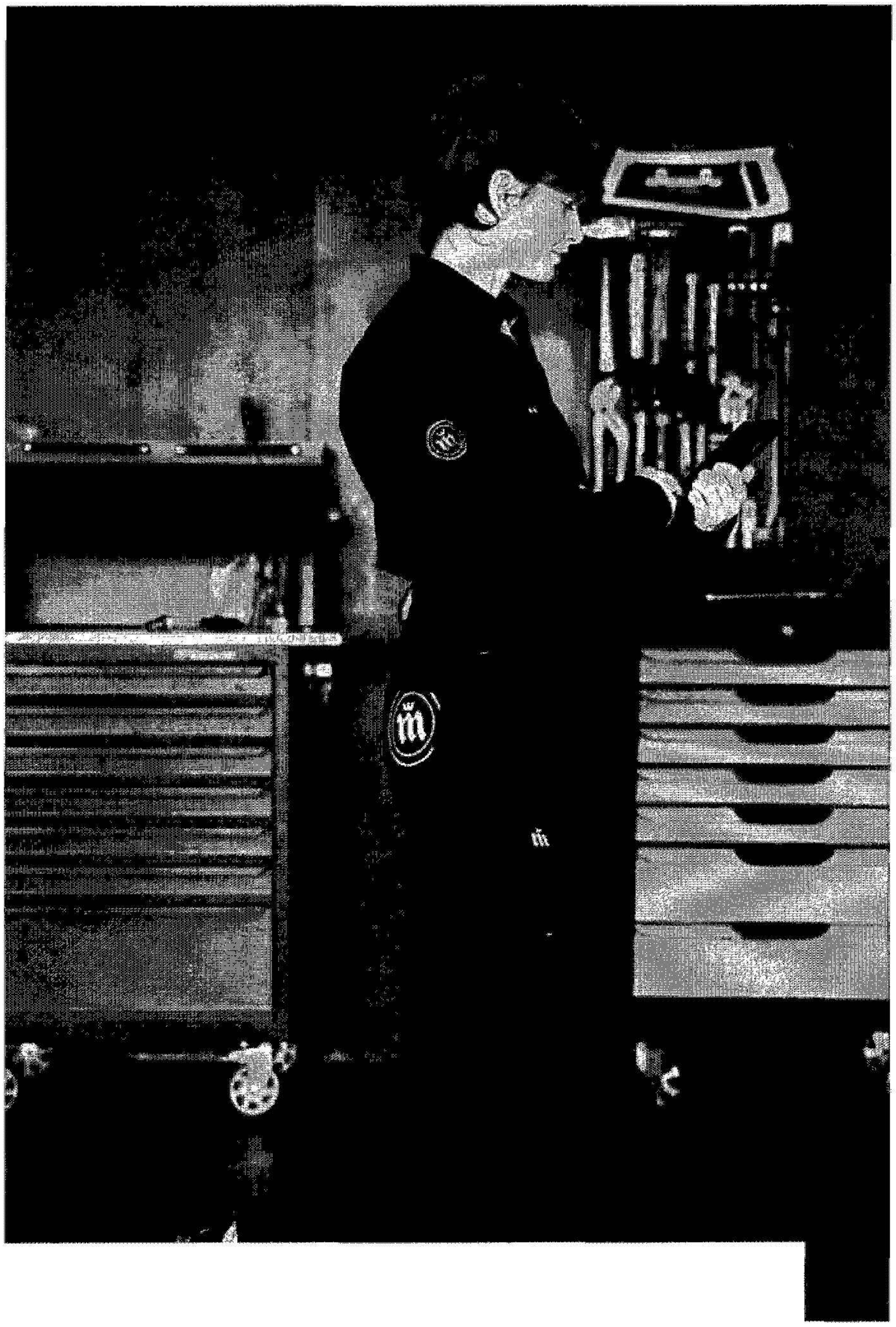
6. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On 30 October 2024, Mobivia SA and P2R committed, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, to sell their stakes in Fifteen and Smoovengo. These transactions are part of the Group's targeted strategy to divest from soft mobility activities.

On 4 December 2024, a new shareholders' agreement was signed between Mobivia and the minority shareholders of the company Docauto. This agreement allows the Group to increase its stake from 87.5% to 92.1% following the company's recapitalisation.

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^Mobivia



Head office
2A boulevard Van Gogh 59650
Villeneuve d'Ascq www.mobivia.com

^Mobivia

(*) The 2023 financial year has been adjusted to reflect the impacts of IFRS 5, which concerns assets held for sale and discontinued operations, including the adjustment of the company Carter Cash Maroc.