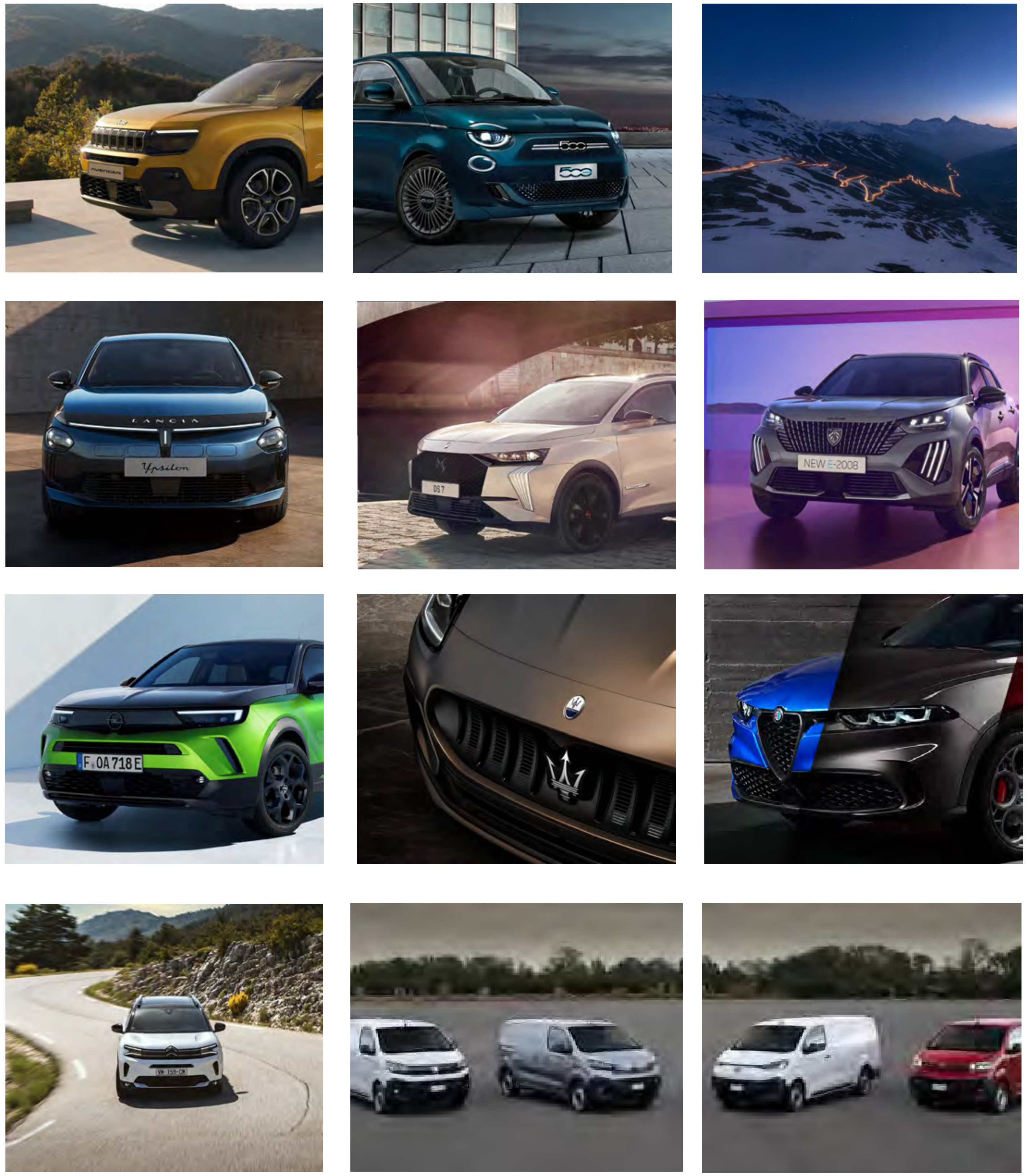
2023

ANNUAL RESULTS

STELLANTIS

FINANCIAL SERVICES



STELLANTIS
FINANCIAL SERVICES

In 2023, there was considerable economic and geopolitical instability. The war in Ukraine, inflation, and the very rapid rise in interest rates impacted our business. Against this unstable backdrop, the automotive industry is undergoing one of the biggest transformations in its history, with electrification advancing relentlessly and the European distribution system evolving towards an Agent model. It is critical for the Bank to support Stellantis in this transformation.

This year, Stellantis achieved its goal of simplifying and reinforcing its financial services structure in Europe, taking another step forward with its long-standing banking partners. The Bank successfully completed this major project and created Stellantis Financial Services Europe (SFSE): the outcome of the merger of the banking entities of the various Stellantis automotive brands. Through this new organization, Stellantis now offers two simplified structures covering all its brands: Stellantis Financial Services Europe, a major European player in automotive financing and mobility solutions, and Leasys, specializing in long-term leasing for companies.

I am therefore pleased to confirm that, since April, we have been in charge of financing, insurance and Mobility solutions for all Stellantis brands. With this new, more innovative, multi-brand and multicultural structure, SFSE meets all the financing and service needs of all our customers, and is able to provide them clean, affordable and safe mobility, in Europe and South America: France, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, Spain, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Portugal, Poland and, in South America, Brazil and Argentina.

In Brazil, we took back full control of our Stellantis Financiamentos e Investimento SA entity, formerly known as Banco PSA Finance Brasil S.A (Stellantis Financiamentos) and Stellantis Corretora de Seguros e Serviços Ltda, on August 31, and on November 1 this entity began to carry out retail financing for JEEP customers, in addition to those of Peugeot and Citroën. Equally, for FIAT customers, a white brand two-year contract was signed with Santander Brazil.

In addition, in 2023, we continued to provide support for Stellantis in the roll-out of its "Dare Forward 2030" strategic plan. SFSE continued to pursue its roadmap, which is based on three fundamental pillars: the Energy Transition, Mobility and Digital Transformation at the Service of Customer Experience.

The Energy Transition and Mobility: from concept to practice!

As part of this process, SFSE is positioning itself as a true ally of all the brands in their electrification and CO_2 emissions reduction strategy. Our electrified vehicle (LEV - Low Emission Vehicle) penetration is now 24,1%, of which 52,6% in B2C. In 2023, the weight of LEV vehicles in overall brand registrations increased considerably, from 13,8% to 19,3%.

In order to strengthen our presence among the brands and accentuate our role in the rise of electrification, we extended not only our financing range, but also our flexible solutions. With a unique organization for all the brands in each country, we are able to offer all our B2C and B2B customers solutions adapted to the use of their new or used vehicle, covering all types of energy. All these factors enable us to support brands as they strive to provide clean, sustainable and affordable mobility solutions.

In addition, through our "Customer Centric" approach, we offer affordable products that address the inflationary context and the energy transition. For example, we offer customers customized pay-per-use rents and new offers adapted to a desired budget (multi-level, +/-€100 monthly rents without a contribution, etc.).

Digital Transformation at the Service of Customer Experience

To best meet the needs of its customers, Stellantis is leading the development of online sales and the evolution of its distribution method in Europe, moving from a Dealer Network to an Agent model. In these various processes, the bank is a facilitator and a key component of the system designed to support the brands and networks, and improve the customer experience by simplifying the customer and sales pathways via a single information system in each country. In this new environment, customer satisfaction remains a priority for SFSE, not only working on satisfaction surveys but also on the online recommendations of our customers.

At the service of the customer at all times, we announced a strategic partnership with Stripe, the world leader with its online payment platform. This strategic partnership enables our "ePayment" business to expand its geographical scope and become a lever for Stellantis to accelerate progress towards its 2030 target for global online sale. Stripe's expertise enables SFSE to take an important step in its digital transformation.

Strong performance in a difficult economic and industrial context

Despite market trends and headwinds, SFSE once again performed well both in terms of financing and insurance. Performance among B2C customers reached 40,1%, while results among B2B customers (excluding LTL) improved to 9%. As a result of the rapid ramp-up of our business with the former FCA brands, we ended the year with all brands posting a robust performance in both B2C and B2B, excluding LTL. At the same time, we continued to improve our quality of service to achieve a Net Promoter Score (NPS) of 52.

In 2023, despite the economic context and its significant reorganization, SFSE maintained a remarkable level of profitability with pre-tax income of € 1,158 million.

SFSE was able to adapt to its environment by calling its own organization into question. Within this new framework, the bank's adventure continues, enabling us to be even more efficient in meeting Stellantis's goals and our customers' demands. We are thus in line with the roadmap of the Stellantis "Dare Forward 2030" strategic plan.

REMY **BAYLE**
CEO of Stellantis Financial Services Europe & South America

> *"Stellantis Financial Services Europe develops financing solutions and insurance tailored to your needs in order to make your mobility projects a reality."*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Philippe De Rovira
- Chairman
- Member of the Audit & Risk Committee
- Member of the Appointments Committee
- Member of the Remuneration Committee

Rémy Bayle
- Director
- Chief Executive Officer

Brigitte Courtehoux
- Director

Catherine Pariset
- Director
- Chairwoman of the Appointments Committee
- Chairwoman of the Remuneration Committee
- Member of the Audit & Risk Committee

Laurent Garin
- Director
- Chairman of the Audit & Risk Committee
- Member of the Appointments Committee
- Member of the Remuneration Committee

AUTOMOBILES PEUGEOT
- Director

Linda Jackson
- Permanent Representative of AUTOMOBILES PEUGEOT

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rémy Bayle
- Director
- Chief Executive Officer

Hélène Bouteleau
- Deputy CEO

STATUTORY AUDITORS

ERNST & YOUNG AUDIT
MAZARS
- Principal Statutory Auditors

AUDITEX AS SUCCESSOR TO PICARLE & ASSOCIES.
CBA
- Substitute Statutory Auditors

3. **MAIN EVENTS:**

STELLANTIS FINANCIAL SERVICES

MOBILITY AND ENERGY TRANSITION ACCESSIBLE TO ALL

SUPPORTING THE "DARE FORWARD 2030" PLAN

Stellantis Financial Services: A single entity per country with mobilized teams dedicated to serving the Stellantis brands.

SFS: CUSTOMER CENTRIC

A customer-centric approach providing comprehensive offers in B2C (all products) and B2B (excluding LTLs), in passenger vehicles and utility vehicles in an energy transition context.

INSURANCE

Services and insurance, catalysts for mobility and flexibility, available to all Stellantis customers.

The customer... **at the heart of our business**

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AT THE SERVICE OF CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

E-PAYMENT

New partnership with STRIPE enabling global geographic expansion to support future e-Commerce projects for the Stellantis brands.

DIGITAL & DATA

Simplification of online sales processes by providing customers access to their banking data (PSD2) and thus accelerating the decision-making process.

QUALITY & CUSTOMER RELATIONS

E-Reputation is becoming a key indicator of the quality of the services provided to our customers: our overall score rose from 2.7 in January to 3,9 in December 2023. The Net Promoter Score (NPS) continues to improve continuously, + 4 points vs 2022.

4. KEY DATES

1919 – 1929

Financing activities of Citroën and Vauxhall, launched in 1919, and those of Peugeot and OPEL, launched in 1929.

2015 - 2017

Banque PSA Finance opts for a cooperative model with the implementation of 50/50 joint ventures with Santander Consumer Finance (SCF) for the financing of the Peugeot, Citroën and DS Automobiles (PCD) brands and BNPP PF for the financing of the Opel Vauxhall (OV) brands.

2021

Creation of Stellantis N.V., resulting from the merger of Peugeot SA (Groupe PSA) and Fiat Chrysler Automobiles NV (FCA).

April 2023

Banque PSA Finance becomes Stellantis Financial Services Europe and operates with a single financing entity in each country, covering all Stellantis brands in Europe and Latin America, as a result of the pooling of the PCD Finance, OV Finance and FCA Banque teams.

5. KEY FIGURES

SFS South America SFS Europe SFS China / Turkey

14 COUNTRIES

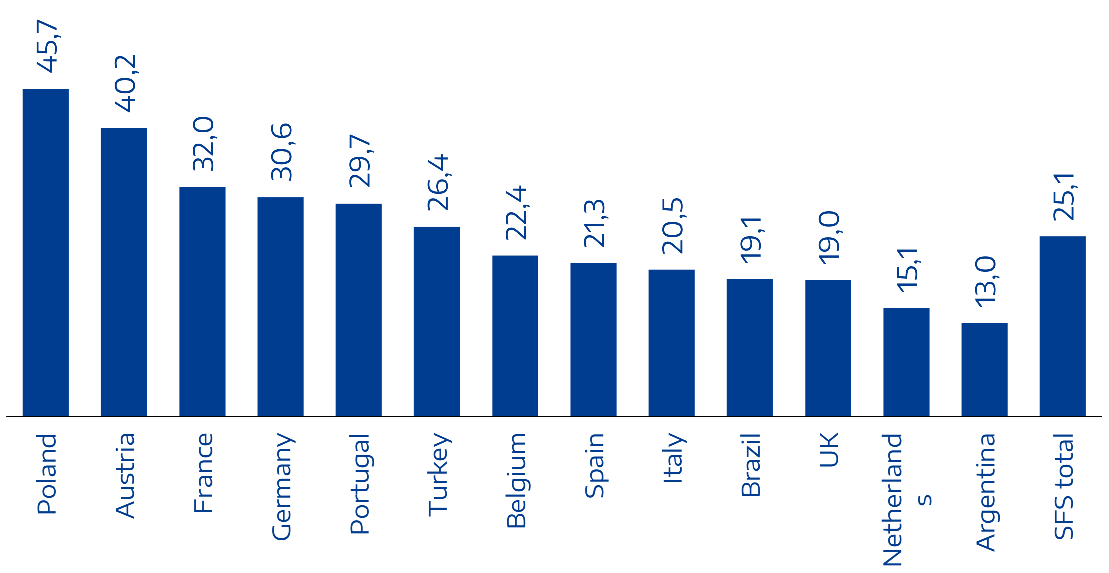
974,324
VEHICLES FINANCED

Including **145,046**
ELECTRIFIED VEHICLES

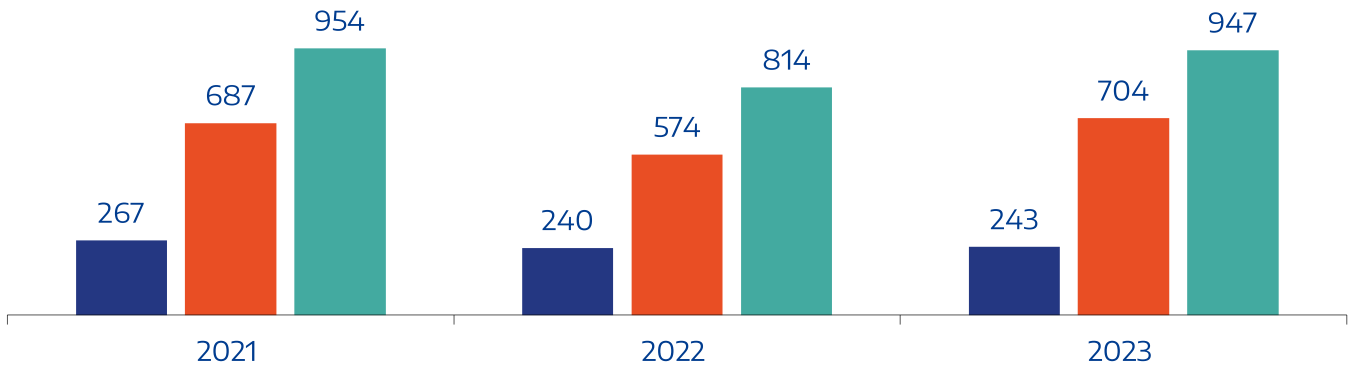
3,600
EMPLOYEES WORLDWIDE

1,518,953
INSURANCE AND SERVICES CONTRACTS SOLD

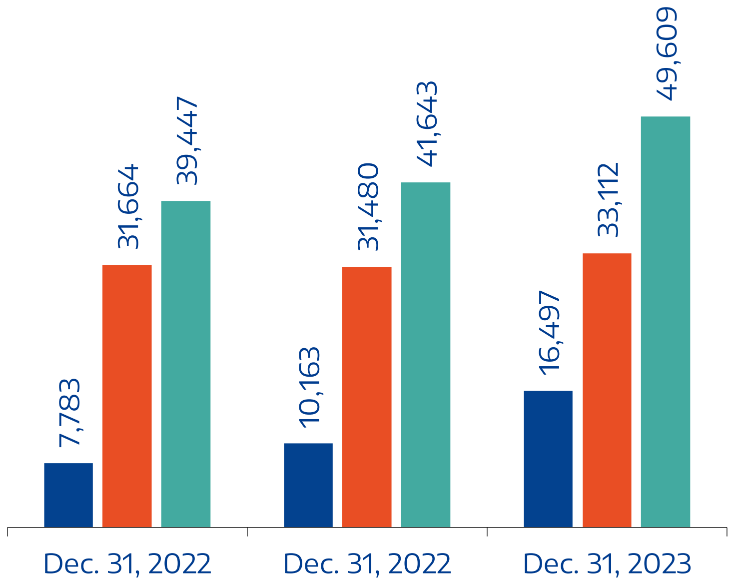
Penetration rate by country (as a %) at 12.31.2023 (SFSE NV financing / registrations NV of the operated brands)



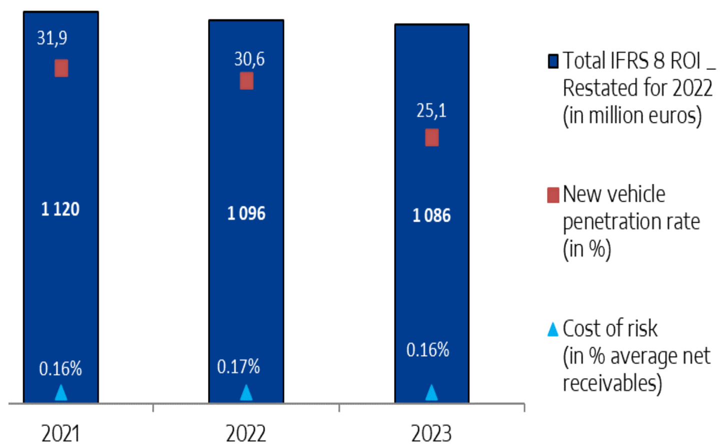
Number of Vehicles Financed (in thousand vehicles)



Change in loans outstanding at the end of the period by customer segment, in IFRS 8 format (in million euros)



Operating profit (loss), New Vehicle Penetration Rate, Cost of Risk, in IFRS 8 format



The Stellantis Financial Services Europe (SFSE) strategy is to support the Stellantis brands and offer its customers and dealer networks a complete range of financing products and services for both new and used vehicles. This support also covers the transformation of the distribution model and, of course, the implementation and roll-out of Stellantis's "**DARE FORWARD 2030**" strategic growth plan, which includes the development of new affordable and flexible mobility solutions. This strategy is based on three areas:

1. A robust and appropriate partnership-based model

In 2015, the Bank set up a business model based on cooperation so as to provide financing at the lowest cost. An initial joint-venture started in 2015 with the Santander Group, in 11 European countries and Brazil in support of the sales activities of the Peugeot, Citroën and DS Automobiles Brands. A second agreement, with the BNP Paribas Group this time, was signed in 2017 for the acquisition of Opel Vauxhall's financial activities, to form Opel Vauxhall Finance (OVF).

In 2023, in Europe, the financing business was grouped and simplified under a single SFSE entity which covers all Stellantis brands and all financing solutions, except B2B LTL. This simplification was carried out with the historical partners, and made it possible to offer only one partner per country and to strengthen business potential. SFSE now operates with BNP Paribas Personal Finance in the UK, Germany and Austria, and with Santander Consumer Finance in France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland and Portugal, through a white brand scheme.

2. A major mobility player and payment facilitator

SFSE is helping Stellantis become a major global player in new consumer mobility, integrating service, insurance and mobility solutions for all B2C and B2B customers, with the exception of B2B LTL.

SFSE offers e-payment solutions based on an operational partnership with leading players in order to quickly and easily pay for the services and products marketed online by the Stellantis brands. In 2023, SFSE expanded its scope beyond Europe through the launch of a new strategic partnership with Stripe, which has a global payment platform. This has made it possible to support the eCommerce projects of Stellantis and its brands in 46 countries to date.

3. Digital Transformation at the Service of Customer Experience

SFSE is part of the digital strategy of the Stellantis growth plan, the goal of which is to place customers at the heart of its activities. SFSE is rethinking the online customer experience to allow customers to carry out their own financing and insurance simulations, and to be able to validate their financing very rapidily if the customer agrees to give us access to more of their banking information. Thus, SFSE helps the brands to develop their online sales by integrating financing, service and insurance solutions into the countries' digital pathways.

Customers can also carry out the usual procedures for their contract in their personal spaces. Lastly, the e-signature of financing contracts is a reality for a majority of customers.

In line with innovative market initiatives, and always focused on customer satisfaction, SFSE also conducts work on “generative AI”, in line with our commitment to innovate and improve our services in order to best meet the needs of our customers, while ensuring the ethical and responsible use of these advanced technologies.

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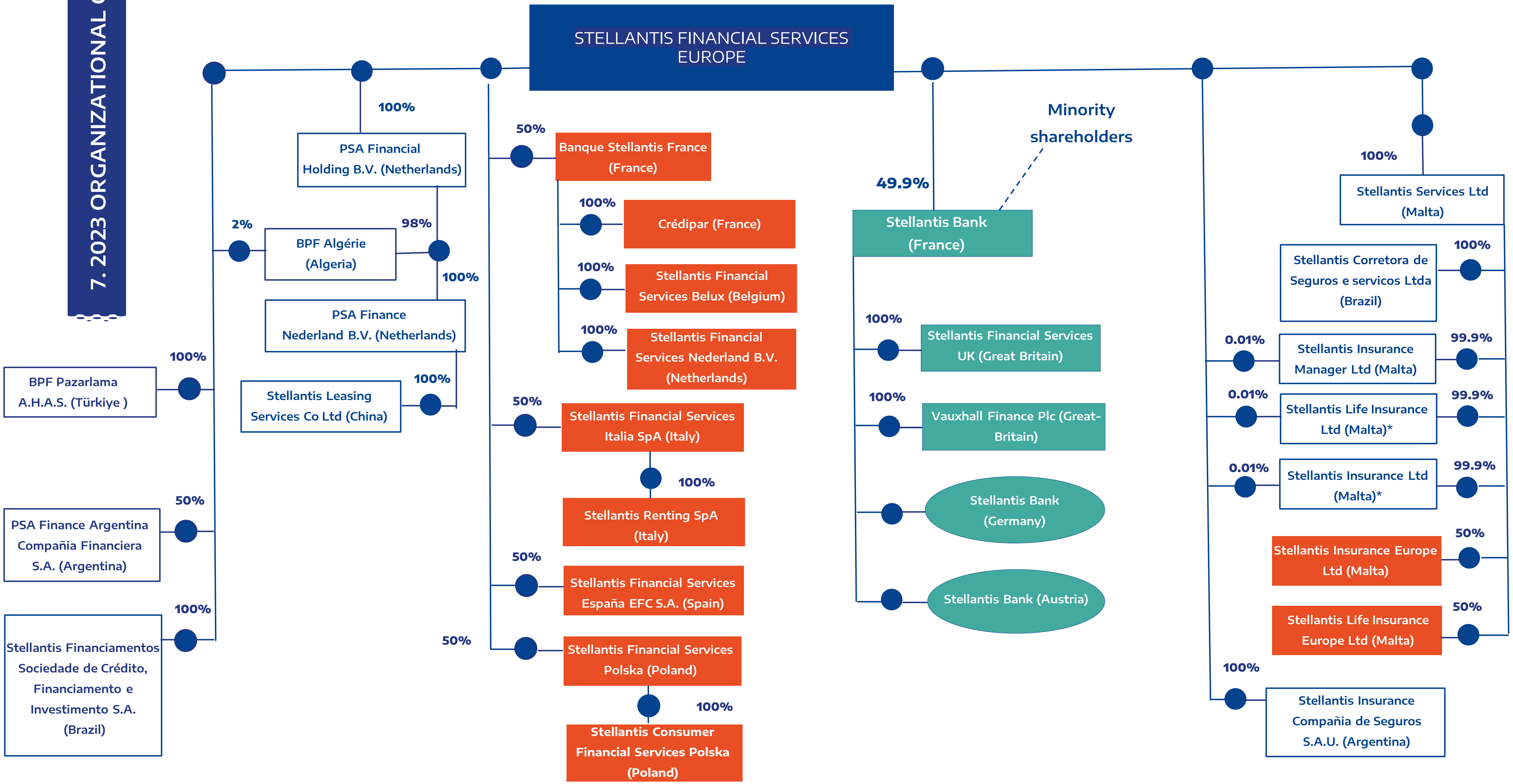
7. 2023 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



The organizational charts above only show the SFS entities with significant operations.

SFS Europe / BNPP-PF JV

SFS Europe / SCF JV

Subsidiary and other JV

Cooperative branch with BNPP-PF

* Portfolio of Maltese entities, 50%/100% JVs

8. BUSINESS ANALYSIS OF STELLANTIS FINANCIAL SERVICES EUROPE

8.1 MAIN EVENTS AT STELLANTIS

Stellantis Delivers Record Net Revenues, Net Profit, Industrial Free Cash Flows for Full Year 2023.

The **Net revenues** of €189.5 billion, up 6% compared to 2022, with consolidated shipment volumes increasing 7% and the **Net profit** grew 11% to €18.6 billion. Adjusted operating income (1) rose 1% to €24.3 billion, with AOI margin of 12.8%.

The **Industrial free cash flows** (2) of €12.9 billion, an increase of 19% compared to 2022 with a **strong balance sheet**, with Industrial available liquidity at €61.1 billion.

The **LEV sales** up 27% in 2023, with PHEVs at #1 in U.S. and #2 for LEVs in U.S. (3); 21% increase in global BEV sales in 2023.

CARE:

Stellantis remains on track to achieve its carbon net zero emission target by 2038(4). Stellantis reduced its scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions tCO_2 by 20% in 2023 vs Baseline 2021. A constant focus on the customer led to a reduction of vehicle defect rates three months after customer delivery by more than 40%, as compared to 2021.

Embracing a circular consumption model, the Company opened its first Circular Economy Hub in Italy, creating a center of excellence aimed at industrializing the recovery and sustainable reuse of materials, and the business realized 18% year-over-year sales growth.

TECH:

To support overall market growth and the electrification push in North America, 18 additional BEVs will be launched in 2024, reaching a total of 48 models by end of 2024. The all-new Citroën ë-C3 starts at €23,300 and is the most competitively priced B-segment EV produced in Europe and the Jeep® Avenger, which was awarded European Car of the Year 2023, continues to earn top honors. Stellantis launched the first of four all-new BEV-centric platforms, STLA Medium, on the Peugeot E-3008 with best-in-class range of up to 700 kilometers (435 miles). The second platform, STLA Large, is launching in 2024 with 800 kilometers (500 miles) range and fitted to exceed customer expectations.

VALUE:

Flexibility, execution, resilience and agility remain core tenants of the Stellantis mentality and with its several tech and new model announcements the Company is poised to profitably navigate customer demand, market fluctuations and political shifts.

Stellantis delivered continued growth outside Enlarged Europe and North America with the "third engine"(5) delivering a 13% increase in Net revenues. In China, Stellantis invested €1.4 billion in Leapmotor, a pure play NEV OEM, and now holds approximately 21% equity, giving Stellantis a leading role in supporting their promising growth in China as well as global expansion opportunities through the new Leapmotor International joint venture managed by Stellantis. With it, Stellantis is addressing a white space in its business model and can now benefit from Leapmotor's competitiveness both in China and abroad.

The Stellantis Pro One commercial vehicles achieved market share leadership in EU30 and South America and is the undisputed leader in EU30 BEV sales with 38.8% BEV market share. The business is targeting to achieve global leadership by 2027 with its completely updated and expanded line-up including internal combustion, battery electric, fuel cell hydrogen and range extended variants. The Data-as-a-Service arm, Mobilisights, created innovative solutions and secured strategic agreements through its custom data packages and data streaming offer.

GUIDANCE AND OUTLOOK:

Building on 2023 momentum, management notes a number of factors could create a supportive revenue backdrop in 2024, including reduced supply and logistical constraints, stabilizing and potentially reduced interest rates, and the benefits of the Company's expected expansion of its product offering.

The Company is reiterating a minimum commitment of double-digit adjusted operating income (AOI) margin in 2024, as well as positive industrial free cash flow, despite macroeconomic uncertainties.

NOTES :

(1) Adjusted operating income/(loss) excludes from Net profit/(loss) adjustments comprising restructuring and other termination costs, impairments, asset write-offs, disposals of investments and unusual operating income/(expense) that are considered rare or discrete events and are infrequent in nature, as inclusion of such items is not considered to be indicative of the Company's ongoing operating performance, and also excludes Net financial expenses/(income) and Tax expense/(benefit). Effective from January 1, 2023, our Adjusted operating income/(loss) includes Share of the

This change was implemented as management believes these results are becoming increasingly relevant due to the number of partnerships Stellantis has recently engaged in, and will continue to engage in in the future, around electrification and other areas critical to the future of mobility.

Unusual operating income/(expense) are impacts from strategic decisions, as well as events considered rare or discrete and infrequent in nature, as inclusion of such items is not considered to be indicative of the Company's ongoing operating performance. Unusual operating income/(expense) includes, but may not be limited to: impacts from strategic decisions to rationalize Stellantis' core operations; facility-related costs stemming from Stellantis' plans to match production capacity and cost structure to market demand, and convergence and integration costs directly related to significant acquisitions or mergers.

(2) Industrial free cash flows is our key cash flow metric and is calculated as Cash flows from operating activities less: (i) cash flows from operating activities from discontinued operations; (ii) cash flows from operating activities related to financial services, net of eliminations; (iii) investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for industrial activities; (iv) contributions of equity to joint ventures and minor acquisitions of consolidated subsidiaries and equity method and other investments; and adjusted for: (i) net intercompany payments between continuing operations and discontinued operations; (ii) proceeds from disposal of assets and (iii) contributions to defined benefit pension plans, net of tax. The timing of Industrial free cash flows may be affected by the timing of monetization of receivables, factoring and the payment of accounts payables, as well as changes in other components of working capital, which can vary from period to period due to, among other things, cash management initiatives and other factors, some of which may be outside of the Company's control.

(3) Per S&P Global 2023 vehicle registrations (most current data available); PC + light duty trucks.

(4) With single-digit percentage compensation of the remaining emissions.

(5) Refers to the aggregation of the South America, Middle East & Africa and China and India & Asia Pacific segments for presentation purposes only.

8.2 SALES PERFORMANCE FOR EUROPE & LATIN AMERICA

SFSE NV PENETRATION RATE BY COUNTRY

Countries	New Vehicle Financing SFS (passenger and utility vehicles)[1] 2023	2022	Penetration rate SFS (in %) 2023	2022
France	197,148	198,114	32.0	35.8
United Kingdom	57,826	71,671	19.0	30.2
Germany	110,757	99,003	30.6	39.7
Italy	100,004	62,923	20.5	31.5
Spain	44,286	43,993	21.3	26.7
Belgium	21,889	16,534	22.4	19.7
Netherlands	9,330	9,558	15.1	17.5
Austria	9,214	6,808	40.2	32.5
Poland	18,673	8,410	45.7	24.8
Portugal	16,686	9,929	29.7	23.9
Europe	**585,813**	**526,943**	**25.9**	**32.2**
Brazil	52,166	11,133	19.1	15.1
Argentina	7,145	6,683	13.0	13.3
Mexico		741		9.0
Latin America	**59,311**	**18,557**	**18.1**	**14.0**
Turkey	57,985	27,188	26.4	27.2
Rest of the World	**57,985**	**27,188**	**26.4**	**27.2**
Total	**703,109**	**572,688**	**25.1**	**30.6**

1 Passenger cars and light commercial vehicles loans,taken into account sale on crédit, financial lease and operational lease financed to dealers'network.

Following activities reorganization between SFSE and Leasys in April 2023, operative lease contracts for B2B have been transferred to Leasys since then but SFSE global activity has been compensated over the year by the new contracts coming from Fiat, Jeep, Alfa Romeo and Maserati.

Thus, over 2023 as a whole, 703 109 new vehicle (NV) contracts were signed for the Stellantis brands.

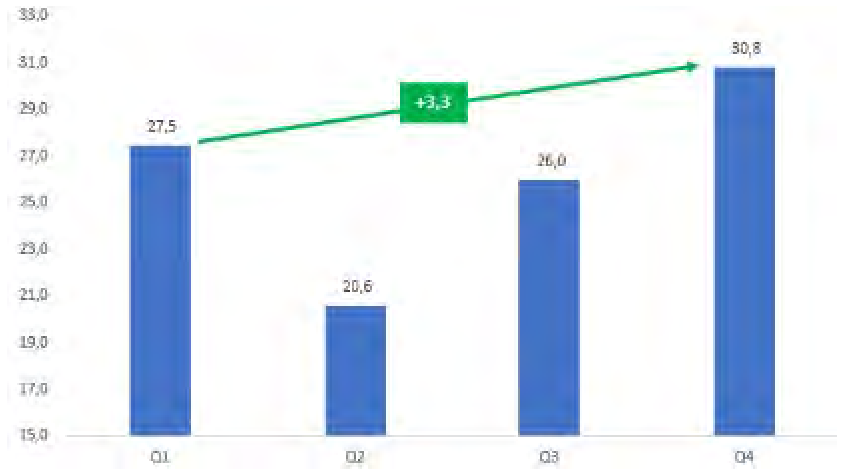
A. MARKETING POLICY AND PERFORMANCE

In 2023, Stellantis Financial Services Europe (SFSE) financed 25,1% of new vehicle sales for the Stellantis Group brands. The year was marked by the merger of the Group's banking entities in April. It was carried out without major impact and without interruption of business despite a convergence of information systems involving major changes. The standardization of performance among the various brands was initiated in Q2 and, notably, involved the ramp-up over the year of the Fiat, Lancia, Alfa Roméo and Jeep brands in Italy.

Addressing the challenges associated with the merger of the banking entities of the various Stellantis automotive brands, a structuring step this year, commercial performance over the last quarter (including all Stellantis brands without LTL B2B) returned to and exceeded, by more than 27.5%, the levels recorded prior to this new organization (Peugeot, Citroën, DS and Opel brands with LTL). This result testifies to the effectiveness of our adjustments and commercial offers, strengthening our position in a European market that remains under pressure, with central bank reference rates still high.

In addition to the actions undertaken to limit the impact on volumes, the development of sales of electrified vehicles, as well as the significant weight of loyalty-building offers, enabled a significant increase in the average SFSE unit financed, which, in 2023, exceeded €20,500 in NV and €14,300 in UV.

SFSE penetration rate for Europe by quarter



B. NEW VEHICLE FINANCING

Europe

In Europe, the number of financing contracts (excluding LTLs) for new vehicles for the Group's brands amounted to 585,813. In terms of geographic areas, the trends were as follows:

In France: 197,148 contracts representing a penetration rate of 32%, i.e. a decrease of 3.8 points. The positive trend observed over the last quarter made it possible to offset the loss of B2B LTL production in 2023 and to return to Q1 2023 levels. In the B2C market, due to LOA offers, representing 82% of the B2C channel across all brands, performance remained at an excellent level (62.0% penetration). Performance on non-LTL B2B was up month after month, as a result of the new Pack Pro product, launched in April 2023, with good results.

In Germany, performance remained at a high level, at nearly 30,6%. In 2022 there was still a significant portion of B2B production (kilometer leasing) which, since April 2023, is no longer distributed by Stellantis Financial Services. The B2C penetration of the PCD and Opel brands was maintained at a level comparable to 2022, and the penetration of orders for the FLAPJ brands reached the same level of performance at the end of 2023. Lastly, a new B2B product, FlexPro, was launched in mid-2023 to target small and medium-sized companies, with strong growth in results.

In the United Kingdom, B2C penetration over the last quarter recovered a level above 60%, but with a lower share of B2C registrations in 2023, which explained an overall penetration below 20% this year. The B2C performance on the FLAPJ brands is now close to the historical performance for the Vauxhall and PCD brands, as a result of sustained joint actions in a context of extremely constrained rates on the pound sterling this year.

In Spain, performance was down due to an unfavorable mix, with a lower weighting of B2C. Despite the B2C performance, of 65.8%, and an increase compared to 2022, this performance did not offset the mix effect. It should be noted that a significant share of B2B is made up of sales ineligible for financing. Overall, penetration was down to 21,3%.

In Italy, we observed a decline in performance due to the gradual integration of the FLAPJ brands (Fiat, Lancia, Alfa Roméo, Fiat Professional, Jeep) into their national market. The gradual integration of these new brands, combined with an unfavorable mix, had an impact on the results of the Italian JV, with an overall penetration of 20,5%. Nevertheless, commercial performance since April has been steadily improving and the levels observed at the end of the year, particularly in B2C, are back to 2022 levels, testifying to the sound arrangements put in place with brands.

In Belgium and Luxembourg, in a very competitive market, performance was up; driven in the second half by the effect of the transition to the New Retailer model and the first allocations of demonstration vehicles. In this context, penetration reached 22,4%. At the end of 2023, significant actions were undertaken to generate traffic during the Brussels fair period.

In Austria, penetration reached a record at 40,2% level in 2023, thanks to sustained performance in both B2C and B2B (finance lease), combined with the first allocation of demonstration vehicles following the launch of the New Retailer Model in September.

Latin America

In 2023, the Brazilian captive structure was reorganized with the purchase of Santander's 50% stake in Banco PSA on August 31, and the separation of retail activities at Stellantis Financiamentos (formerly Banco PSA) and wholesale activities at Stellantis Banco (formerly Fidis Brasil), another entity controlled by the Stellantis Group.
We saw a sharp increase in the penetration of Peugeot and Citroën financing in Brazil with the implementation of promotional campaigns that were well accepted by customers (32,1% penetration for these brands compared to 15,1% in 2022).
In August, a partnership with Santander bank was signed for retail financing, for the market leader Fiat. The banking partner's white-brand operational support will generate additional revenues for SFSE.

In November, Stellantis Financiamentos took over the financing activity for Jeep and RAM customers, and is increasing its market share in this new network. On the same date, the dealer network loan portfolio was transferred from Stellantis Financiamentos to Stellantis Banco.

China

Our entity, DPCFLC, undertook several initiatives in 2023, such as new partnerships and commercial launches in motorcycles and used vehicle leasing, as well as agreements with major automotive brands and the launch of the Alfa Romeo Tonale Direct Lease product.

Other countries

Turkey: in a fast-growing market, financing performance was down in 2023, with a penetration rate of 26,4% (-0,8 points), but with volumes multiplied by 2,1. Action plans with the brands, and the addition of new partners, enabled this increase in volumes throughout the year.
In this country, outstanding loans are recognized by the partners, and SFSE receives a sales commission.

C. USED VEHICLE FINANCING

On the global scope, 243,492 UV financing contracts were signed in 2023, stable compared to 2022, despite new brands integration, mainly impacted by the UK market and the increase in the refinancing rate. Excluding the UK, volumes were stable or up significantly (France and Italy).

As was the case for the new vehicle business, specific offers were put in place to support UV sales by the Stellantis Group's networks, including loyalty-building offers and promotional campaigns with the brands.

In this context, the weight of loyalty-building offers was stable, at 42%.

A significant system will be maintained in the first half of 2024 in order to continue the development of the volumes of certified vehicles, with an emphasis on LEV vehicles. In terms of production, G5 volumes represent 90% of all contracts completed.
The set of initiatives introduced to recover some of the volumes is based on a risk management-focused policy.

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8.3 FINANCING AND SAVINGS ACTIVITIES FOR END USERS

Depending on the market, six types of offers are provided by Stellantis Financial Services Europe (SFSE) for individual customers (B2C) and for professional users (B2B):

- Installment Contracts (IC)
- BuyBack Contracts (BBC)
- Long-Term Leases (LTL)
- Flexible Long-Term Leases
- Subscriptions
- Savings

A. NEW VEHICLE FINANCING AND USED VEHICLE FINANCING

Excluding China, the total production of financing for the End User amounted to 901,758 contracts, representing an increase of 12.6% compared to the same period the previous year.

PRODUCTION OF NEW END-USER FINANCING (NEW VEHICLES “NV” + USED VEHICLES “UV”), BY PRODUCT

(in number of contracts)	2023	2022	% change
Installment contracts	501,964	420,136	+ 19.5
Leasing activity and other financing	399,794	381,057	+ 4.9
TOTAL	**901,758**	**801,193**	**+ 12.6**

(in million euros, excluding accrued interests)	2023	2022	% change
Installment contracts	6,352	6,022	+ 5.5
Leasing activity and other financing	8,290	7,426	+ 11.6
TOTAL	**14,643**	**13,447**	**+ 8.9**

NV/UV BREAKDOWN

(in number of contracts)	2023	2022	% change
End-user financing	**901,758**	**801,193**	**+ 12.6**
of which new vehicles	659,063	561,064	+ 17.5
of which used vehicles	242,695	240,129	+ 1.1

(in million euros)	2023	2022	% change
End-user financing	**14,643**	**13,447**	**+ 8.9**
of which new vehicles	11,341	10,221	+ 10.9
of which used vehicles	3,302	3,226	+ 2.3

PRODUCTION OF NEW END-USER FINANCING (NV + UV), BY COUNTRY

(in number of contracts)	2023	2022	% change
France	283,437	278,006	+ 2.0
United Kingdom	95,520	127,227	- 24.9
Germany	152,989	140,480	+ 8.9
Italy	116,434	80,364	+ 44.9
Spain	49,776	55,097	- 9.7
Belux	17,800	21,893	- 18.7
Portugal	18,024	11,041	+ 63.2
Netherlands	10,894	12,535	- 13.1
Austria	13,937	13,488	+ 3.3
Poland	14,207	11,063	+ 28.4
Europe	**773,018**	**751,194**	**+ 2.9**
Brazil	60,324	13,655	+ 341.8
Argentina	7,412	7,340	+ 1.0
Mexico		749	- 100.0
Latin America	**67,736**	**21,744**	**+ 211.5**
Turkey	61,004	28,255	+ 115.9
Rest of the World	**61,004**	**28,255**	**+ 115.9**
Total	**901,758**	**801,193**	**+ 12.6**

END-USER FINANCING ACTIVITY IN CHINA AND OUTSTANDING IN CHINA

	2023	2022	% change
End-user loans *(including leases)*			
Number of vehicles financed (new and used)	5 087	6 328	- 19.6
Amount of financing *(in million euros, excluding interests)*	55	90	- 38.5

Outstanding loans *(in million euros)*	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022	% change
End-user loans *(including leases)*	119	367	- 67.8
Corporate dealers loans	0	0	+ 0.0
Total loans	**119**	**367**	**- 67.7**

13

B. RETAIL SAVING BUSINESS

In France, results were very satisfactory, with an increase in deposits from €3,059 million at December 31, 2022 to €3,995 million at December 31, 2023, thanks notably to the expansion of its business in Europe through the Free Provision of Services: the Distingo Bank offer continues to satisfy French customers and also European customers (Germany since June 2023, Spain and the Netherlands since November 2023). In addition to its geographical expansion, Distingo Bank extended its offering with the launch of a Green Term Account, which contributes exclusively to the refinancing of clean vehicles.

Stellantis Bank provides, via its German branch, a deposit offering through two brands: Opel DirektBank and Stellantis Direkt Bank.

The bank provides current accounts and term deposits (from 3 to 48 months) and regularly reviews its offers to remain attractive to customers. Total deposits at 12.31.2023 amounted to €1,738 million for Opel DirektBank, and €1,688 million for Stellantis Direkt.

SAVINGS ACTIVITY

	IFRS8		
	Dec. 31, 2023	**Dec. 31, 2022**	**% change**
Outstanding (customers deposits) *(in million euros)*	**7,421**	**6,594**	+ 12.5
Of which France (including business in FTPS in Europe)	3,995	3,059	+ 30.6
Of which Germany	3,426	3,535	- 3.1

8.4 CORPORATE DEALERS FINANCING ACTIVITIES

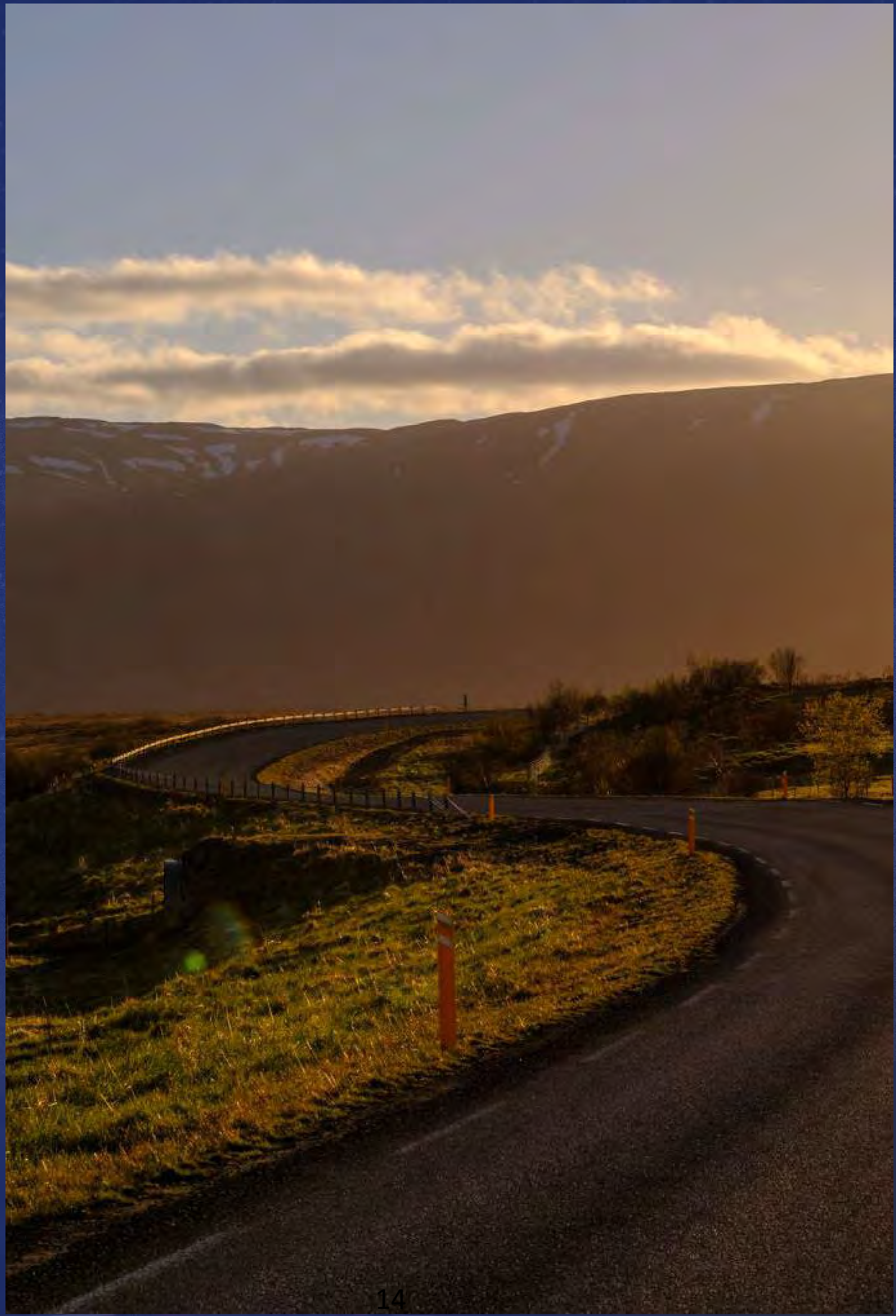
PRODUCTION OF NEW FINANCING FOR CORPORATE DEALER CUSTOMERS (EXCLUDING CHINA)

	2023	2022	% change
Number of vehicles	**2,668,372**	**1,636,982**	**+ 63.0**
Amount *(in million euros)*	**87,030**	**49,368**	**+ 76.3**
of which vehicles	82,284	46,224	+ 78.0
of which spare parts and other financing	4,747	3,145	+ 51.0

SFSE is a strategic partner of the STELLANTIS brand distribution networks. While ensuring risk control independently, SFSE offers financing solutions covering the bulk of dealers' needs (new vehicles, demonstrators' cars, used vehicles and spare parts), short-term cash financing, and even medium- and long-term investments allowing business to be sustained long-term.

In 2023, 2,668,372 vehicles were financed, representing an increase of 63% on 2022, due notably to the extension of the scope of operations to the Fiat, Fiat Professional, Jeep, Alfa Romeo, Lancia and Maserati brands in Europe, and to the growth in brand registrations already financed in 2022.

The amount of new financing granted increased by 2%, for the same reasons, as well as to the increase in vehicle sales prices over the year.



8.5 INSURANCE AND SERVICES ACTIVITIES

PRODUCTION OF NEW INSURANCE AND SERVICE CONTRACTS

(in number of contracts)	2023	2022	% change
Financial services	566,853	523,843	+ 8,2
Car insurance	299,719	229,206	+ 30,8
Vehicle-related services	652,381	639,653	+ 2,0
Total	**1,518,953**	**1,392,702**	**+ 9,1**

PENETRATION RATE ON FINANCING

(In %)	2023	2022	% change
Financial services	59.8	64.3	- 4.5
Car insurance	31.6	28.1	+ 3.5
Vehicle-related services and other services	68.9	78.5	- 9.7
Total	**160.3**	**171.0**	**- 10.7**

Stellantis anticipated the need to build high value-added mobility products for the end user, with insurance and services guaranteeing care-free protection and mobility. With this in mind, the mission of the Stellantis Insurance Business Unit is to oversee insurance issues and commercial performance, and to manage the insurance companies and brokers owned by SFSE, as well as intermediation activities in Europe, Turkey, Argentina and Brazil.

SFSE provides endcustomers with a range of insurance and services relating to the person, the vehicle, its financing and mobility, whether or not marketed in conjunction with the financing offer: credit insurance, financial loss insurance, cosmetic warranty, extended warranty, car insurance and extended warranty and maintenance contracts, etc.

For the entire SFSE scope, overall commercial penetration amounted to 160%, i.e. 1.6 contracts per customer financed, the decrease of 10.7 points compared to 2022 being due to the integration of FLAPJ in 2023 and the ongoing convergence of performances, following the restructuring of the banking entities. On a comparable basis between 2022 and 2023, overall commercial penetration stands at 172%, up 1 point compared to 2022

The evolution of the B2B/B2C customer mix, the need to adapt the product range to meet new customer needs, and the multi-brand organization of SFSE in April 2023 led to the development of 75 new service and insurance products, out of which 33 launched in 2023 for all Stellantis brands.

Lastly, as a major component of an automotive or mobility line, Car Insurance remains a service with great growth potential and this product is present in all markets where SFSE has decided to operate.

In 2023, 31.6% of vehicles financed by SFSE had car insurance, i.e. an increase of more than three points compared to 2022. The electric vehicle, the connected car and carpooling are all developments that have a significant impact on this product, such as insurance according to usage. The experience gathered from several years of putting this product into the brands gives Stellantis and SFSE a significant advantage in keeping up with changes in this product.

The levels of commercial performance achieved each year demonstrate the relevance of the Insurance and Services strategy developed in all the markets in which SFSE is present. In 2023, it continued to make a significant contribution to SFSE's results, amounting to €292 million.

8.6 OTHER INFORMATION

8.6.1. EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 2023, SFSE's total workforce represented 428 full-time equivalent ("FTE") employees directly employed by SFSE's various subsidiaries and branches.

To this number are added 433 automotive activity employees who are fully devoted and seconded to SFSE, whose employees are managed through the Group's Human Resources policy, the details of which are provided in Stellantis's Registration Document.

The 2,747 employees of the joint venture companies established in the framework of our cooperation agreements are accounted for by the joint ventures.

8.6.2. REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS

SFSE does not own any real estate assets and its registered office is located in premises leased by Stellantis. The premises used by SFSE offices in France and overseas are also under lease-finance or rental contracts.

8.6.3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND INVESTIGATIONS

SFSE and its subsidiaries respect the laws and regulations in force in the countries in which they operate. Most of our legal proceedings consist of disputes relating to non-payments by end-user customers, and to a lesser extent by dealers in the course of our day-to-day business.

The impact of the cost of proceedings brought by or against SFSE and their consequences on SFSE's financial statements are taken into account in its provisioning policy and are subject to ongoing adjustments, reviewed with the Statutory Auditors, to avoid an overall negative effect on its financial position.

In 2021, then in 2023, SFSE was informed of the intent of several consumers in the United Kingdom to take legal action against it, on the ground that, since September 1, 2009, SFSE had made available to these consumers Peugeot, Citroën and DS Automobiles vehicles that did not comply with regulations on pollutant emissions.

In the context of such proceedings, SFSE will analyze all the arguments brought forward, in particular in the light of the fact that SFSE stopped providing financing products in the United Kingdom as of February 2015 and that SFSE is not involved in the manufacturing process of the offending vehicles.

8.7 OUTLOOK

After the merger of banking activities in April 2023 in Europe and the creation of Stellantis Financial Services Europe (SFSE), the commercial dynamics observed on the the brands newly operated by SFSE have progressed month after month. Now, the objective is for next year to strengthen the presence of the SFSE within all networks to consolidate B2C activity and continue to progress in B2B activities non leasing, used cars, insurance and mobility solutions, in order to finalize the convergence of performance within different brands.

This new organization enables SFSE to develop financing,insurance and mobility solutions tailored to the needs of its customers, and thus to accelerate its contribution to Stellantis's “Dare Forward 2030” strategic plan.

Moreover, in Europe, environmental and regulatory changes have had an impact both on sales, with a rapid transition to electrification, and on the distribution model of the automotive industry. In this context, Stellantis was required to develop a new Retailer model in Europe, by offering Agent contracts to its distributors to improve the customer experience.

This new Retailer model has been in place since September 2023 in Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, and will be gradually extended to all European countries.

As part of the implementation of this new Retailer model, SFSE will continue to affirm its vocation to accompany and support, with the highest level of operational excellence, the Brands and Distributors.

In Brazil, through the acquisition from Santander of all Stellantis Financiamentos and with the resumption of JEEP's retail business, volumes and the contribution of Brazil will increase significantly for SFSE.

9. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

As regards **financial data** (balance sheet, P&L, loans), the management report shows information in two forms:

- Information in **consolidated format** corresponds to the consolidated financial statements of Stellantis Financial Services Europe (SFSE) and its fully-consolidated subsidiaries, as well as the companies in the scope of the cooperation of SFSE and Santander, the companies in the scope of the cooperation of SFSE and BNP Paribas Personal Finance (BNPP PF), and the Chinese companies Dongfeng Peugeot Citroën Auto Finance Co (over 11 months, due to its removal from the scope of consolidation in December) and Dongfeng Peugeot Citroën Financial Leasing Co (over 12 months). Lastly, since July 1, 2019, in line with the analysis of the audit of other partnerships, the Argentinian entity PSA Finance Argentina Compania Financiera SA, held in partnership with Banco Bilbo Vizcaya Argentina, has been consolidated using the equity method.

- **Segment information** in IFRS 8 format covers SFSE with its fully consolidated subsidiaries and a full consolidation of the activities of the partnership with Banco Bilbao Vizcaya, the activities of the partnership with Santander and the activities of the partnership with BNPP PF. Financial results from China are still recognized using the equity method. Information in IFRS 8 format corresponds to a management outlook. Note 25.2 of the consolidated financial statements shows the transition between consolidated data and IFRS 8 data.

(in million euros)	*Consolidated*[1]			*IFRS 8*[1]		
	2023	**2022**	**% change**	**2023**	**2022**	**% change**
Net banking revenue without OVF PPA[2]	*90*	*-8*	*+ 1225.0*	*1,814*	*1,759*	*+ 3.1*
Net banking revenue including OVF PPA[2]	90	-8	+ 1225.0	1,816	1,759	+ 3.2
General operating expenses and equivalent[3]	-53	-33	- 60.6	-660	-596	- 10.7
Cost of risk	-3	0	+ 0.0	-70	-67	- 4.5
Recurring Operating income	**34**	**-41**	**+ 182.9**	**1,086**	**1,096**	**- 0.9**
Share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method[4]	401	448	- 10.5	1	16	- 93.8
Other Non operating income	31	29	+ 6,9	71	29	+ 144.8
Pre-tax net income	**466**	**436**	**+ 6.9**	**1,158**	**1,141**	**+ 1.5**
Income taxes	7	7	+ 0.0	-285	-267	- 6.7
Net income	**473**	**443**	**+ 6.8**	**873**	**874**	**- 0.1**

[1] - The items on the income statement transitioning from IFRS 8 to Consolidated format can be found in note 25.2 of the consolidated financial statements.
[2] - The amortization of the Purchase Price Allocation ("PPA") related to OVF acquisition in 2017 has €2 million impact on the Net Banking Revenue at the end of December 2023, vs €-0,5 million at the end of December 2022, in IFRS 8 format. This effect is mainly allocated to End-user activities.
[3] - Including depreciation, amortization and impairment of intangible and tangible assets, and gains and losses on disposals of fixed assets.

[4] - Joint ventures with the Santander Group with BNPP PF and since july 2019 the argentinian entity PSA Argentina Compania Financiera S.A with Banco Viscaya Argentina accounted for using the equity method in Consolidated format accounts.

In April 2023, full acquisition of Dongfeng Peugeot Citroën Financial Leasing Co. This company has now been consolidated since the 2nd quarter of 2023.

In August 2023, full acquisition of Stellantis Financiamentos Sociedade de Crédito, Fin. and Inv. S.A. and Stellantis Corretora de Seguros E Serviços Ltda in Brazil. These companies are now consolidated since the third quarter of 2023.

9. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

9.1 NET BANKING REVENUE

NET BANKING REVENUE (“NBR”) BY PORTFOLIO

(in million euros)	*Consolidated*			*IFRS 8*		
	2023	2022	% change	2023	2022	% change
End-users	12	0		1,021	1,221	- 16.4
Corporate dealers	1			256	159	+ 61.3
Insurances and Services (including net refinancing costs)	9	-14	+ 164.3	291	302	- 3.6
Unallocated and other[1]	68	6	+ 1033.3	248	77	+ 222.1
Total NBR including OVF PPA[2]	**90**	**-8**	**+ 1225.0**	**1,816**	**1,759**	**+ 3.2**
Total NBR without OVF PPA[2]	*90*	*-8*	*+ 1225.0*	*1,814*	*1,759*	*+ 3.1*

[1] - Represents primarily refinancing cost adjustment reflecting the fact that interest expenses are allocated to customer segments based on average financing levels, and on the assumption that loans are financed fully with debt. Including also €16 million Italian antitrust fine cancellation for JVs in 2022.

[2] - The amortization of the Purchase Price Allocation ("PPA") related to OVF acquisition in 2017 has €2 million impact on the Net Banking Revenue at the end of December 2022, vs €-0,5 million at the end of December 2022, in IFRS 8 format. This effect is mainly allocated to End-user activities.

Consolidated net banking revenue amounted to €90 million at December 31, 2023, with a hyperinflation accounting impact in Argentina of -€3.0 million on NBR, compared to -€2.9 million in 2022.

Net banking revenue in IFRS 8 format was slightly increasing at €1,816 million at December 31, 2023 compared to €1,759 million at December 31, 2022, with a -€15.1 million hyperinflation accounting impact, compared to -€12.9 million in 2022. Net banking revenue is derived primarily from net interest income on customer loans and leases, income from insurance and other services offered to the brands’ customers.

The strong evolution of the position "Unallocated and other" is mainly explained by the increase in interest rates observed on financial markets.

At December 31, 2023, IFRS 8 NBR also included €2 million from the reversal of the Purchase Price Allocation resulting from the acquisition of Opel Vauxhall Finance; this amount was -€ 1 million in 2022.

9.2 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIVALENT

At end-December 2023, general operating expenses and equivalent amounted to -€53 million in consolidated format. The evolution compared to the year 2022 is explained mainly by the change of consolidation scope.

Per IFRS 8, general operating expenses remained near-identical, amounting to -€660 million at the end of December 2023, compared to -€596 million at the end of December 2021. . This evolution is explained by the merger of all the banking entities of Stellantis which will allow SFSE to be in charge of the financing activities of all Stellantis brands

9.3 COST OF RISK

The cost of risk in consolidated format was -€3 million, at December 31, 2023.

Per IFRS 8, the cost of risk amounted to -€70 million, or -0.16% of average net outstanding loans, as compared to -€67 million and -0.17% of net outstanding loans in 2022.

The cost of risk for the End User business per IFRS 8 (individuals and businesses) amounted to -€87 million or -0.27% of average net outstanding loans. The cost of risk remained very healthy in 2023. The cost of risk for the Corporate Dealer business per IFRS 8 was reflected as an income of €17 million or 0.13% of average net outstanding loans.

9.4 OPERATING INCOME

Consolidated operating income amounted to €34 million, an increase €75 million compared to 2022. This increase is due to the change in consolidation scope of SFSE and by additional income on our investments cash flow linked to rising interest rates.

Operating income per IFRS 8 amounted to €1,086 million, slightly down -0.9% compared to €1,096 million in 2022.

9.5 CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME

Consolidated net income amounted to €473 million, up 6.8% compared to 2022.

10.1 BALANCE SHEET

Assets at December 31, 2023 totaled €58,576 million in IFRS 8 format, up 22.2%, mainly due to the +62.3% (+€6.3 billion) increase in network loans and receivables.

BALANCE SHEET

(in million euros)	*Consolidated*[1]			*IFRS8*[1]		
Assets	**2,023**	**2022 restated**	**% change**	**2,023**	**2022 restated**	**% change**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	107	65	+ 64.6	202	183	+ 10.4
Loans and advances to credit institutions, at amortized costs	793	580	+ 36.7	2,259	1,810	+ 24.8
Customer loans and receivables, at amortized costs	564	0		48,900	41,040	+ 19.2
Deferred tax assets	34	8	+ 325.0	219	221	- 0.9
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (2)	3,080	2,882	+ 6.9	0	36	- 100.0
Other assets	971	899	+ 8.0	6,996	4,630	+ 51.1
Total assets	**5,549**	**4,434**	**+ 25.1**	**58,576**	**47,920**	**+ 22.2**

Equity and liabilities	**2,023**	**2022 restated**	**% change**	**2,023**	**2022 restated**	**% change**
Deposits from credit institutions	503	0		28,486	22,096	+ 28.9
Due to customers	23	1	+ 2200.0	8,163	7,074	+ 15.4
Debt securities	48	0		9,585	8,405	+ 14.0
Deferred tax liabilities	3	1	+ 200.0	817	730	+ 11.9
Other liabilities	270	191	+ 41.4	3,743	2,528	+ 48.1
Equity	4,702	4,241	+ 10.9	7,782	7,087	+ 9.8
Total equity and liabilities	**5,549**	**4,434**	**+ 25.1**	**58,576**	**47,920**	**+ 22.2**

[1] The items on the balance sheet transitioning from IFRS 8 to Consolidated accounts can be found in note 25.1 of the consolidated financial statements.

[2] Joint ventures with the Santander Group, with BNPP PF and, since July 2019, the Argentinian entity PSA Argentina Compania Financiera S.A owned in partnership with Banco Bilbao Viscaya Argentina accounted for using the equity method in consolidated format accounts. Shares in the partnership with Dongfeng Peugeot Citroën Automobiles and Dongfeng Motor Group, were sold by the end of 2022. The subsidiary Dongfeng Peugeot Citroën Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. (50% owned sinco October 21) was created in November 2018 and is consolidated from 2019.

[3] Operating lease contracts and investment properties reclassed from Customer loans and receivables to Other assets (in IFRS8, €708M at 31/12/23 and €603M at 31/12/22).

10.2 OUTSTANDING LOANS

OUTSTANDING LOANS BY CUSTOMER SEGMENT

(in million euros)	*Consolidated*			*IFRS 8*		
	Dec. 31, 2023	**Dec. 31, 2022**	**% change**	**Dec. 31, 2023**	**Dec. 31, 2022**	**% change**
Corporate dealers	6	0	+ 0.0	16 497	10,163	+ 62.3
End-users	558	0	+ 0.0	33 112	31,480	+ 5.2
Total financed Loans and Receivables	**564**	**0**	**+ 0.0**	**49 609**	**41,643**	**+ 19.1**

Consideration in the financed outstandings of operating leases and investment properties (€ 708M as at 31/12/23, € 603M as at 31/12/22)

OUTSTANDING LOANS BY REGION

(in million euros)	*Consolidated*			*IFRS 8*		
	Dec. 31, 2022	**Dec. 31, 2021**	**% change**	**Dec. 31, 2022**	**Dec. 31, 2021**	**% change**
G5 countries[1]	0	0	+0.0	38,443	36,224	+6.1
Rest of Europe	0	0	+0.0	2,690	2,847	-5.5
Latin America	0	28	-100.0	511	376	+35.6
Rest of the world	0	0	+0.0	0	0	+0.0
Total	**0**	**28**	**-100.0**	**41,643**	**39,447**	**+5.6**

[1] G5 countries: France, United-Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Spain.

10.3 IMPAIRMENT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS

End-user non-performing loans	**Dec. 31, 2023**	**Dec. 31, 2022**
S3 oustanding loans (in million euros)	477	516
Ratio of impairment of S3 loans	48,9%	40,4%
S3 loans / total outstanding of all loans	**1,4%**	**1,6%**

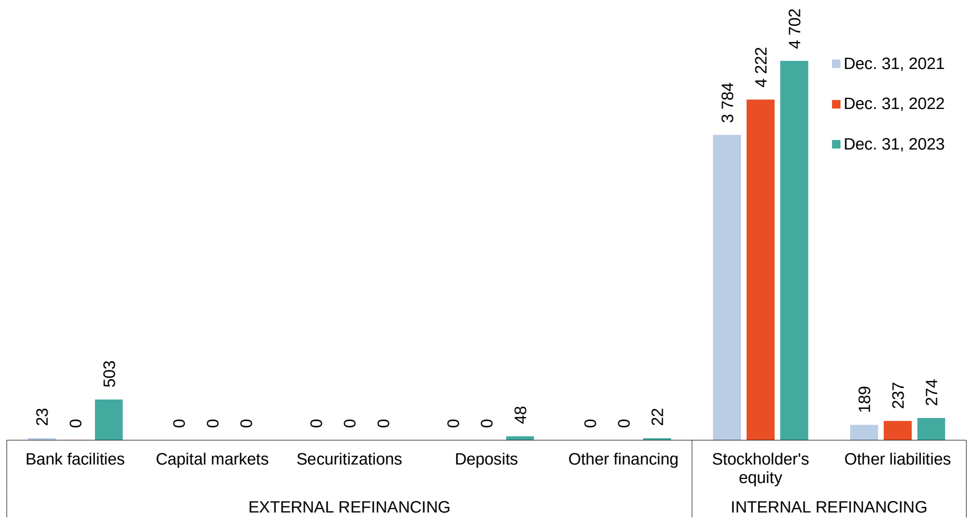
The share of doubtful outstandings in total outstandings was 1,4%%, down very slightly on the previous year. The coverage rate for S3 outstandings was 48.9%, an increase compared to the previous year, due to a homogenization of methods within cooperations on occasion of the reorganization of activities in Europe.

10.4 REFINANCING POLICY

TYPES OF FINANCING BY SOURCE

(in million euros)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Bank facilities	**503**	**0**	**23**
NEU MTN			0
Obligations			0
Long-Term	*0*	*0*	*0*
CD			0
CP			0
Short-Term	*0*	*0*	*0*
Capital markets	**0**	**0**	**0**
Deposits	**48**	**0**	**0**
Other financing	**22**	**0**	**0**
Total external refinancing	**573**	**0**	**23**
Equity	4,702	4,222	3,784
Other liabilities	274	237	189
Total assets	**5,549**	**4,459**	**3,996**

SOURCES OF FINANCING (IN MILLION EUROS)
(EXCLUDING UNDRAWN AND CONFIRMED BANK CREDIT LINES)



On the partnership scope, the joint ventures manage their own financing, with, in most cases, a refinancing commitment from the partner.

Excluding partnerships, SFSE uses local refinancing for its Chinese and Brazilian subsidiaries, aiming to diversify sources and ensure the best possible match between their maturities and those of outstanding loans. The Brazilian subsidiary notably uses interbank certificates of deposit with various counterparties (and more recently with entities of the Stellantis Group). In view of the recent increase in its activities, other sources of funding are being set up.

10.5 SECURITY OF LIQUIDITY

SFSE's liquidity security is based on three pillars:

- liquid investments with top-tier counterparties;
- the establishment of bilateral lines of credit with top-tier counterparties;
- the diversification of local sources of financing for its Chinese and Brazilian subsidiaries.

At December 31, 2023, the liquidity reserve stood at €981 million (see Note 20), including €632 million in high quality liquid assets placed with the Banque de France, with the balance mainly held in bank accounts. SFSE's consolidated LCR at December 31, 2023 was 1556%.

Moreover, at December 31, 2023, SFSE had undrawn committed credit facilities totaling €90 million.

The banking facilities are not affected by any covenants or restrictions outside of standard market practices, however they do have the following notable elements that could result in their cancellation:

• the loss of direct or indirect ownership by STELLANTIS of the majority of SFSE shares;

• SFSE's loss of its status as a bank.

At the end of December 2023, the Brazilian subsidiary set up bank security lines in the amount of 500 MBRL with top-tier banks in order to have a sufficient liquidity buffer to meet its needs in the event of market stress.

10.6 CREDIT RATINGS

Since the establishment of its partnerships, SFSE has decided to no longer seek ratings from rating agencies.

11.1 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

At December 31, 2023, consolidated equity amounted to €4,702 million, up €461 million as compared to €4,241 million at December 31, 2022 restated. The €461 million difference was mainly due to the inclusion of consolidated net income for 2023 in the amount of €473 million (see Section 2.4 of the consolidated financial statements, "Statement of changes in consolidated equity and minority interests").

11.1.1. THE BANK'S EQUITY

The regulatory scope used to calculate the solvency ratio is identical to the scope of consolidation as described in Note 1.C to the consolidated financial statements, with the exception of the insurance companies wholly-owned by SFSE, which are accounted for using the equity method as regards the regulatory scope, and fully consolidated as regards the accounting scope (Stellantis Services Ltd, Stellantis Insurance Ltd, Stellantis Life Insurance Ltd, Stellantis Insurance Manager Ltd, Stellantis Insurance Compania de Seguros S.A.U. and Stellantis Corretora de Seguros E Serviços Ltda).

TRANSITION TABLE FROM THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET TO THE REGULATORY BALANCE SHEET

(in million euros)	Consolidated Balance Sheet	Regulatory Restatements[1]	Regulatory Balance Sheet
Assets at Dec. 31, 2022	**5 549**	**-164**	**5 385**
Cash, central banks	632	0	632
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	107	-90	17
Loans and advances to credit institutions, at amortized cost	793	-99	694
Customer loans and receivables, at amortized cost	564	0	564
Tax assets	36	-25	11
Accruals and other assets	142	-67	75
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	3 080	165	3 245
Fixed assets	180	-48	132
Goodwill	15	0	15
Liabilities at Dec. 31, 2022	**5 549**	**-164**	**5 385**
Deposits from credit institutions	503	-2	501
Due to customers	23	6	29
Debt securities	48	0	48
Insurance contracts liabilities	86	-86	0
Tax liabilities	34	-10	24
Accruals and other liabilities	142	-63	79
Liabilities related to insurance contracts	0	0	0
Provisions	11	-9	2
Equity	4 702	0	4 702

[1] Restatement of the subsidiaries excluded from the regulatory scope (insurance companies accounted for using the equity method)

In principle, the concerned entities must be subjected to a two-fold monitoring process, on a consolidated basis and on an individual basis. Nevertheless, Article 7 of the CRR provides for exemptions to monitoring on an individual basis and the shift to CRD4 has not placed in question the individual exemptions granted by the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution prior to January 1, 2014. Stellantis Financial Services Europe, which already benefited from an exemption to monitoring on an individual basis, is therefore only subject to a monitoring of the solvency ratio at the consolidated group level.

It should also be noted that there are no obstacles to the transfer of equity between subsidiaries that are fully owned by Stellantis Financial Services Europe. In the case of the joint ventures set up with the Santander and with BNP Paribas groups, the agreement of both shareholders is required.

Stellantis Financial Services Europe only has tier 1 capital instruments, consisting of the following components:

- Amount of the share capital and the associated issue premiums;
- Audited results;
- Retained earnings;
- Items of income recognized directly as equity;
- Other reserves.

Regulatory deductions and adjustments made to this equity essentially involve the following items:

- Minority interests;
- Ineligible income, namely all income for the second half of 2023, unaudited, and forecast dividend in respect of income for the first half of 2023;
- Net intangible assets. Since December 2020, pursuant to delegated regulation 2020/2176 published in December 2020, a share of intangible assets, more precisely of software already in the process of being depreciated, may be used in the capital requirements calculation in RWA, but the remainder will be deducted from the regulatory capital.
- Gains and losses generated by cash flow hedging;
- Additional value adjustments on assets and liabilities measured at fair value;
- Deferred tax assets dependent on future profits and that are not the result of timing differences subsequently to the deduction of the associated tax liabilities;
- Subordinate loans issued;
- Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method or not consolidated. A share of these investments, up to certain regulatory thresholds, may be linked to RWA in the capital requirements calculation, with the remaining portion being deducted from regulatory capital;
- Deferred tax assets resulting from temporary differences. A share may be linked to RWA in the capital requirements calculation, with the remaining portion being deducted from regulatory capital.

SFSE regulatory capital amounted to €757 million at the end of 2023, compared to €693 million at the end of 2022.

TRANSITION TABLE FROM ACCOUNTING EQUITY TO REGULATORY CAPITAL

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Accounting equity	**4 702**	**4 221**
Adjustment related to the difference between the consolidated regulatory and accounting scopes	0	1
Regulatory equity	**4 702**	**4 222**
Minority interests	0	0
Profit not eligible[1]	-280	-292
Investments in associates and joints ventures accounted for using the equity method or not consolidated	-3 054	-2 908
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-8	0
Intangible assets and goodwill	-85	-76
Deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards	0	0
Cash flow hedge reserve	-1	-2
Subordinated loans to entities using the equity method	-517	-251
Other regulatory deductions	0	0
Tier 1 regulatory capital	**757**	**693**

[1] In 2023, ineligible income comprised all H2 2023 income (€197 million) and the proposed dividend on H1 2023 income (€83 million).
In 2022, ineligible income comprised all H2 2022 income (€225 million) and the proposed dividend on H1 2022 income (€67 million).

11.1.2 CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Stellantis Financial Services Europe exclusively uses the standardized approach to calculate its capital requirements.

All joint ventures within SFSE use the standardized approach, with the exception of France, which has the ECB's permanent authorization to use the internal rating approach for its Retail (advanced method) and Corporate (foundation method) portfolios.

As part of the application of the new Basel III regulation, SFSE confirms a strong financial position. At December 31, 2023, the Basel III solvency ratio in respect of Pillar I amounted to 39.9%. It was 101.9% at December 31, 2022.

Leverage ratio

The European Union requires a minimum leverage ratio of 3% to be respected at all times, since the implementation of the CRR2/CRD5 in June 2021. A monitoring, control and alert system makes it possible to manage any excessive risk-taking.

The leverage ratio amounted to 33% at December 31, 2023 compared to 66% at December 31, 2022.

It should be noted that the exemption for monitoring on an individual basis received for the solvency ratio is extended to the leverage ratio under CRD IV. Requirements relating to the leverage ratio are therefore met solely on the consolidated basis

Key indicators

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) no. 2021/637, the format of Pillar 3 tables changed since December 31, 2021, in accordance with EBA technical standards (EBA/ITS/2020/04).

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KEY METRICS TABLE (EU KM1)

(in million euros)		December, 31 2023	December, 31 2022
Available own funds (amounts)			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	757	693
2	Tier 1 capital	757	693
3	Total capital	757	693
Risk-weighted exposure amounts			
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	1 897	680
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	39.9%	101.9%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	39.9%	101.9%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	39.9%	101.9%
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.50%	0.50%
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0.28%	0.28%
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	0.38%	0.38%
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8.50%	8.50%
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	0.00%	0.00%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.29%	0.00%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	0.00%	0.00%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	2.79%	2.50%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	11.29%	11.00%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	596	-
Leverage ratio			
13	Total exposure measure	2 299	1 054
14	Leverage ratio (%)	33%	66%
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)			
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.16%	0.33%
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0.09%	0.18%
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.16%	3.33%
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)			
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.16%	3.33%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio			
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	632	75
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	162	54
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	317	816
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	41	14
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	1556%	554%
Net Stable Funding Ratio			
18	Total available stable funding	5 056	4 226
19	Total required stable funding	4 255	3 470
20	NSFR ratio (%)	119%	122%

11.2 OVERVIEW OF ENCUMBERED ASSETS

SFSE had encumbered assets as at December 31, 2023. It involves a €120 million pledge granted by the parent company, Stellantis Financial Services Europe, to Stellantis Bank, which is 50%-owned with BNP Paribas Personal Finance to guarantee the possible default of certain customers.

11.3 RISK FACTORS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The identification, measurement, management and surveillance on SFSE's risks are an integral part of Risk Management, the director of which is a member of the Bank's Executive Committee. It regularly reports on its assignments to the Audit and Risk Committee and to the Risk Management Committee of SFSE.

Risk governance notably includes:

• Identifying the risks related to the activity deployed by the bank and the assessment of their criticality, taking into account the control and monitoring systems put in place by the operational entities at the first level, by the permanent control and oversight risk departments at the second level, and by the audit department at the third level.

• Determining acceptable risk levels and managing these risks by way of SFSE's risk appetite dashboard, validated by the Risk Management Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee, and then approved by the Board of Directors,

• Validating risk measurement methods or models,

• Implementing stress tests and/or risk mitigation tools such as those requested or recommended by regulations (ICAAP, ILAAP, PUL, Prevention & Recovery Plan, etc.) which, as the case may be, are approved by or submitted to the Board of Directors of the Bank.

These different elements are presented, analyzed and decided upon within the Committees: the Risk Management Committee (once every two months), the ALM Committee (once a month), the Model Committee (once every two months) and the Audit and Risk Committee (three times a month). The executive management and the members of the Board either sit on these Committees or are informed of their work.

Risk monitoring within the SCF and BNPP PF JVs is carried out by joint committees of SFSE and its partners and deployed in each JV or local entity by local Risk Committees.

11.3.1. CREDIT RISK

Risk factors

They relate to the inability of customers to meet the payment of their obligations. Apart from a prudent acceptance policy, the level of credit risk is influenced by the economic climate in the various countries in which SFSE operates, both for the level of defaults and for the market value of the vehicles taken back.

With regard to financing transactions, SFSE generally does not bear any residual value risk, except in the United Kingdom, where regulations offer individual customers the possibility of requesting the repurchase of their vehicle by the lender under certain conditions, and very marginally on certain financing in other countries.

Risk measurement, control and monitoring

Risk is measured at the time of the grant is made and throughout the life of each loan in the portfolio.

When granting financing, risk measurement is based on internal ratings or, in a very limited number of cases, external ratings. Customer selection is done based on grading models (Corporate) or decision-making tools (Retail).

As part of the partnerships with SCF and BNPP PF, the internal models are regularly reviewed by the various risk teams of SFSE and its partners in order to ensure the stability of their performance over time.

Loan acceptance systems are tailored to the specific characteristics of each local market to optimize their efficacy.

For Retail credit, loan applications are either automatically authorized or require additional assessment procedures, requested in the framework of expert risk assessment systems or on the analyst's own initiative.

For Corporate portfolios, lending decisions are made by local or central credit committees, and for the highest outstanding amounts by the central committees of SCF or BNPP PF.

Pursuant to IFRS standards, for the accounting measurement of credit risk, impairments for retail delinquent loans and sound loans with past-due installments are calculated based on impairment rates. These impairment rates are calculated twice a year according to an estimated discounted future collections model.

Impairments for Corporate Dealer and Corporate and equivalent loans in default are determined through an individual analysis taking the value of any security package underlying the loan into account.

Risk management is based on a product range offered by the subsidiaries and approved by various ad hoc committees that specify the legal framework for the product, its maximum term, minimum down-payment, potential step-up amounts and any conditional guarantees for approval.

The Corporate Dealers and the Corporate and Equivalent portfolios also include:

• Setting credit lines and their associated periods of validity;

• Collective security packages or securities taken when the relationship is established, on renewal of credit lines or if creditworthiness is downgraded between renewal dates. Securities may be personal guarantees, related to identified assets, be provided by loan protection insurers or take the form of bank guarantees;

• Daily monitoring of payment incidents;

• A progressive alert system, from placing on watch to declaring a delinquent loan, including conditional delinquency, i.e. even if the loan is not delinquent according to the Basel definition;

• Inventory audits, the frequency of which depends on the risk profile of the dealership, as well as on the retention of registration documents and, lastly, on financing contracts which provide that at any time, according to the provisions in force in the country, the financed vehicles may be pledged.

Monthly risk monitoring in the retail segment mainly concerns:

• Trends in the quality of demand for finance and the quality of new financing;

• Indicators in relation to payment habits in terms of method, customer segment, year of loan, etc.;

• Basel risk measurement indicators for the loan portfolio.

The Risk Management Committee, the Model Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee are the principal bodies responsible for monitoring SFSE's credit risk. The Model Committee also approves our risk measurement models.

11.3.2. FINANCIAL AND MARKET RISKS

All the principles explained below apply to SFSE fully controlled entities.

Risk management of the SFSE/Santander and SFSE/BNPP PF joint ventures is done country by country by each JV under the supervision of shareholders, following the governance set forth when the partnerships with Santander and BNPP were created.

Liquidity risk

Risk factors

The liquidity risk to which SFSE is exposed depends on the ability:

- of its Chinese and Brazilian subsidiaries to find financing from banking counterparties and the financial markets;
- of partner banks to honor their commitment to refinance the respective joint ventures.

Risk measurement, control and monitoring

For SFSE's subsidiaries, risk management is based on diversifying their sources of financing in order to have alternative solutions available in the event of a counterparty default.

There are two components to managing the liquidity risk of joint ventures:

- backing joint ventures with top-tier refinancing partners: Santander Consumer Finance and BNPP Personal Finance in Europe, and BBVA in Argentina;
- a policy of diversifying external sources of financing, defined with the partner bank according to the capacities of the joint ventures: securitization, deposit collection, bond issues, etc.

Risk measurement and monitoring are based on:

- monitoring liquidity indicators, such as the LCR regulatory ratio in the Euro zone, with warning thresholds and limits;
- monthly ALM committees within each joint venture of the Santander Consumer Finance cooperation, monthly treasury committees and a quarterly ALM committee within the joint venture of the BNPP Personal Finance cooperation, as well as a monthly committee at SFSE level, which make it possible to monitor the implementation of the defined general policy, current and anticipated risk levels, compliance with limits, and measures taken to correct or anticipate exceptional situations;
- SFSE's Risk Management Committee.

Interest rate risk

Risk factors

SFSE's policies aims to measure and control, through limits, and, if necessary, reduce the effect of fluctuations in interest rates through the use of appropriate financial instruments that make it possible to ensure the adequacy of the rate structure to the assets and liabilities on its balance sheet.

Risk measurement, control and monitoring

Excluding partnerships, residual interest rate positions, as well as sensitivities to stress scenarios for the Market Value of Equity (MVE) and the Net Interest Margin (NIM), are determined on a monthly basis for each geographic region (Europe, Brazil and China).

There are several aspects to rate risk control:

- the definition of the general policy;
- interest rate risk indicators and related thresholds to determine the level of risk;
- the simulation of stress scenarios and the definition of acceptable financial impact thresholds;
- the use of derivatives, where necessary.

Risk monitoring is carried out by SFSE's monthly ALM Committee and Risk Management Committee, which monitor the implementation of the Group's general policy, current and forecast risk levels, compliance with limits, and any measures to be taken to better measure, control or monitor interest rate risk.

Furthermore, in joint ventures, the interest rate risk is the responsibility of the banking partners. It is also monitored in the monthly ALM Committees of each joint venture of the partnership with SCF, as well as in the monthly Treasury Committees and the quarterly ALM Committees of the joint venture of the partnership with BNPP Personal Finance.

Counterparty risk

Risk factors

SFSE is exposed to counterparty risk primarily in connection with its investment transactions.

Risk measurement, control and monitoring

Investment transactions are made in the form of bank deposits with top-tier banks.

SFSE's exposure limits are measured and checked daily, and any overruns are communicated daily. A summary of any limits exceeded is presented monthly during the SFSE ALM Committee and Risk Management Committee meetings.

Currency risk

Risk factors

SFSE is exposed to two types of currency risk:

- Structural currency risk (the structural currency position amounted to €152 million at December 31, 2023);
- Operational currency risk (the operational currency position amounted to +€0.7 million at December 31, 2023).

Risk measurement, control and monitoring

Structural currency positions and future profits and losses are not hedged. As the businesses of subsidiaries and branches will, by definition, continue for an indefinite period, any such hedges would represent long-term open positions.

BPF's policy is to minimize operational currency positions to protect the Bank's profit/loss against fluctuations in currency rates. In practice, only limited residual positions, duly restricted, may not be hedged.

Currency risk is monitored through monthly reporting which highlights the structural and operational currency positions. In addition, SFSE's operational currency risk is reviewed at the monthly ALM Committee meeting, and by SFSE's Audit and Risk Committee and Risk Management Committee.

Market risk

SFSE's policy is not to be exposed to market risk, as it is defined in the banking regulation. Interest rate or currency derivative transactions are undertaken to hedge balance sheet items not intended for sale in the short term. SFSE consistently ensures compliance with this rule and that the hedging instrument and hedged item are correctly matched.

11.3.3 CONCENTRATION RISK

Risk factors

SFSE is exposed to several types of concentration risk, primarily:

- concentration risk related to the granting of credit to individuals;
- concentration risk related to bank counterparties.

Risk measurement, control and monitoring

Risk limits have been set for individual credit concentration risk and concentration risk on exposures to banking counterparties.

These limits are continuously monitored and reported to the Stellantis Financial Services Europe Risk Management Committee on a fortnightly basis.

At December 31, 2023, SFSE's commitments to Stellantis amounted to €20 million or 2.6% of the regulatory capital.

On the same date, SFSE's top ten commitments, excluding those to the Group, amounted to €673 million or 88.8% of regulatory capital. By counterparty category, the top ten commitments break down as follows:

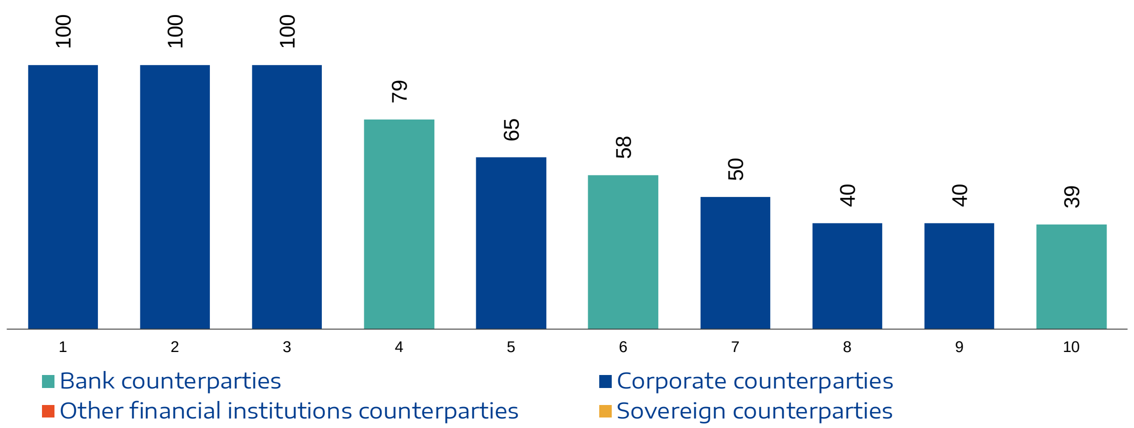
Banks: €178 million / 23.4% of regulatory capital;

Corporate (excl. Stellantis): €495 million / 65.4% of regulatory capital;

Other counterparty institutions: €0 million;

Sovereign counterparties: €0 million.

TOP TEN WEIGHTED EXPOSURES TO CREDIT RISK
(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF EUROS, EXCLUDING THE GROUP)



11.3.4 OPERATIONAL RISK

Risk factors

SFSE defines operational risk as "the risk resulting from a maladaptation or failure attributable to procedures, Bank's personnel, internal systems, or to external events, including events with a low probability of occurrence but with substantial risk of loss".

Risk measurement, control and monitoring

SFSE and the joint ventures are exposed to all seven Basel event type categories of operational risk:

- Internal fraud;
- External fraud;
- Employment practices and workplace safety;
- Customers, products and business practices;
- Damage to physical assets;
- Business disruption and systems failures;
- Execution, delivery and process management.

SFSE is mainly exposed to operational risks of external fraud related to credit risk, system failures and, to a lesser extent, the execution and management of processes.

The identification of operational risks is based on the processes of each of the bank's activities and is formalized by a mapping of operational risks applied to all of the bank's activities, in which each risk is associated with one or more control systems.

Risk control and mitigation mechanisms are an integral part of working procedures or instructions and are subject to tier-one controls within the bank's operating units, and tier-two controls by the bank's permanent risk control departments.

The operational risk management system is largely shared by SFSE and the joint ventures held in partnership with SCF. However, it is managed in places on an individual basis, specifically through a Risk Management Committee and an Audit Committee on the part of SFSE and by a Global Risk Committee in cooperation with SCF.

The operational risk management system of the entities held in partnership with BNPP PF is based on similar fundamentals, but it uses tools (mapping, information systems) specific to the scope in question. Operational risk monitoring is presented each month to the Risk Committee of the cooperation with BNPP PF.

11.3.5 MODEL RISK

Risk factors

SFSE is exposed to model risk mainly on acceptance and provisioning models, resulting from errors in the development, implementation or use of models, as well as insufficient data quality.

Risk measurement, control and monitoring

Model performance is verified as part of regular back testing, the results of which are presented to the Model Committee, which is held every two months, and as part of audits.

11.3.6 NON-COMPLIANCE RISK

Risk factors

Non-compliance risk is defined as the risk of legal, administrative or disciplinary sanction, significant financial loss, or damage to reputation arising from failure to comply with the provisions governing banking and financial services, including regulatory and statutory provisions, professional standards, ethical standards, or instructions from the executive body pursuant to guidelines issued by the Board.

Risk factors are related to incorrect interpretation of texts or failure to adequately reflect these texts in operating methods, procedures or internal instructions.

Risk measurement, control and monitoring

Risk is measured in advance through a system of regulatory surveillance that surveys and analyzes changes in law or regulations and the guidelines and sanctions of the authorities. Once these analyses are done, the impacts on the bank's operations, processes, organization, information systems and, more broadly, its business model are assessed and action plans implemented.

Non-compliance risk is primarily managed by means of procedures, operating instructions and methods, employee training, the circulation of specific computer applications, notably to detect individuals with political exposure or whose assets have been frozen, as well as controls.

Non-compliance risk is primarily monitored locally, but also centrally within the scope of SFSE registered office activities. Every quarter each SFSE subsidiary and each entity of the SCF JV assesses the effectiveness of its prevention and control measures as well as its level of residual risk using a certificate of compliance presented to unit management and forwarded to headquarters. Cross-analyses carried out at headquarters confirm the level of risk, and a consolidated picture is presented at the quarterly meetings of the SFSE Compliance Committee. Furthermore, in the framework of the partnership with SCF, the risk of non-compliance of joint entities is monitored once a month by the Partnership Committees.

Non-compliance risk monitoring for activities carried out in partnership with BNPP PF is reviewed quarterly at the Cooperation Compliance Committee meeting, attended by Senior Management and the Compliance Department of the central entity, as well as the Compliance Department of the partners. Monthly Compliance meetings during the quarterly committee meetings provide further close oversight of the actions agreed upon.

11.3.7 REPUTATIONAL RISK

Risk factors

The reputational risk to which SFSE is exposed can be broken down into:

- a specific "risk of damage to the Bank's reputation and image with end customers, dealer customers, third-party banks and supervisory authorities (excluding internal image risk)";
- possible repercussions of an operational incident.

Risk measurement, control and monitoring

Image and reputational risk is, to a large extent, related to risks already identified and covered by the internal control systems. This is notably the case for risks of internal and external fraud and non-compliance risk.

The prevention of these risks is carried out through several mechanisms, such as:

- compliance with banking secrecy and the obligation of professional discretion;
- observance of the regulation for the protection of personal data (RPPD);
- approval of standard letters to customers and advertising messages by the legal department;
- monitoring of the quality of customer relations;
- approval of new products by the legal, fiscal and compliance departments;
- the whistleblowing system.

The quarterly compliance control certificates include a section dedicated to the reputational risk.

11.3.8 INSURANCE AND SERVICES BUSINESS RISK

Stellantis Insurance operates an insurance business through four insurance companies, two for the "life" business and the other two for the "non-life" business, both offering insurance policies sold with finance contracts.

Risk factors

The Stellantis Insurance companies are exposed to four types of risk:

- operational and regulatory risks, for example risks related to investments related to acts of offering and selling insurance;
- subscription and under-provisioning risk;
- market financial risks including in particular counterparty risk;
- strategic risks.

Risk measurement, control and monitoring

It is organized as follows:

Risk limits apply to subscription, insurance product sale and claims management policies. Limits are monitored using the reports presented monthly to the Technical Committee and the Subscription Committee:

- The pricing of products according to the risks insured, whether for new business or at the time of annual renewal, is established in compliance with local regulatory constraints using statistical models estimating the frequency and final cost of claims according to the type of customer, financing and/or vehicle; it is reviewed by the Pricing Committee and the Technical Committee.
- The claims profile and any measures that could impact the claims expense (changes to guarantees, subscription rules, etc.) are reviewed, discussed and validated by the Technical Committee and the Subscription Committee. Products of a certain weight receive special attention.
- The rules governing insurance distribution in each country are verified, and regular checks and audits are carried out by each entity's compliance officer. A network of local lawyers also provides assistance with legal monitoring.
- Risks relating to regulations and methods of presenting offers, and to exceptions to subscription rules, are reviewed at monthly meetings of the Insurance Marketing and Trading Committee.
- Financial market risks are managed by an investment policy that respects CSR criteria, including:
    - rules for the allocation of assets held (asset types, geographical areas, sectors of activity, maximum weighting relative to total financial assets held) and for the management of currency risk;
    - short and medium-term investments mainly in the form of UCITS governed by French, Spanish and Lux law and securitization;
    - a maximum investment horizon of five years;
    - limitation of counterparties to a selection of "investment grade" counterparties;
    - stress scenarios.
- Strategic risks are presented during the meetings of the various committees mentioned above, who discuss the macro and micro factors impacting the companies' strategic risks.
- Operational and regulatory risks are discussed by the Compliance and Control Committee.

The conclusions of these controls are shared and discussed, where applicable, with the Insurance Managers of each SFSE subsidiary and branch, and the action plans are reviewed at least every month, and are systematically presented, analyzed and discussed at the meetings of the Board of Directors of Stellantis Insurance.

Lastly, the Solvency 2 rules that came into force in 2016 and the prudential solvency ratios are monitored on a monthly basis. The companies' local procedures go beyond the requirements of the MFSA regulator. The ratios are presented and analyzed at each Investment Committee meeting and Solvency II Committee meeting (responsible for monitoring capital adequacy), and in the Board of Directors.

11.3.9 STRATEGIC RISK

Risk factors

The risk factors that may affect SFSE's ability to implement its development strategy are related to its captive automotive business model as well as the economic, regulatory and competitive environment:

• Sales volumes of the Stellantis brands and their marketing policy;

• Regulatory or tax changes on the level of vehicle emissions, as well as traffic restrictions in certain areas;

• SFSE's competitive positioning in terms of products and services.

Risk measurement, control and monitoring

The various risk factors and their impacts are included in the budget and the medium-term plan. They are also subject to severe stress scenarios as part of the preventive recovery plan, which is updated and communicated to the regulator every two years.

12. INTERNAL CONTROL

Pursuant to the Order of November 3, 2014 on the internal control of credit institutions, the internal control system implemented by SFSE is structured around three levels of control, with a first tier of control, which forms the basis of the system, provided by the operational units themselves, a second tier provided by employees dedicated to this second level of control, and a third tier, representing the periodic control, carried out by the internal audit function.

SFSE drew up an internal control charter which defines the fundamental principles governing the organization and operation of its internal control system, and specifies the organization, scope of action and missions of the entities contributing to this system.

12.1 PERMANENT CONTROLS

12.1.1 FIRST-TIER CONTROLS

These controls take place within the operating structures and are carried out, pursuant to procedures providing for the various controls to be carried out, by the employees themselves as part of their activities or as part of the supervision provided over said activities within said structures. These first-tier controls are in turn monitored by dedicated permanent control functions (second-tier controls).

12.1.2 SECOND-TIER PERMANENT CONTROL

Within the scope controlled by SFSE (companies controlled directly or indirectly by SFSE).

Dedicated permanent control functions cover the financial companies, the Insurance entities and the central structures (including the entities of the Stellantis Group providing services on behalf of SFSE) and are organized around the following three divisions:

- Compliance control;
- Financial and accounting control;
- Operational and IT activities control.

The Compliance verification function is responsible for preventing, controlling and overseeing compliance risks. It notably ensures that obligations are met with regard data protection, the prevention of money laundering and the compliance of new or significantly modified products and services, and manages the anti-corruption system. It uses appropriate tools and training and is responsible for regulatory watch.

The other two divisions are grouped together in a department responsible for, on the one hand, controlling financial and accounting risks and, on the other, controlling risks related to operational and IT activities, as well as certain non-compliance risks. These two divisions carry out the following activities:

• a recurring assessment of the effectiveness of the management of operational risks provided by first-tier control mechanisms implemented by the central structures and subsidiaries, as well as by service providers;

• the implementation of specific controls throughout all SFSE structures and the application of a certification mechanism for first-tier controls whereby operation officers certify the execution and outcome of key controls carried out on major risks, and are then challenged by the operational risk control department;

- issuing and following-up on recommendations;

- collecting and analyzing IT incidents.

These three divisions draw on risk mapping (operational and compliance risks to which SFSE is exposed), and make it possible to monitor the robustness of the control system by comparing the risks thus identified, the losses linked to these risks (losses recorded and monitored by the Risk function), the first-level control systems and the results of second-level controls.

As for the scope of the Santander partnership

The fundamentals described above (three control levels, risk mapping approach, implementation of certificates, issuing recommendations, etc.) also apply to the partnership scope.

The compliance control system comprises common procedures and is supervised by a Partnership Compliance Committee (a committee that does not replace SFSE's own Compliance Committee).

With regard to risk control functions relating to financial and accounting activities, as well as operational and IT activities, the cooperation's Global Risk Committee (GRC) drew up a document defining, notably:

- Governance, which is ensured centrally by the Global Risk Committee (which oversees the entire system) and locally by the Local Risk Committee of each JV;
- The target organization and the responsibilities of the "Internal control" and "operational risks" functions at the central (SFSE and SCF) and local (JV) levels.
- Control of the JVs' operating activities by their second-level control bodies, within the methodological framework defined by - and under the supervision of - SFSE's permanent control function.

As for the scope of the BNPP PF partnership

As described above for SFSE, the internal control of the entities included in the partnership is based on three lines of defense, including:

• A second line of defense consisting of special controllers working locally at the entities, whose work is overseen by the central control staff of BNP PF and SFSE;

• A third line of defense provided by BNPP's General Inspectorate, excluding IT audits, which are carried out by SFSE's internal audit function; the results of all the audits carried out are shared and discussed by the two partners.

This system is overseen by dedicated bodies set up as part of the partnership: an "Audit Committee", a "Risk and Collection Committee" (which is notably responsible for managing operational risks and policies, carrying out controls and monitoring the corresponding corrective measures), and a "Compliance Committee".

12.2 PERIODIC CONTROL SYSTEM

The third line of defense is performed by the internal audit function whose purpose it is to verify the compliance of operations, the level of risk, respect of procedures and the effectiveness of permanent controls.

It is carried out by the internal audit teams in the form of one-off assignments, according to a multi-year audit plan built in a risk-based approach and covering all of the Bank's activities, organizations and entities, including subcontracting, for a maximum period of five years.

12.3 OVERSIGHT OF THE SYSTEM BY THE SUPERVISORY BODY

Senior Management (Effective Managers within the meaning of the Order of November 3, 2014) is responsible for defining and implementing the internal control system. It monitors whether it is functioning correctly and ensures the adequacy of its missions and resources. Pursuant to the Order of November 3, 2014, the SFSE Chief Executive Officer was designated as the Effective Manager responsible for the coherence and effectiveness of the second-tier permanent control as well as the periodic control carried out by the internal audit function.

The internal control system is monitored by the supervisory body (SFSE's Board of Directors), which ensures that the main risks incurred by the Bank are kept under control and that the system is reliable, through the Audit and Risk Committee, which meets at least four times a year.

The Audit and Risk Committee reviews the main lessons to be learned from risk monitoring activities and from periodic and permanent controls.

It prioritizes its missions according to the risks identified. Its duties include the planning, supervision and review of internal audits and the review of the audit plan of the Statutory Auditors. It is also responsible for the remediation of any weaknesses identified during audits.

The Audit and Risk Committee also ensures compliance with regulatory requirements and the planning and implementation of measures to comply with these requirements. Lastly, it examines the Bank's consolidated financial statements and reviews the subsidiaries' financial statements.

If necessary, the Audit and Risks Committee may ask to consult the SFSE Chairman, the Managing Directors, the Statutory Auditors or any other person useful in the performance of its duties. Regular meetings are held between the Chairman of the Committee and representatives of the internal audit, permanent control, compliance and risk management functions, without the presence of SFSE management.

12.4 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE BANK'S INTERNAL CONTROL

The internal control system is built around regular first-tier controls through delegations of authority applicable to all operating units and corporate departments. These delegations of authority relate amongst others to banking and financial transactions, loan approvals, lending terms, new products and services and expenditure commitments.

The Audit and Risks Committee, or Operational Committees, which meet regularly at the level of the central divisions or finance companies, are responsible for defining and implementing the Bank's main strategies. These specific committees notably focus on credit risks, with a review of trends in non-payments and losses, as well as an analysis of the performance of risk selection tools for the retail and corporate portfolios (fleets and distribution networks).

During these committees, the following topics are also reviewed and submitted to decision:

• margins relating to financing activities;

• products and processes, including the associated risks;

• the corporate dealer and fleet financing applications are examined at the level of a group credit committee or at the level of the local credit committee, depending on the delegations of authority in effect;

• the monitoring and review of the results of the policy implemented as part of the refinancing transaction, and the management of the Bank's liquidity, interest rate and currency risks;

• monitoring of the IT security policy;

• compliance work.

13. SHARE OWNERSHIP

13.1 SHARE CAPITAL

SFSE is a limited liability corporation (Société Anonyme) organized under the laws of France. Its registered office is located at 2-10 Boulevard de L'Europe, 78300 Poissy, in France. SFSE is licensed as a credit institution and is subject to supervision by the French banking regulator (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution) as part of the indirect supervision exercised by the European Central Bank under the Single European Supervisory Mechanism (ESM) ; the SFSE Group conducts its operations worldwide through subsidiaries and 50%-owned joint ventures with other partners. These entities also hold licenses for their related activities if required.

Its share capital amounted to €199,619,936. It is divided into 12,476,246 fully paid shares having a nominal value of €16 each.

SFSE's share capital is held by Stellantis N.V. (9,348,180 shares representing 74.93% of the share capital) and by two wholly-owned subsidiaries of Stellantis N.V., namely Automobiles Peugeot SA (2,002,862 shares representing 16.05% of SFSE's share capital) and Automobiles Citroën SA (1,125,203 shares representing 9.02% of SFSE's share capital). One share is also owned by one member of the Board of Directors.

13.2 INTRA-GROUP AGREEMENTS

SFSE is contractually linked to certain STELLANTIS companies, which provide services to the SFSE Group through a service agreement regarding, in particular, refinancing, cash and liquidity, interest rate, counterparty and exchange risk management. These companies also provide assistance in terms of the provision of staff in its central functions, as well as IT services and management services for external purchases. Moreover, SFSE and its affiliated companies have trademark use licenses that allow them to offer their products and/or services to customers under the STELLANTIS brands.

The aforementioned companies are compensated via a service fee, to which specific transactions or operation fees are added. The total amount paid in 2023 by the SFSE Group in this respect amounted to €137 million.

13.3 PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF INCOME TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF APRIL 10, 2024

The General Meeting will be asked to allocate 2023 profit amounting to €367,840,711.89 to the retained earnings, which as a result will amount to €2,152,797,500.32.

13.4 INFORMATION ON THE SUPERVISORY BODY

13.4.1 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SFSE is a limited liability corporation (Société Anonyme) which articles of association set out that the Board of Directors must be made up of no less than three and no more than twelve directors, and no more than one-third of whom may be older than 67 years old (and none may be older than 73 years old). The Board of Directors is currently made up of six directors appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders. In compliance with French law, the directors may be removed at any time. Each director is appointed for a term of six years. Only two STELLANTIS non-employee directors receive compensation for their duties as directors (formerly attendance fees), while the other directors perform their duties without charge.

The Board of Directors sets SFSE's strategy and oversees its effective implementation by the Management team. The internal rules of the Board of Directors stipulate that it must regularly assess SFSE's strategy and take decisions on changes of direction affecting mainly its refinancing, management structure and major transactions, in particular partnerships, acquisitions and disposals that could have an impact on its balance sheet and results or the Bank's risk profile.

List of the corporate positions held during FY 2023 and list of the corporate positions that ended during FY 2023, among the Directors of Stellantis Financial Services Europe and the Permanent Representatives of Directors

Philippe de Rovira	Other positions held during FY 2023
Chairman of the Board of Directors and Director - Member of the Audit and Risk Committee - Member of the Appointments Committee - Member of the Remuneration Committee Since February 22, 2021 Current term expires in 2026 Born on June 8, 1973	**Chairman and Member of the Supervisory Board** • Autobiz **Chairman and Member of the Supervisory Board** • Fidis S.p.A **Director** • Leasys S.A.S. • Stellantis & You Belgium SA (formerly Peugeot Distribution Service) • Comau S.p.A. • ARAMIS Group
	Positions that ended during FY 2023
	Director • CA Auto Bank (anciennement FCA Bank)

Rémy Bayle	Other positions held during FY 2023
Chief Executive Officer and Director First appointed to the Board on April 22, 2015 Current term expires in 2027 Born on December 26, 1961	**Member of the Board and Vice President** • Association française des Sociétés Financières (ASF) **Chairman of the Board of Directors and Director** • Compagnie pour la location de véhicules – CLV **Vice President of the Board of Directors and Director** • Stellantis Bank (formerly Opel Bank) **Director** • Banque Stellantis France (formerly PSA Banque France) • Leasys S.A.S.

Brigitte Courtehoux	Other positions held during FY 2023
Director First appointed to the Board on February 22, 2019 Current term expires in 2027 Born July 10, 1971	**Directo** • Free2move Iberia S.A.U • Free2move eSolutions S.P.A. **Chairwoman** • Free2move S.A.S. • KUANTIC
	Positions that ended during FY 2023
	Chairwoman • Free2move Iberia S.A.U

Catherine Pariset	Other positions held during FY 2023
Director - Chairwoman of the Appointments Committee and of the Remuneration Committee - Member of the Audit and Risk Committee First appointed to the Board on February 22, 2019 Current term expires in 2024 Born August 22, 1953	**Independent Director** • Natixis • Generali IA • Generali Vie • Generali Retraite

Laurent Garin	Other positions held during FY 2023
Director - Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee - Member of the Appointments Committee and the Remuneration Committee First appointed to the Board on April 17, 2018 Current term expires in 2024 Born on April 7, 1955	**NA**

Automobiles PEUGEOT	Other positions held during FY 2023
Director First appointed to the Board on December 15, 1982 Current term expires in 2028	**Director** • GLM1 • SOPRIAM (Morocco) • Société Tunisienne Automobile Financière Immobilière et Maritime • Peugeot Citroën Production Algérie SPA • Stellantis EL Djazair (formerly Peugeot Algérie) **Associate Manager** • Peugeot Média Production

Linda Jackson	Other positions held during FY 2023
Permanent Representative of Automobiles Peugeot Since February 22, 2021 Born on November 19, 1958	**Chairwoman of the Board of Directors** • Automobiles Peugeot **Director** • Dongfeng Peugeot Citroën Automobiles Sales Company Ltd • Dongfeng Peugeot Citroën Automobiles Company Ltd • ARAMIS GROUP
	Positions that ended during FY 2023
	Director • **PSAG Automoviles Espana, S.A**

List of the corporate positions held in 2023 by the non-Director Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Stellantis Financial Services Europe

Hélène Bouteleau	Other positions held during FY 2023
Executive Managing Deputy Director SFSE First appointed to the Board on March 31, 2021 Current term expires in 2027 Duration of term of office aligned with that of the Chief Executive Officer Born on July 22, 1975	**Director** • Banque Stellantis France • CREDIPAR • Stellantis Bank S.A. (formerly OPEL BANK) • Stellantis Financial Services Spain EFC, SA • Stellantis Financial Services Italia S.p.A. • Stellantis España **Manager** • PSA Services Portugal
	Positions that ended during FY 2023
	• PSA Bank Deutschland GMBH • Stellantis Financial Services UKLtd (formerly PSA Finance UK)

13.4.2 COMMITTEES

A. The Audit and Risk Committee

As at January 1, 2024, the Audit and Risk Committee comprised the following members:

Name	Position
Laurent Garin, Chairman	**Director of Stellantis Financial Services Europe**
Catherine Pariset	**Director of Stellantis Financial Services Europe**
Philippe De Rovira	**Chairman of the Board of Directors of Stellantis Financial Services Europe and Chief Affiliates Officer of STELLANTIS**

B. The Appointments Committee

As of January 1, 2024, the Appointments Committee comprised the following members:

Name	Position
Catherine Pariset, Chairwoman	**Director of Stellantis Financial Services Europe**
Laurent Garin	**Director of Stellantis Financial Services Europe**
Philippe De Rovira	**Chairman of the Board of Directors of Stellantis Financial Services Europe and Chief Affiliates Officer of STELLANTIS**

C. The Remuneration Committee

As of January 1, 2024, the Remuneration Committee comprised the following members:

Name	Position
Catherine Pariset, Chairwoman	**Director of Stellantis Financial Services Europe**
Laurent Garin	**Director of Stellantis Financial Services Europe**
Philippe De Rovira	**Chairman of the Board of Directors of Stellantis Financial Services Europe and Chief Affiliates Officer of STELLANTIS**

D. The Executive Committee

As of January 1, 2024, the executive committee comprised the following members:

Name	Position
Rémy Bayle	**Chief Executive Officer of Stellantis Financial Services Europe**
Hélène Bouteleau	**Executive Managing Officer and Regional Director for Europe, China, Eurasia, Middle-East Africa, Commerce and marketing**
Laurent Aubineau	**Chief Executive Officer of BANQUE Stellantis France**
Guillaume Laubry	**General Secretary and Permanent Control Officer**
Laure Durand	**Audit Officer**
Nathalie Blaize	**Human Resources Officer**
Frédéric Legrand	**Digital Projects Officer**
Alexandre Sorel	**Chief Executive Officer Opel Bank S.A.**

Name	Position
Thorsten Marsch	**Chief Financial & Accounting Officer**
Stéphane Levi	**Marketing & Innovation Officer and Regional Director for India and Asia-Pacific**
Vincent Py	**Risk Management Officer**
Edouard De Lamarzelle	**Chief Executive Officer of Stellantis Assurance Services**
Emmanuel Levrat	**Bank and Services Information System Officer**

13.4.3 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY POLICY

Diversity is a source of strength for SFSE and we encourage a diverse and inclusive environment, which celebrates the differences our employees bring to work every day. Three guiding principles underpin our approach to Diversity and Inclusion ("D&I"):

1. Reinforcing diversity through meritocracy: meritocracy is essential at SFSE to foster company performance;

2. Respecting local traditions and context: understanding and respecting our employees and their backgrounds is key to creating a diverse and inclusive environment; and

3. Finding global common ground, taking into account regional specificities: we respect the specificities of each local context when rolling out a global strategy.

By promoting equal opportunities and basing its practices on skills and performance criteria, SFSE fosters employee engagement and motivation and develops a culture of performance and economic efficiency.

Stellantis and SFSE involve their social partners in this commitment through the signature of the Global Framework Agreement on Corporate Social Responsibility, which defines the rules of non-discrimination and equal opportunities. As such all stakeholders are involved in the implementation of inclusive management based on skills for access to employment and professional development, recognizing merit and preventing all forms of discrimination and intolerance. This agreement affirms the Group's commitment to the fight against racism, xenophobia, sexism and homophobia.

1. Gender equality

SFSE has adopted a proactive policy to promote gender balance and gender equality in the workplace. SFSE considers gender balance in its key positions as a fundamental objective of its responsible and sustainable development and of the quality of life at work of its employees.

Stellantis joined the United Nations and UN Women initiative on Women's Empowerment Principles, which encourage companies to promote the integration of women in the workplace and gender equality. This commitment reflects the Group's desire to expand its policy of diversity and gender equality in the workplace on a global scale.

2. Promotion of diversity for social cohesion and performance

Stellantis & SFSE have voluntarily formalized their actions to foster diversity in its social dialogue. At the international level, the Group's Global Framework Agreement on Social Responsibility is committed to going beyond local legal requirements in the application and promotion of the fight against racism, sexism, xenophobia and homophobia and, more generally, against intolerance of differences and the promotion of respect for private life.

In France, a new agreement on motivation and well-being at work, signed on January 20, 2020, reaffirmed the Group's commitment to guaranteeing equal treatment on the basis of direct and indirect criteria, combating prejudice, and preventing any form of discrimination, whether conscious or unconscious, in particular as regards the real or supposed origins of people.

Prevention of harassment, discrimination and violence at work

SFSE condemns any breach of the rights and dignity of the individual, verbal or physical abuse, harassment, violence and discrimination in the workplace. These behaviors are subject to sanctions and measures have been put in place in each country to prevent any form of misconduct. Employees are regularly informed of these policies and a large number of managers have taken part in awareness-raising initiatives.

Employees who are victims or witnesses of harassment, discrimination or intimidation in the workplace are informed of the existing reporting procedures at Stellantis. This information specifies that the alert makes it possible to carry out an investigation, to protect the victims, to put an end to the prohibited behaviors as well as to conduct mediation or to impose sanctions. Employees can use different alert channels. HR managers have a duty to deal with any situation that appears to be harassment or discrimination. A standard processing and monitoring procedure is applicable in all countries.

In November 2021, the Stellantis Integrity Helpline was launched to facilitate speaking out and to enable the reporting of facts contrary to the principles set out in the Stellantis Code of Conduct. The Integrity Helpline is open to Stellantis suppliers, customers and employees and therefore allows them to report cases of harassment or discrimination.

Intergenerational management

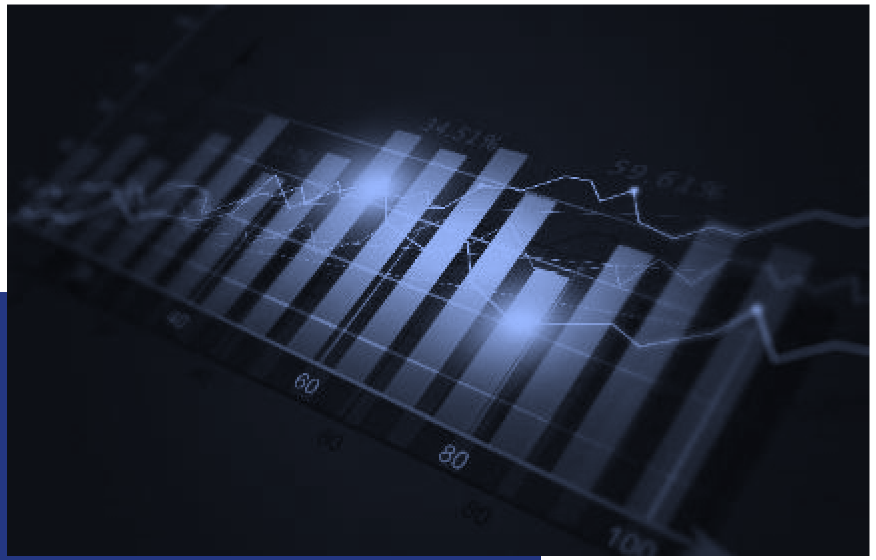
Keeping seniors at work and motivated is one of the Group's corporate social responsibility commitments. The aim is to ensure equal opportunities and fair treatment for all, including older employees. These measures aim to consolidate the place of seniors in the Company, and to better consider coexistence and the transfer of knowledge as an asset for social cohesion and company performance.

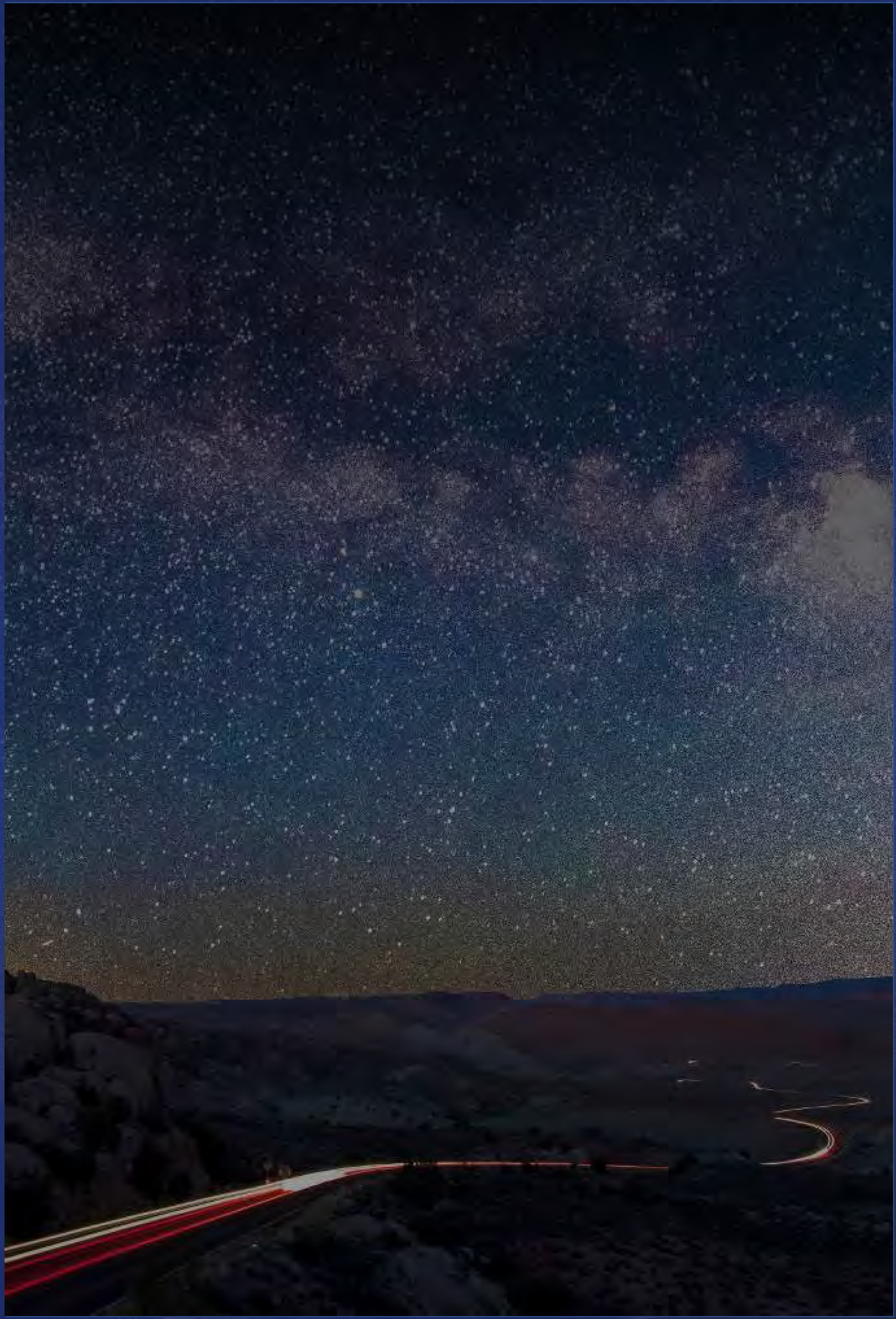
In addition, the program for integrating young people into the labor market is enriched by the transfer of knowledge and training for the younger generations.

3. Employment of people with disabilities

The Stellantis policy, applied at SFSE, on the social and professional integration of people with disabilities is implemented with a view to maintaining the employment of people with disabilities and carrying out actions to improve their quality of life, to conducting preventive actions and to promoting their professional integration.

14. TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023





2.1 Consolidated Balance Sheet

(in million euros)		Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022 restated
Assets			
Cash, central banks	*4*	632	542
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	*5*	107	65
Loans and advances to credit institutions, at amortized cost	*6*	793	580
Customer loans and receivables, at amortized cost	*7, 23*	564	-
Current tax assets	*24.1*	2	3
Deferred tax assets	*24.1*	34	8
Accruals and other assets	*8*	142	221
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	*9*	3 080	2 882
Property and equipment	*10*	32	4
Intangible assets	*10*	148	129
Goodwill		15	-
Total assets		**5 549**	**4 434**

(in million euros)		Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022 restated
Equity and liabilities			
Deposits from credit institutions	*11*	503	-
Due to customers	*12*	23	1
Debt securities	*13*	48	-
Insurance contracts liabilities	*14*	86	73
Current tax liabilities	*24.1*	31	3
Deferred tax liabilities	*24.1*	3	1
Accruals and other liabilities	*15*	142	111
Provisions	*16*	11	4
Equity		**4 702**	**4 241**
- Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		4 702	4 241
- Share capital and other reserves		1 162	1 162
- Consolidated reserves		3 663	3 200
- Of which Net income - equity holders of the parent		473	443
- Gains and losses recognized directly in Equity		(123)	(121)
- Of which Net income - equity holders of the parent (share of items recycled in profit or loss)		-	-
- Minority interests		-	-
Total equity and liabilities		**5 549**	**4 434**

2.2 Consolidated Statement of Income

(in million euros)		Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022 restated
Net interest revenue on customer transactions		**54**	**5**
- Interest and other revenue on assets at amortized cost	*21*	34	2
- Other revenue and expense		20	3
Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**6**	**1**
- Interest and dividends on marketable securities		1	-
- Gains and losses on sales of marketable securities		5	1
Net refinancing cost		**26**	**5**
- Interest and other revenue from loans and advances to credit institutions		27	2
- Interest on deposits from credit institutions		(18)	(3)
- Interest on debt securities		18	6
- Debt issuing costs		(1)	-
Net gains and losses related to hyperinflation		**(5)**	**(5)**
Margin on sales of Insurance services		**5**	**(12)**
- Insurance Revenue		50	30
- Insurance Service Expenses		(45)	(43)
- Finance Income or expenses from insurance contracts issued		-	1
Margin on sales of services		**4**	**(2)**
- Revenues		4	1
- Expenses		-	(3)
Net banking revenue		**90**	**(8)**
General operating expenses	*22*	**(26)**	**(13)**
- Personnel costs		(12)	(5)
- Other general operating expenses		(14)	(8)
Depreciation and amortization of intangible and tangible assets	*10*	**(27)**	**(20)**
Gross operating income		**37**	**(41)**
Cost of risk	*23*	(3)	-
Operating income		**34**	**(41)**
Share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	*9*	401	448
Other non-operating items		31	29
Pre-tax income		**466**	**436**
Income taxes	*24.2*	7	7
Net income for the year		**473**	**443**
- of which attributable to equity holders of the parent		*473*	*443*
- of which minority interests		*-*	*-*
Net income - Earnings per share (in €)		*37.9*	*35.5*

2.3 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(in million euros)	Dec 31, 2023 Before tax	Tax	After tax	Dec 31, 2022 restated Before tax	Tax	After tax
Net income	466	7	473	436	7	443
- of which minority interests			-			-
Recyclable in profit and loss items						
Exchange difference	5	-	5	(25)	-	(25)
OCI of joint ventures	(1)	1	-	1	-	1
Total recyclable in profit and loss items	4	1	5	(24)	-	(24)
- of which minority interests			-			-
Not recyclable in profit and loss items						
OCI of joint ventures	(8)	2	(6)	10	(4)	6
Total gains and losses recognized directly in Equity	(4)	3	(1)	(14)	(4)	(18)
- of which minority interests			-			-
Total net income and gains and losses recognized directly in Equity	462	10	472	422	3	425
- of which attributable to equity holders of the parent			472			425
- of which minority interests			-			-

2.4 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(in million euros)	Share capital and other reserves (1) Share capital	Issue, share and merger premiums and liquidation surplus	Legal reserve and other reserves	Consolidated reserves	Fair value adjustments – equity holders of the parent Fair value adjustments to hedging instruments	Actuarial gains and losses on pension obligations	Exchange difference	OCI of joint ventures	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Minority interests	Total equity
At December 31, 2021	**199**	**643**	**318**	**2 726**	**(1)**	**-**	**(16)**	**(87)**	**3 782**	**2**	**3 784**
IFRS 17 application: equity impact				24					24		24
At January 1, 2022	**199**	**643**	**318**	**2 750**	**(1)**	**-**	**(16)**	**(87)**	**3 806**	**2**	**3 808**
Distribution of dividends by:											
- Stellantis Financial Services Europe				-					-		-
- Other companies				-					-	(1)	(1)
Net Income				443	-	-	-	-	443	-	443
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity				-	-	-	2	(20)	(18)	-	(18)
Hyperinflation effects				8	-	-	-	-	8	1	9
Other			2	(1)	1	-	-	-	2	(2)	-
At December 31, 2022 Restated (3)	**199**	**643**	**320**	**3 200**	**-**	**-**	**(14)**	**(107)**	**4 241**	**-**	**4 241**
Distribution of dividends by:											
- Stellantis Financial Services Europe				-					-		-
- Other companies				-					-	-	-
Net Income (2)				473	-	-	-	-	473	-	473
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity				-	-	-	(10)	8	(2)	-	(2)
Hyperinflation effects (2)				8	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Other			-	(18)	-	-	-	-	(18)	-	(18)
At December 31, 2023	**199**	**643**	**320**	**3 663**	**-**	**-**	**(24)**	**(99)**	**4 702**	**-**	**4 702**

Share capital amounts to €199 million, made up of 12,476,246 common shares, all fully paid.

(1) Including share capital, premiums and reserves of the parent company.

(2) The application of IAS 29 led to a negative impact of €-8 million in Net Income (attributable to equity holders of the parent: €-8 million), fully covered by a positive change in Equity (Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent: €8 million) in 2023. In 2022, the application of IAS 29 led to a negative impact of €-9 million in Net Income (of which attributable to equity holders of the parent: €-8 million and Minority interests: €-1 million), fully covered by a positive change in Equity (of which Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent: €8 million and Minority interests: €1 million).

(3) Includes the impact of the entry into force of IFRS17 as follows:

+€23,5 million impact on equity as of January 1, 2022

-€4 million impact on the income statement as of December 31, 2022

Please refer to note 3 about the changes in financial statements at December 31st, 2022

In accordance with the Amendment to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - Capital Disclosures, the necessary information is given in the paragraph "Capital Requirements" of the Management Report.

2.5 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022 restated
Pre-tax income	466	436
Net depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	27	17
Net provisions and impairment	26	59
Share in net income of equity-accounted companies	(401)	(448)
Net loss/(net gain) on investing activities	(31)	(26)
(Income)/Charges of financing activities	-	-
Other movements	11	10
Total of non-monetary items included in pre-tax income and other adjustments	(368)	(388)
Change in credit institutions items	(249)	(117)
Change in customer items	29	5
Change in financial assets and liabilities	(45)	(9)
Change in non-financial assets and liabilities	(21)	12
Dividends received from equity-accounted entities	220	140
Tax paid	28	(10)
Net increase/(decrease) of assets and liabilities provided by operating activities	(38)	21
Net cash provided by operating activities (A)	60	69
Change in equity investments	10	63
- Outflows for the acquisitions of shares in subsidiaries, net of cash transferred	(52)	-
- Inflows from disposals of shares in subsidiaries, net of cash transferred	3	9
- Outflows for the acquisitions of shares in equity-accounted companies	(435)	-
- Inflows from disposals of shares in equity-accounted companies	494	54
- Other change in equity investments	-	-
Change in property and equipment and intangible assets	(44)	(60)
- Outflows for the acquisitions of property and equipment and intangible assets	(44)	(60)
- Inflows from disposals of property and equipment and intangible assets	-	-
Effect of changes in scope of consolidation	-	(2)
Net cash provided by investing activities (B)	(34)	1
Cash flows from or to shareholders	-	(1)
- Outflows for the dividends paid to:		
- Stellantis	-	-
- Minority	-	(1)
- Inflows from issuance of equity instruments	-	-
Other net cash from financing activities	(2)	(1)
Net cash provided by financing activities (C)	(2)	(2)
Effect of changes in exchange rates (D)	3	2
Net increase/(decrease) of cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	27	70
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	769	699
Cash, central banks (assets and liabilities)	542	499
Demand accounts (assets and liabilities) and loans/borrowings with credit institutions	227	200
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	796	769
Cash, central banks (assets and liabilities)	632	542
Demand accounts (assets and liabilities) and loans/borrowings with credit institutions	164	227

2.6 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes

Note 1 MAIN EVENTS OF THE PERIOD AND SCOPE EVOLUTION

A. Main Events of the period

In 2023 Banque PSA Finance has changed its name to become Stellantis Financial Services Europe.

Reorganization of financing activities in Europe

Following the announcement made on December 17th, 2021, Stellantis NV signed new framework agreements on March 31st, 2022 with BNP Paribas Personal Finance (BNPP PF), Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance (CACF) and Santander Consumer Finance (SCF) aimed at re-organizing Stellantis' current European financing landscape to bring consistent and attractive financing activities to all Stellantis brand customers, dealers and distributors.

For Stellantis Financial Services Europe, this means reorganization of its financing activities (except for operational B2B leasing), with the aim to have a single joint venture per country, each with a single partner, being either BNPP PF (Great Britain, Germany and Austria) or SCF (France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Poland, Netherlands and, through a commercial agreement, Portugal), managing financing activities for all Stellantis brands. Operational B2B leasing is to be commercialized in Europe though another partnership, between Stellantis and Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance, combining the activities of two brands, Free2Move Lease and Leasys.

The proposed transactions were completed on April 3rd 2023, once the required authorizations were obtained from the relevant anti-trust authorities and market regulators.

Share transfer agreements had to be implemented in order to consolidate all the BNPP PF's entities under the Stellantis Bank S.A. holding on one side, and to reorganize the SCF cooperation on the other side (cf. paragraph B below).

Operationally, in each country, one legal entity has been identified to take on the activity related to all Stellantis brands, based on one common IT system. On the SCF perimeter, only Italy and Spain entities bought the Opel Retail portfolios, whereas Opel portfolios in the other four countries will go on run-off. On the BNPP PF perimeter, the Opel entities will merge with the Stellantis entities.

Loss on disposal of the above Opel Retail portfolios amounted to -€16,8 million in the consolidated income statement of Stellantis Financial Services Europe at December 31st, 2023, in Share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method.

Gain on the transfer of the business origination rights amounted to €86,6 million in the consolidated income statement of Stellantis Financial Services Europe at December 31st, 2023, in Share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method.

B. Scope Evolution

In April 2023, Stellantis Financial Services Europe, via its subsidiary PSA Finance Nederland, acquired additional 50% in Stellantis Leasing Services Co.,Ltd (previously Dongfeng Peugeot Citroën Financial Leasing Co.) from Dongfeng Motor Group Co. Ltd. This transaction had no significant impact on the 2023 annual consolidated financial statements of Stellantis Financial Services Europe at December 31st, 2023. Stellantis Leasing Services Co.,Ltd , now owned at 100%, becomes a fully consolidated entity.

In April 2023, Stellantis Financial Services Europe transferred PSA Bank Deutschland GmbH shares to Stellantis Bank S.A. (previously Opel Bank S.A.), with a net positive impact of €26.1 million in other non-operating items in the consolidated income statement of Stellantis Financial Services Europe at December 31st, 2023.

In August 2023, Stellantis Financial Services Europe, acquired additional 50% in Stellantis Financiamentos Sociedade de Crédito, Fin. e Inv. S.A. (previously Banco PSA Finance Brasil S.A.) from Aymoré Crédito (Brazilian subsidiary of Santander), with the recognition of €14.7 million goodwill in the consolidated financial statements of Stellantis Financial Services Europe at December 31st, 2023. Stellantis Financiamentos Sociedade de Crédito, Fin. e Inv. S.A., now owned at 100%, becomes a fully consolidated entity. This transaction has resulted in a net positive impact of €2.0 million in other non-operating items in the consolidated income statement of Stellantis Financial Services Europe at December 31st, 2023.

In August 2023, Stellantis Financial Services Europe, via its subsidiary Stellantis Services Ltd, acquired additional 50% in Stellantis Corretora de Seguros E Serviços Ltda (previously PSA Corretora de Seguros e Serviços Ltda) from Santander Corretora de Seguros. This transaction had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of Stellantis Financial Services Europe at December 31st, 2023. Stellantis Corretora de Seguros E Serviços Ltda, now owned at 100%, becomes a fully consolidated entity.

Partnership with Santander Consumer Finance

In April 2023, Stellantis Financial Services Espana, E.F.C., S.A. (previously PSA Financial Services Spain E.F.C. S.A.) transferred Stellantis Financial Services UK Limited (previously PSA Finance UK Ltd) shares to Stellantis Bank S.A, with a net positive impact of €14.4 million in the consolidated income statement of Stellantis Financial Services Europe at December 31st, 2023, in Share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method.

In May 2023, Stellantis Financial Services Espana, E.F.C., S.A. transferred Stellantis Financial Services Belux (previously PSA Finance Belux) and Stellantis Financial Services Nederland B.V. (previously PSA Financial Services Nederland B.V.) shares to Banque Stellantis France (previously PSA Banque France S.A.), with a loss of €5.2 million in the consolidated income statement of Stellantis Financial Services Europe at December 31st, 2023, in Share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method.

In October 2023, the joint-venture company Stellantis Financial Services Italia S.P.A. (previously Banca PSA Italia S.P.A.) transferred €760.6 million of automotive financing receivables to the Auto ABS Italian Loans 2023. The notes issued consist of Class A (€660 million), Class B (€42 million), Class C (€17.25 million), Class D (€30.75 million), Class E (€10.5 million) and Class Z (€0.1 million) bonds. Stellantis Financial Services Italia S.P.A. retains most of the operational results of the receivables transferred to the fund. As a result, it has been consolidated since October 2023, under equity method.

In October 2023, the joint venture CREDIPAR sold €573.3 million worth of automobile loans to the Auto ABS French Leases 2023. The fund issued €450 million worth of A bonds, €37.9 million worth of B bonds and €85.4 million worth of C bonds. The joint venture is entitled to the bulk of the operating income generated by the receivables after payment of interest on the bonds. As a consequence, the associated fund Auto ABS French Leases 2023 has been consolidated since October 2023, under equity method.

Partnership with BNP Paribas Personal Finance

In May 2023, Stellantis Bank S.A. transferred Vauxhall Finance plc shares to Stellantis Financial Services UK Limited, with a loss of €8.7 million in the consolidated income statement of Stellantis Financial Services Europe at December 31st, 2023, in Share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method.

In June 2023, Opel Finance N.V., the Dutch subsidiary of Stellantis Bank S.A., was deconsolidated with no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of Stellantis Financial Services Europe at December 31st, 2023.

In November 2023, the Spain branch of the Stellantis Bank S.A. was liquidated without significant impact on the 2023 annual consolidated financial statements of Stellantis Financial Services Europe at December 31st, 2023.

In November 2023, Stellantis Bank S.A. absorbed the entity PSA Bank Deutschland GmbH and PSA Bank Österreich GmbH, Austria Branch.

In December 2023, the Italy branch of the Stellantis Bank S.A. was liquidated without significant impact on the 2023 annual consolidated financial statements of Stellantis Financial Services Europe S.A. at December 31st, 2023.

C. List of Consolidated Companies

		Stellantis Financial Services Europe interest			Dec. 31, 2023		Dec. 31, 2022	
			Indirect					
Companies	Country ISO code	% Direct	%	Held by	Consolidation method	% interest	Consolidation method	% interest
Subsidiaries								
Sales financing outside Europe								
BPF Algérie	DZ	2	98	PSA Financial Holding B.V.	FC	100	FC	100
BPF Pazarlama A.H.A.S.	TR	100	-		FC	100	FC	100
Stellantis Leasing Services Co.,Ltd	CN	-	100	PSA Finance Nederland B.V.	FC	100	-	-
Stellantis Financiamentos Sociedade de Crédito, Fin. e Inv. S.A.	BR	100	-		FC	100	-	-
Insurance								
Stellantis Services Ltd	MT	100	-		FC	100	FC	100
Stellantis Insurance Ltd	MT	0,01	99,99	Stellantis Services Ltd	FC	100	FC	100
Stellantis Life Insurance Ltd	MT	0,01	99,99	Stellantis Services Ltd	FC	100	FC	100
Stellantis Insurance Manager Ltd	MT	-	100	Stellantis Services Ltd	FC	100	FC	100
Stellantis Insurance Compania de Seguros S.A.U.	AR	100	-		FC	100	FC	100
Stellantis Corretora de Seguros E Serviços LTDA	BR	-	100	Stellantis Services Ltd	FC	100	-	-
Other companies								
PSA Finance Nederland B.V.	NL	-	100	PSA Financial Holding B.V.	FC	100	FC	100
PSA Financial Holding B.V.	NL	100	-		FC	100	FC	100
Joint ventures (1)								
Joint ventures in Europe :								
- with Santander Consumer Finance								
Stellantis Financial Services Belux	BE	-	50	Banque Stellantis France	EM	50	EM	50
PSA Bank Deutschland GmbH	DE	-	-		-	-	EM	50
PSA Bank Österreich GmbH, Austria Branch	*AT*	-	-		-	-	EM	50
Stellantis Financial Services Espana, E.F.C., S.A.	ES	50	-		EM	50	EM	50
Banque Stellantis France	FR	50	-		EM	50	EM	50
Crédipar	FR	-	50	Banque Stellantis France	EM	50	EM	50
CLV	FR	-	50	Crédipar	EM	50	EM	50
Stellantis Financial Services UK Limited	GB	-	-		-	-	EM	50
Stellantis Financial Services Italia S.P.A.	IT	50	-		EM	50	EM	50
Stellantis Renting S.P.A.	IT	-	50	Stellantis Financial Services Italia S.P.A.	EM	50	EM	50
Stellantis Insurance Europe Ltd	MT	-	50	Stellantis Services Ltd	EM	50	EM	50
Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Ltd	MT	-	50	Stellantis Services Ltd	EM	50	EM	50
Stellantis Financial Services Nederland B.V.	NL	-	50	Banque Stellantis France	EM	50	EM	50
Stellantis Financial Services Polska sp. z o.o.	PL	50	-		EM	50	EM	50
Stellantis Consumer Financial Services Polska sp. z o.o.	PL	-	50	PSA Finance Polska Sp.zo.o.	EM	50	EM	50
- with BNP Paribas Personal Finance								
Opel Finance S.A.	CH	-	50	Stellantis Bank S.A	EM	50	EM	50
Stellantis Bank S.A	FR	50	-		EM	50	EM	50
Stellantis Bank S.A., Germany Branch	*DE*	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Opel Bank S.A., Spain Branch	*ES*	-	-		-	-	EM	50
Opel Bank S.A., Italy Branch	*IT*	-	-		-	-	EM	50
Stellantis Bank S.A., Austria Branch	*AT*	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
PSA Bank Deutschland GmbH	DE	-	-		-	-	-	-
PSA Bank Österreich GmbH, Austria Branch	*AT*	-	-		-	-	-	-
Stellantis Financial Services UK Limited	GB	-	50	Stellantis Bank S.A	EM	50	-	-
Vauxhall Finance plc	GB	-	50	Stellantis Financial Services UK Limited	EM	50	EM	50
Opel Finance N.V.	NL	-	-		-	-	EM	50
Joint ventures in Brazil, with Santander								
Stellantis Financiamentos Sociedade de Crédito, Fin. e Inv. S.A.	BR	-	-		-	-	EM	50
Stellantis Corretora de Seguros E Serviços LTDA	BR	-	-		-	-	EM	50
Joint venture in Argnetina, with Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria								
PSA Finance Argentina Compania Financiera S.A.	AR	50	-		EM	50	EM	50

(1) see Note 9.2 Detailed information about Associates - Joint ventures.

		Stellantis Financial Services Europe interest			Dec. 31, 2023		Dec. 31, 2022	
			Indirect					
Companies	Country ISO code	% Direct	%	Held by	Consolidation method	% interest	Consolidation method	% interest
Special purpose entities (1)								
- with Santander Consumer Finance								
Auto ABS Belgium Loans 2019 SA	BE	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS German Lease Master 2019	DE	-	-		-	-	EM	50
Auto ABS German VAC 2021	DE	-	-		-	-	EM	50
Auto ABS German Lease Master 2021	DE	-	-		-	-	EM	50
Auto ABS Spanish Loans 2018	ES	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS Spanish Loans 2020-1	ES	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
FT Auto ABS Spanish Loans 2022-1	ES	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS DFP Master Compartment France 2013	FR	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS French Loans Master	FR	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS French Leases Master	FR		-		EM	50	EM	50
FCT Auto ABS LT Leases Master	FR	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS German Loans Master	FR	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS French Leases 2021 - Fonds G	FR	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS French Leases 2023	FR	-	-		EM	50	-	-
Auto ABS UK Loans plc	GB	-	-		-	-	EM	50
Auto ABS UK Loans 2019 - Fonds 4	GB	-	-		-	-	EM	50
Auto ABS Italian 20181 S.r.l.	IT	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS Italian Loans 2019	IT	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS Italian Rainbow Loan 2020-1 S.r.l.	IT		-		EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS Italian Rainbow Loan S.r.l.	IT	-			EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS Italian Stella Loans 2023-1 S.R.L.	IT	-	-		EM	50	-	-
- with BNP Paribas Personal Finance								
Ecarat 10 Germany	FR	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Ecarat 10 plc	GB	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Ecarat 11 plc	GB	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Ecarat 12 plc	GB	-	-		EM	50	EM	50
Auto ABS UK Loans plc	GB	-	-		EM	50	-	-
Auto ABS UK Loans 2019 - Fonds 4	GB	-	-		EM	50	-	-
Auto ABS German Lease Master 2019	DE	-	-		EM	50	-	-
Auto ABS German VAC 2021	DE	-	-		EM	50	-	-
Auto ABS German Lease Master 2021	DE	-	-		EM	50	-	-

(1) see Note 9.2 Detailed information about Associates - Joint ventures.

Note 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In accordance with European Council Regulation 1606/2002/EC dated July 19, 2002 on the application of international accounting standards from January 1, 2005, Stellantis Financial Services Europe's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) applicable and adopted by the European Union as of that date. No significant difference can be observed within Stellantis Financial Services Europe between the IFRS as published by the IASB and as endorsed by the European Union, including regarding the application date.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) also include International Accounting Standards (IASs) and related interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the Standard Interpretations Committee (SIC).

The standards and interpretations applied at December 31, 2023 were unchanged compared with December 31, 2022 except for the adoption of standards and interpretations whose application was compulsory for the first time in 2023.

New IFRSs and IFRIC Interpretations applicable compulsorily in the fiscal year commencing on January 1, 2023

The new texts, which application is compulsory on January 1, 2023 and applied by Stellantis Financial Services Europe are the following:

Amendments to IAS 12 – *International Tax Reform— Pillar Two Model Rules*
The OECD Pillar Two agreement aims to ensure that multinational corporations pay a minimum effective tax rate of 15 percent on a jurisdictional basis. Many countries have initiated domestic legislative procedures to enact these global minimum tax rules. In December 2023, the Netherlands enacted Pillar Two legislation that is effective from January 1, 2024. As the Netherlands is the jurisdiction of Stellantis NV, Stellantis Financial Services Europe's ultimate parent, the Dutch Pillar Two rules are effective for the financial year beginning January 1, 2024. Other jurisdictions in which Stellantis NV operates have enacted local Pillar Two legislation effective from January 1, 2024, including France.
Stellantis Financial Services Europe is in the process of assessing the impact of the French Pillar Two legislation and its subsidiaries country legislation on its operations, as the rules become effective. This assessment includes analyzing whether jurisdictions in which Stellantis Financial Services Europe operates have a Pillar Two effective tax rate below 15 percent and analyzing jurisdictions where Stellantis Financial Services Europe receives tax incentives to assess whether these rules may result in an offset of all or a portion of the tax incentives in the form of a Pillar Two tax at the level of Stellantis NV.

Due to the complexity of the Pillar Two rules and the uncertainty in their application, the quantitative impact of the rules is not reasonably estimable at this time. Stellantis Financial Services Europe continues to progress on its Pillar Two assessment and expects to complete the assessment in the first half of 2024.
Stellantis Financial Services Europe applies the mandatory temporary exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, as provided in *International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules* – Amendments to IAS 12 issued in May 2023 and adopted by the European Commission in November 2023.

IFRS 17 – *Insurance Contracts*
The standard IFRS 17 for insurance contracts, which has replaced the transitional standard IFRS 4, was published on May 18, 2017 by the IASB.
Since its publication, it has been the subject of many exchanges between the various stakeholders and the standard setter. The European regulation for the adoption of IFRS 17 was published on November 23, 2021.

IFRS 17 entered into force for the fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2023.
The transition date of IFRS 17 is therefore January 1, 2022 for the purpose of the opening balance sheet of the comparative period required by the standard. Stellantis Financial Services Europe had applied the amendment to IFRS 4: *Insurance contracts – Temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9* allowing it to benefit from the extension of the exemption from the application of IFRS 9 – *Financial instruments* for its insurance entities, in order to align the date of entry into force of the latter with that of IFRS 17 to come, i.e. January 1, 2023.
Financial statements as of June 30, 2023 were the first financial statements reflecting the application of this standard.

IFRS 17 sets out principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The definition of an insurance contract has not been modified compared to IFRS 4, with the exception of the assessment of significant insurance risk, which must be carried out on a present value basis.
An entity shall apply IFRS 17 to:
- insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts, it issues;
- reinsurance contracts it holds; and
- investment contracts with discretionary participation features it issues, provided the entity also issues insurance contracts.

Under IFRS 17, a set or series of insurance contracts with the same or a related counterparty may achieve, or be designed to achieve, an overall commercial effect. In order to report the substance of such contracts, the standard provides that it may be necessary to treat the set or series of contracts as a whole. From a review of the contracts of the insurance entities, no combination of contracts has been considered necessary.

With regards to the separation of components from an insurance contract, no embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and promises to transfer distinct goods or distinct non-insurance services that would need to be accounted for separately have been identified.

The Stellantis Financial Services Europe insurance entities that fall within the scope of IFRS 17 are:
- two Maltese fully consolidated entities: Stellantis Insurance Ltd and Stellantis Life Insurance Ltd. The effect of applying IFRS 17 to the entity PCA Compañía de Seguros S.A. being immaterial for Stellantis Financial Services Europe, the standard has not been applied for this entity;
- two Maltese entities accounted for using the equity method: Stellantis Insurance Europe Ltd and Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Ltd.

Pursuant to the new IFRS standard, insurance contracts are measured using a method based on an estimate of future cash flows associated with the fulfilment of the insurer's commitments ("fulfilment value"). Three models are defined in the standard.

Under the General Measurement Model ("GMM"), or «Building Block Approach ("BBA") », the measurement of the contracts based on the realisable value of the liabilities are made up of three components:
- the estimates of future cash flows within the boundary of the contract (including inter-alia premiums, services, expenses) probability-weighted and discounted to reflect the time value of money;
- a risk adjustment that reflects the margin/compensation that an entity would require for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows; and
- a contractual service margin representing the unearned profit under the insurance contract.

The Premium Allocation Approach ("PAA"), a simplified optional approach, may be applied if:
- the coverage period of the insurance contract is one year or less (within the meaning of the contract boundary defined in IFRS 17); or
- the entity reasonably expects that such simplification would produce a measurement that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced applying the GMM.

Using this approach, on initial measurement, the carrying amount of the liability is the premiums received at initial recognition, minus any insurance acquisition cash flows at that date (unless the entity chooses to recognise the payments as an expense). At the end of each subsequent reporting period, the carrying amount of the liability is the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period plus the premiums received in the period minus the amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided in that period. When claims occur, insurance liabilities for claims incurred are measured in a similar manner as that prescribed by the GMM.

Finally, with the Variable Fee Approach ("VFA"), the IASB decided to adapt the GMM for contracts with discretionary participation features.
This approach is related to contracts with direct participation features that meet the following criteria:
- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the entity expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- the entity expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items.
None of the contracts issued have direct participation features, so this third model is not applied at Stellantis Financial Services Europe.

The PAA and GMM measurement models are applied by Stellantis Financial Services Europe insurance entities, for which insurance contracts can be divided as follows:
- contracts automatically eligible for the PAA because of a coverage period of one year or less;
- contracts which are not automatically eligible for the PAA because of a coverage period greater than one year among which:
  - contracts which have been identified as eligible for the PAA as a result of the PAA eligibility testing (none as of December 31, 2023);
  - contracts identified as not eligible for PAA as a result of management's assessment following the PAA eligibility testing, for which the GMM model is applied.

With regards to the level of aggregation of contracts, the 'unit of account' (also referred to as 'cohort' or 'group') is based on three dimensions under IFRS 17:
- the portfolios of contracts that comprise contracts subject to similar risks and managed together;
- the levels of profitability of the portfolio allowing notably to isolate onerous contracts;
- the annual cohorts that consist in not including contracts issued more than one year apart in the same 'unit of account'.
The insurance contracts issued by the Maltese insurance entities are divided into portfolios and then further subdivided into classes of profitability, then into annual cohorts.
The main other modalities of application of IFRS 17 at the level of Stellantis Financial Services Europe are presented below:
- composition of probability weighted best estimate of fulfilment cash flows: the cash flows comprise premiums, an estimate of claims, acquisition expenses (for contracts measured under the GMM) and expenses directly attributable to the provision of insurance;
- discount rate: entities within the scope of IFRS 17 have an accounting policy choice to recognise the impact of changes in discount rates in profit or loss or allocate between profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The fese entities have opted to recognise the impact of a change in discount rate through the profit or loss given that the majority of their financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The discount rate is being determined using the bottom-up approach;
- risk adjustment for non-financial risk: according to IFRS 17, "an entity shall adjust the estimate of the present value of the future cash flows to reflect the compensation that the entity requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk". The methodology used to determine the risk

adjustment for non-financial risk is the Tail Value at Risk. The confidence level used to determine this adjustment is the 80th percentile;

- contractual service margin: it is defined by IFRS 17 as the component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts representing the unearned profit the entity will recognise as it provides insurance contract services under the insurance contracts in the group.

An amount of the contractual service margin for a group of insurance contracts is recognised in profit or loss in each period to reflect the insurance contract services provided under the group of insurance contracts in that period. The contractual service margin and the release of the contractual service margin are calculated on the basis of coverage units at cohort level. The coverage units are defined depending on the product, by estimating how large a claim could be at any point in time during a policy lifetime;

- treatment of insurance acquisition costs: an entity can choose to recognise insurance acquisition cash flows as an expense when incurred for the groups of insurance contracts applying the PAA or alternatively amortize them over the coverage period. The Maltese entities have elected to expense acquisition costs as incurred as it is considered to be operationally easier to perform with no significant impact on the income statement;

- treatment of time value of money: under IFRS 17, for contracts eligible to the PAA, an entity is not required to adjust the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk if, at initial recognition, the entity expects that the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year. For those contracts measured under the PAA, the Maltese entities are not accreted interest on the liabilities for remaining coverage where there is a period of one year or less in these situations;

- revenue recognition: under IFRS 17, for contracts measured under the PAA, an entity shall allocate the expected premium receipts to each period of insurance contract services:
  - on the basis of the passage of time; but
  - if the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then on the basis of the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses.

There are no groups which have been identified where the pattern of release from risk differs significantly from the passage of time. In other words, there is no seasonality in the claims patterns. Accordingly, for the groups of contracts measured under the PAA, the revenue earning pattern are commensurate with the passage of time (i.e. straight line).

With regards to the identification and management of insurance risks, the adoption of IFRS 17 did not change the identification and management of insurance contracts by Stellantis Financial Services Europe insurance entities. The primary insurance risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs, and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is fortuitous. The terms and conditions of the contracts set out the bases for the determination of Stellantis Financial Services Europe insurance entities' liability should the insured event occur.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that Stellantis Financial Services Europe insurance entities face under their insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of their insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims is greater than estimated. Insurance events are random; and the actual number and number of claims may vary from year-to-year from the estimates established using statistical techniques.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio. Stellantis Financial Services Europe insurance entities write business across a number of classes and assess their exposure at individual class level; however, they place more emphasis on assessing insurance classes. Stellantis Financial Services Europe insurance entities' underwriting strategy is to diversify the type of insurance risk accepted and within each category; they seek to achieve a sufficiently large population of risk in order to reduce the variability of the expected outcome. Stellantis Financial Services Europe insurance entities also operate in several countries within Europe.

Stellantis Financial Services Europe insurance entities manage such risks through an underwriting strategy that is approved by their Board after having considered experts' advice. Stellantis Financial Services Europe insurance entities engage the services of an actuary to support the Directors' views on the adequacy of their liability for incurred claims.

Stellantis Financial Services Europe presents its consolidated financial statements according to the format proposed by the ANC Recommendation N°2022-01 of April 8, 2022, as follows:

- in the income statement, the additional line items relating to the insurance activities carried out is presented within the Net Banking Revenue. In particular, general operating expenses directly related to insurance contracts are presented within Net Banking Revenue;

- on the balance sheet, line items specific to the insurance activities carried out were created.

With regard to insurance activity investments, Stellantis Financial Services Europe did not retain their presentation in a separate asset item but their breakdown into the accounting categories of the banking activity.

In terms of transitional provisions, the application of IFRS 17 is in principle retrospective, with nevertheless possible simplification measures when the information for a totally retrospective approach is not available on the date of first application, following the criteria noted in the Standard. Stellantis Financial Services Europe has opted for the fully retrospective approach.

At the transition date (i.e. January 1, 2022), the Maltese entities recognised in equity, on a net basis, any differences between the amounts recognised under IFRS 4 and other applicable standards and IFRS 17. As explained above, IFRS 17 differs from IFRS 4 in a number of ways. Two of the largest differences pertain to the notion of the CSM and the respective coverage units, and the measurement of in-scope contracts in accordance with IFRS 17 which resulted in an increase in equity, primarily due to the removal of risk margins. In accordance with the standard, Stellantis Financial Services Europe presents comparative information for fiscal year 2022. Stellantis Financial Services Europe has assessed the impact that the initial application of IFRS 17 has on its consolidated financial statements. The total adjustment (after tax) to the balance of the total equity results is an increase of €24 million at January 1, 2022 and of €20 million at January 1, 2023. As mentioned, Stellantis Financial Services Europe has restated comparative information on adoption of IFRS 17 and the profit after tax for 2022 decreased by €4 million as a result.

The amendment published by the IASB on December 9, 2021 on the presentation of financial assets in comparative information allowed, on option, to apply the principles of IFRS 9 to all financial assets for the comparative year 2022, including those derecognised during the comparative year. Stellantis Financial Services Europe has not taken this option. However, the Maltese entities have applied the simplified approach in transitioning from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 and as permitted by the transitional provisions in IFRS 9 and IFRS 17, they applied the classification overlay to all financial assets carried at January 1, 2022.

Also, as permitted by these transitional provisions, the Maltese entities determined that they will not apply the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 for the comparative periods and accordingly, the impairment model under IAS 39 would still be applicable to the comparative periods. In view of this, the Maltese entities determine that the impairment model under IFRS 9 will apply with effect from the date of initial application.

The implementation of IFRS 9 at the level of the Maltese entities has a limited impact from a classification and measurement perspective given that:

- debt instruments held, classified as financial assets held to maturity under IAS 39, continue to be measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9. The general impairment model of IFRS 9 with a three-stage approach is applied.
- UCITS continue to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

New IFRSs and IFRIC Interpretations non applicable compulsorily in the European Union in the fiscal year commencing on January 1, 2023

The new IFRS texts and IFRIC interpretations compulsorily applicable in the European Union from January 1, 2023 have no significant impact for Stellantis Financial Services Europe.

The other projects and standards do not have significant impacts on Stellantis Financial Services Europe.

Format of the Financial Statements:

As no template is provided in IFRS, the Stellantis Financial Services Europe consolidated financial statements are presented largely in accordance with Autorité des Normes Comptables (ANC), Recommendation N°2022-01 related to the presentation of the consolidated financial statements of banking institutions applicable since January 1, 2023. This Recommendation was adopted on April 8th, 2022 by the ANC College to meet the presentation requirements of IFRS 17 – *Insurance contracts*. This recommendation replaces the Recommendation n°2017-02 of June 2, 2017. It applies from the date of first application of IFRS 17, i.e. January 1st, 2023.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Stellantis Financial Services Europe and the French and foreign companies in the Stellantis Financial Services Europe, based on the consolidation methods described in section A.1 below.

The individual statutory financial statements of Stellantis Financial Services Europe and its subsidiaries are prepared in accordance with the accounting principles in force in the countries where they do business. These statements are adjusted to comply with group accounting policies for inclusion in the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting policies applied by the group are described in sections B to H below.

"Related companies" consist of entities linked as follow: exclusive control, joint control and significant influence, determined in accordance with IAS 24 R.

The annual consolidated financial statements and notes for Stellantis Financial Services Europe were approved by the Board of Directors on February 15, 2024.

A. Basis of Consolidation

A.1 Consolidation Methods

In accordance with IFRS 10, companies in which Stellantis Financial Services Europe directly or indirectly holds an exclusive control are fully consolidated. The same method is applied to companies owned jointly with a partner on a 50:50 basis, when Stellantis Financial Services Europe is in a position to control strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the business.

According to IAS 28, companies that are between 20% and 50% owned, directly or indirectly, over which Stellantis Financial Services Europe has significant influence are accounted for by the equity method.

A.2 Elimination of internal transactions

In accordance with IFRS 10, intragroup balances arising from transactions between consolidated entities, and the transactions themselves (including income, expenses and dividends) are eliminated.

Gains and losses resulting from "upstream" and "downstream" transactions involving assets that do not constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, between an entity and its joint ventures/associates are recognised in the entity's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the joint venture/associate, in accordance with IAS 28.28.

Regarding transactions between joint ventures/associates, IAS 28 is silent on whether resulting gains and losses should be eliminated or not. Hence, an interpretation of the standard is applied, by analogy with IAS 28 and IFRS 10, and the investor eliminates its share of any unrealised gains or losses. In practice, it means that the investor recognises only the gains or losses multiplied by the holding percentages in the two entities making part to the transaction.

A.3 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures Accounted for using the Equity Method

The investment in associates are accounted for using the equity method whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of the investee's net assets.
The share in net income of entities accounted for using this method is presented in the income statement item "Share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method".

A.4 Translation of Financial Statements of Foreign Subsidiaries

Balance sheets of foreign companies are translated at the year-end exchange rate published by the European Central Bank (ECB). Income statement items of foreign companies are translated on a month-by-month basis at the average monthly rate, except for Argentina. For this country which economy is considered hyperinflationary, income statement items are changed at the year-end exchange rate.

Gains and losses resulting from translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are recorded in equity under "Exchange difference".

A.5 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured and recognized in accordance with IAS 21 – *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.
In compliance with this standard and also with banking regulations, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the original currency. At each period-end, balance sheet items in foreign currencies are revalued at fair value at the ECB closing exchange rate. The corresponding revaluation differences are recognized in the income statement under "Currency instruments".

Foreign currency transactions are systematically hedged using currency derivatives which are recognized in the balance sheet and measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from remeasurement of currency derivatives at fair value at each period-end are recognized in the income statement under "Currency instruments" and offset the gains and losses on the underlying transactions. Consequently, net exchange gains or losses are by definition not material.

A.6 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IAS/IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Management believes that, in preparing the financial statements, it has applied the most appropriate and reasonable estimates and assumptions considering the group's business environment and past experience.

Due to the uncertainty of these valuations, actual results may differ from these estimates.

To limit this uncertainty, estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and any changes to reported amounts are recognized immediately, in accordance with IAS 8 – *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

Estimates and assumptions are used in particular to measure the following:
- indication of an impairment of the investments in equity method consolidated entities identified, usually based on the value in use resulting from the Medium Term Plans prepared in the framework of partnership governance,
- measurement of the investments in equity method consolidated entities,
- fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss,
- recoverable amount of customer loans and receivables,
- fair value adjustments to finance receivables and debt portfolios hedged against interest rate risks,
- deferred tax assets,
- value in use and useful lives of intangible assets and property and equipment,
- provisions,
- pension obligations.

A.7 Main Consolidation Adjustments

Recognition and Measurement of Derivative Instruments, Hedge Accounting

On the date of entry into force of IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments* on January 1st, 2018, Stellantis Financial Services Europe has elected to continue recognising hedging transactions under IAS 39.

The underlying principles of measurement at fair value of derivative instruments, financial assets and certain financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and application of hedge accounting, are described in section C "Financial assets and liabilities", below. The principles of valuation at fair value are applied in accordance with IFRS 13.

Deferred Taxes

Certain adjustments to the accounts of subsidiaries to comply with group accounting policies, and timing differences between the recognition of certain items of income and expense for statutory financial reporting and tax purposes or arising from consolidation adjustments, can generate temporary differences between the tax base and adjusted income. In accordance with IAS 12 – *Income Taxes*, deferred taxes are recognized in the consolidated financial statements for these differences using the liability method, where they can reasonably be expected to be recovered. Similarly, deferred tax assets are recognized for tax loss carry forwards when sufficient taxable profit can reasonably be expected to be generated to permit their utilization.

No provision is recognized for deferred taxes on the undistributed profits of subsidiaries, associates or joint-ventures as the group could not be forced to materialize any temporary difference on undistributed profits and as such reversal is not foreseen to happen in a foreseeable future. In addition, current taxation is recognized when dividends to be received from these are certain and voted by the general shareholders meeting.

B. Fixed Assets

B.1. Property and Equipment

In accordance with IAS 16 – *Property, Plant and Equipment*, property and equipment are stated at cost. Property and equipment other than land are depreciated by the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

- Buildings	10 to 60 years
- Vehicles	4 years
- Other	3 to 10 years

The basis for depreciation is determined by deducting the assets' residual value, if any. The group's assets are generally considered as having no residual value.

Estimated useful lives are reviewed at each year-end and adjusted where necessary.

Following the entry into force of IFRS 16 – *Leases* - as of January 1, 2019, any lease agreement is analyzed by the lessee as the acquisition of a right to use an asset, during the duration of the contract, in return for the obligation to pay the rents.

As a result, from the outset, Stellantis Financial Services Europe as lessee recognizes this right of use, which is amortized over the term of the contract. In return, a lease debt is recognized in other financial liabilities. The rents paid are presented as repayment dates, incorporating a share of capital and a share of interest in the income statement. Thus, the annual rental charge (depreciation and interest for the period) is decreasing over the duration of the contract.

B.2. Intangible Assets

In accordance with IAS 38 – *Intangible Assets*, the portion of the cost of developing software for internal use that corresponds to internal or external costs directly attributable to creating the software or improving its performance, is recognized as an intangible asset when it is probable that the costs will generate future economic benefits. The by the way created intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful life, not to exceed 12 years. Other software purchases and development costs are recognized as an expense.

B.3. Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess of the cost of shares in a consolidated company over the group's equity in the fair value at the acquisition date of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired.

In accordance with IFRS 3 – *Business Combinations*, goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

B.4. Impairment of Long-lived Assets

In accordance with IAS 36 – *Impairment of Assets*, property and equipment and intangible assets are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Assets with indefinite useful lives must be tested for impairment at least once a year. Goodwill is the only indefinite-lived asset carried in the group accounts and only if the concerned asset is significant.

Impairment tests are performed at the level of cash generating units (CGUs), which are defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Goodwill is allocated to the CGU to which it relates. The value in use of a CGU is measured as the net present value of estimated future cash flows. If this value is less than the CGU's net book value, an impairment loss is recognized in operating income. The impairment loss is first recorded as an adjustment to the carrying amount of any goodwill.

C. Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized and measured in accordance with IFRS 9 adopted by the European Commission in November 2016 via the Regulation 2016/2067/EC.

As allowed under IFRS 9, Stellantis Financial Services Europe has elected to apply trade date accounting to financial assets and liabilities. Consequently, when the trade date (corresponding to the date when the commitment is entered into) is different from the settlement date, the purchase or sale of securities is recognized in the balance sheet on the trade date (see end of section C2 below).

Since 2013, Stellantis Financial Services Europe has booked passbook savings accounts in « Due to customers ».

C.1 Derivatives – Application of Hedge Accounting

C.1.1 Recognition and Measurement

All derivatives are recognized in the balance sheet at fair value. Except for instruments designated as cash flow hedges (see below), gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

Derivatives may be designated as hedging instruments in one of two types of hedging relationships:
- fair value hedge, corresponding to a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of an asset or liability due to changes in exchange rates or interest rates;
- cash flow hedge, corresponding to a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows from existing or future assets or liabilities.

Derivatives qualify for hedge accounting when:
- at the inception of the hedge there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship;
- the effectiveness of the hedging relationship is demonstrated at its inception;
- the actual effectiveness of the hedging relationship is also demonstrated at each period end.

The effects of hedge accounting are as follows:
- for fair value hedges of existing assets and liabilities, the hedged portion of the asset or liability is recognized in the balance sheet and measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value are recognized in profit or loss, and are offset by the effective portion of the loss or gain arising from remeasurement at fair value of the hedging instrument. Fair value adjustments to hedged financial assets and liabilities are reported under "Fair value adjustments to portfolios hedged against interest rate risks", in assets for hedged finance receivables and in liabilities for hedged debt. In accordance with IAS 39.92, the adjustment arising from the change in fair value attributable to the hedged item is subject to amortization to profit or loss when it relates to the carrying amount of a portfolio hedged against interest rate risk and measured at amortized cost. This amortization over the average remaining term of the hedged portfolio begins when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for change in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged (i.e. when hedge accounting is discontinued). This is applied for Stellantis Financial Services Europe and its subsidiaries, while for entities consolidated at equity method, it is aligned with each partnership's policies.
- for cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss arising from remeasurement at fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in equity. The cumulative gains and losses recognized in equity are included in profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

The ineffective portion of the gain or loss arising from remeasurement at fair value of both fair value and cash flow hedges is recognized in profit or loss.

C.1.2 Derivatives – Financial Statement Presentation

Balance sheet:
- derivatives are stated in the balance sheet at fair value net of accrued interest;
- fair values of derivatives used as hedges are recognized under "Hedging instruments", in assets when the fair value is positive and in liabilities when it is negative;
- derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are included in "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" when the fair value is positive, and in "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" when it is negative.

Income statement:
- gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value of fair value hedges are recognized under the same caption as the losses and gains on the hedged items;
- the ineffective portion of gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value of cash flow hedges is reported under "Hedging gains and losses";
- gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value of derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized under "Net gains (losses) on trading transactions", with the exception of:
- derivatives used to hedge short-term cash investments: gains or losses are recognized under "Fair value adjustments to assets valued using the fair value option";
- derivatives used to hedge certain liabilities valued using the fair value option: gains and losses are recognized under "Fair value adjustments to financing liabilities valued using the fair value option".

IFRS 13 requires to present the valuation methods of the financial assets and liabilities at fair value as well as their hierarchy (level 1, 2 or 3).
The valuation methods have to maximize the use of observable market data. These methods are classified according to the same three levels hierarchy (in descending order of priority) as IFRS 7 for financial instruments:
- level 1: quoted price (without adjustment) for similar instruments on an active market;
An active market is a market in which there are sufficiently frequent and large volumes on assets or liabilities to provide price information in a continuous way.
- level 2: valuation using only observable data for a similar instrument on an active market;
- level 3: valuation making significant use of at least one non-observable item of data.
In the balance sheet, the valuations are of level 1 or 2, presented in the related notes. Only the specific note "Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities" uses valuation methods of level 3, detailed in note 19.

C.2 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss correspond, in particular, to liquidity reserves invested as securities.

These fixed income securities are accounted for using the fair value option, whereby changes in the fair value of the hedged securities are recognized directly in profit or loss, together with the offsetting change in fair value of the economic hedges. Liquidity reserves are also partly invested in mutual funds, whose units are not consolidated because they do not meet the criteria regarding control or rights in the majority of the benefits and corresponding risks (see IFRS 10 – *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and the amendment to IAS 27 – *Separate Financial Statements*).

This caption also includes:
- the positive fair value of other derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting under IAS 39;
- securities receivable, which are recognized as from the trade date.

C.3 Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

This item comprises liabilities valued using the fair value option. The group has elected to use this option in certain instances to improve the presentation of its financial statements by recognizing fair value adjustments to the liabilities symmetrically with the fair value adjustments made to the derivatives used to hedge the interest rate risk on those liabilities. Accordingly, the fair value adjustments include any changes in Stellantis Financial Services Europe's issuer spread. At December 31, 2023, no liabilities were measured using the fair value option.

This caption also includes the negative fair value of other derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting under IAS 39, including interest rate derivatives intended to hedge financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

C.4 Loans and Receivables

The different customer categories are presented in section "F. Segment information" (see below).

Customer loans and receivables are analysed by type of financing:

- Financing in the following categories, as defined by French banking regulation:
  Installment contracts,
  Buyback contracts,
  Long-term leases.

These types of financing are mainly intended for the following final customer segments:

Retail (individuals, small to medium sized companies and larger companies not meeting the criteria for classification as Corporates, Sovereigns, Banks or Local Administrations),
Corporate and equivalent (including Corporates other than dealers, Sovereigns, Banks and Local Administrations), and, in rare cases, for Corporate dealers.

- Wholesale financing (i.e. financing of vehicle and spare part inventories), as defined by French banking regulations.
  Wholesale financing is primarily intended for Corporate dealers.

- Other customer loans and receivables, including equipment loans and revolving credit, and ordinary accounts in debit.

C.4.1 Loans and Receivables Measured at Amortized Cost

Loans and receivables recognized in the balance sheet correspond to Stellantis Financial Services Europe's net commitment in respect of these receivables. Therefore, as well as the outstanding principal and accrued interest and excluding the effect of the application of hedge accounting (refer to paragraph C.4.3 hereafter), the carrying value of finance receivables also includes:
- commissions paid to referral agents as well as external direct administrative expenses, which are added to the outstanding principal;
- contributions received from the brands and transaction fees to be spread out, which are deducted from the outstanding principal;
- guarantee deposits received at the inception of finance leases, which are deducted from the amount financed.

Measurement at amortized cost reflects the best estimate of the maximum credit risk exposure on loans and receivables.

Interest income is allocated by the effective interest method, with the effective interest rate being the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the loan.

C.4.2 Lease Financing

In accordance with IFRS 16 – Leases and IFRS 9 – Financial instruments, apart from demonstration vehicles leased under the new distribution model "New Retailer Model", vehicles leased to customers are treated as in-substance loans because the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the vehicle do not lie with Stellantis Financial Services Europe.
The rents and depreciation relating to these fixed assets are thus restated in order to present all of these operations as outstanding credits.

Accordingly, rental income and depreciation expenses on the vehicles are adjusted in order to present all of these transactions as loans outstanding.

Demonstration vehicles leased under the new "New Retailer Model" distribution model are classified as operating leases due to the non-transfer of the risks and rewards incident to ownership of the vehicle. This classification also takes into account the leases term, which is significantly shorter than the economic life of the vehicles.

In application of IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment, vehicles subject to operating leases are recognized as tangible fixed assets, on the asset side of the balance sheet for their gross value, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment. Depreciation is calculated on a depreciable amount corresponding to the gross carrying amount less the residual value at the end of the lease and is reported on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease. The residual value is estimated on the acquisition date and is reviewed at least every quarter. Depreciation is determined and recognized in accordance with IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets.
In the income statement, rental income is recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the entire term of the lease.

C.4.3 Hedges of Interest Rate Risks on Outstanding Loans and Receivables

Outstanding loans are generally hedged against interest rate risks, using fair value hedges that qualify for hedge accounting. Accordingly, gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value of the hedged portion of the loans are recognized in profit or loss (see section C.1.1 "Derivatives – recognition and measurement").

C.4.4 Impairment Losses

Impairment losses are identified separately under specific line items.

The different customer categories are presented in paragraph F. Segment information below.

According to IFRS 9, all exposures are concerned by allowances based on expected credit losses since their initial recognition.

The financial instruments are classified in three stages depending on the evolution of the credit risk since their initial recognition.

For each financial instrument and at each closing Stellantis Financial Services Europe estimates the increase of the credit risk since the date of their initial recognition according to the methodology described in the first part of this note. The analysis of the credit risk evolution determines the classification of the financial instruments on the appropriate level of risk by Stellantis Financial Services Europe.

Impairment is recognized in accordance with the following three categories basing on the elements presented hereinbelow:

Stage 1:
Sound loans without significant deterioration in credit risk since initial recognition. The impairment for credit risk is recorded in the amount of 12-month expected credit losses. Interest income is recognized through profit or loss using the effective interest rate method applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset before impairment.

Stage 2:
In the event of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the sound loans are transferred from stage 1 to stage 2. The impairment for credit risk is determined based on the instrument's expected credit losses at maturity. The interest income is recognized through profit or loss using the effective interest rate method applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset before impairment.

Stage 3:
The financial receivables called "impaired" under IFRS 9 are classified in stage 3. There is objective evidence of impairment arising from one or more events occurring after initial recognition of these loans. Stage 3 concerns financial receivables for which a default event was identified as determined in article 178 of the regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms. The impairment for credit risk continues is calculated based on the instrument's expected credit losses at maturity on the basis of the recoverable amount of the receivable, i.e. the present value of estimated recoverable future cash flows. The interest income is recognized through profit or loss based on the effective interest method applied to the net carrying amount of the asset after impairment.

Classification in loss / Write off

The standards of Stellantis Financial Services Europe for the classification in loss / write off concern of Retail financing with past-due instalments of more than 48, 36, or 24 months, depending on the type of financing and country concerned as well as Corporate financing when a finance receivable is considered as irrecoverable. The written off is recognised through profit or loss as of the individual financial statements. The previously-recognized impairment loss is also reversed through profit or loss. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to the income statement under "Cost of risk".

C.5 Financing Liabilities

Upon initial recognition, financing liabilities are measured at the amount of the net proceeds received. Their carrying amount therefore comprises the outstanding principal and accrued interest, plus:
- debt issuance and set-up costs,
- issue or redemption premiums, if any.

Interest expense is allocated by the effective interest method, with the effective interest rate being the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash outflows through the expected life of the debt.

C.5.1 Hedges of Interest Rate Risks on Financing Liabilities

Financing liabilities hedged by interest rate swaps are remeasured at fair value in accordance with hedge accounting principles applicable to fair value hedges. Gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value of the hedged portion of the liability are recognized in profit or loss and are offset by the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the swaps (see section C.1.1 "Derivatives - recognition and measurement").

D. Liabilities Related to Insurance Contracts

Liabilities related to insurance contracts correspond to the technical reserves set aside by the insurance companies to cover their obligations towards insureds and beneficiaries.

With the entry into force of IFRS 17 on January 1, 2023, the principles of recognition, measurement and presentation of technical liabilities have changed (see paragraph IFRS 17 – *Insurance Contracts* above).

E. Provisions

In accordance with IAS 37 – *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, a provision is recorded when the group has a present obligation towards a third party as a result of a past event, it is probable or certain that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and no inflow of resources representing an equivalent amount is expected. Restructuring provisions are recorded only when the restructuring has been announced and the group has drawn up or started to implement a detailed formal plan.

Provisions are discounted only when the impact is material.

F. Segment Information

In application of IFRS 8, Stellantis Financial Services Europe has identified the following four operating segments meeting Basel II guidelines (portfolios):

Final customer:

- Retail, mainly corresponding to individuals and to small or medium-sized companies.

- Corporate and equivalent, referring to:
  - company belonging to a multi-national group or for which aggregate loans exceed a fixed ceiling per country (Corporates other than dealers),
  - national governments and government-backed agencies (Sovereigns),
  - banking company or investment firms regulated and supervised by the banking authorities (Banks),
  - local or regional governments and government-backed agencies (Local Administrations).

Corporate dealers, corresponding to captive and independent STELLANTIS brands, importers of new STELLANTIS vehicles in certain countries, and certain used vehicle dealers.

Insurance and services, referring to:
- sales of insurance services made by captive insurance companies and holding in Malta, Argentinian insurance company and self-insurance activity in Belgium and the Netherlands;
- sales of other services made by financing companies.

An analysis of balance sheet and income statement items by segment is provided in the Segment Information note.

G. Pension Obligations

In addition to standard pensions payable under local legislation, group employees receive supplementary pension benefits and retirement bonuses. These benefits are paid under defined contribution and defined benefit plans.

The contributions paid under defined contribution plans are in full discharge of the group's liability and are recognized as an expense.
Group pension obligations are mainly located in entities consolidated under equity method.

In accordance with IAS 19 – *Employee Benefits*, obligations under defined benefit plans are measured by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. This method sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation, which is then discounted to present value. The calculations mainly take into account:
- an assumed retirement date;
- a discount rate;
- an inflation rate;
- assumptions concerning future salary levels and staff turnover rates.

Actuarial valuations are performed twice a year at each half year and annual closing for the main plans, and once every three years for the other plans, with more frequent valuations conducted if necessary to take account of changes in actuarial assumptions or significant changes in demographic data.

Changes in actuarial assumptions and experience adjustments - corresponding to the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred - give rise to actuarial gains and losses on the benefit obligation or on the plan assets. These gains and losses are recorded in the "Income and expenses recognized directly in equity" statement, and will not be transferred to profit or loss.

In the event of modification of the benefits defined in a plan, the impact of changes to pension plans after January 1, 2012 is fully recognized under "Operating income" in the income statement for the period in which they occurred.

As a result, for each defined benefit plan, the group records a provision in an amount equal to the projected benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets.

In the case of plans that are subject to a minimum funding requirement under the law or the plan rules, if the group does not have an unconditional right to refund of a surplus within the meaning of IFRIC 14, this affects the asset ceiling. Regardless of whether the plan has a deficit or a surplus, a liability is recognized for the portion of the present value of the minimum funding in respect of services already received that, once paid and after covering the shortfall resulting from applying IAS 19, would generate a surplus in excess of the asset ceiling determined in accordance with IAS 19.

The net cost of defined benefit pension plans for the period therefore corresponds to the sum of the following:

- The service cost (recognized in "Operating income" in "Other general operating expenses");
- The finance cost less the expected yield on plan assets (recognized in "Non-operating income" in "Pension obligation expense or income"). These two items (finance cost and expected yield on assets) are measured based on the rate used to discount the obligations.
- Any adjustment to the IFRIC 14 minimum funding requirement liability (recognized in "Non-operating income in "Pension obligation expense or income").

H. Signature Commitments

Irrevocable commitments given or received by group companies (irrevocable customer financing commitments, corresponding to the period between the loan offer and the date when the funds are released, guarantees; other commitments received or given...) are recognized in the balance sheet at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9. As these commitments are made on market terms, they have a zero fair value.

Provisions are taken for impairment of financing or guarantee commitments. These signature commitments are reported at their nominal amount in note 20 – Other commitments.

Derivative financial instrument commitments (rate or currency instruments) are described in note C.1 above and are reported at their nominal amount in note 17 – Derivatives.

Note 3 Changes in Financial Statements at December 31, 2022

IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts, which replaced IFRS 4, is compulsory in the fiscal year commencing January 1, 2023. According to the principles of IFRS 17, Stellantis Financial Services Europe applied the requirements retrospectively with comparatives restated from the transition date, 1 January 2022 (see Note 2 Accounting policies).

The implementation of IFRS 17 in Stellantis Financial Services Europe led to the financial statement changes outlined below.

3.1 Impact on Balance Sheet

		IFRS 17 FTA		Dec. 31, 2022
(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Reclassification	Impact	restated
Assets				
Current tax assets	-	-	3	3
Accruals and other assets	273	-	(52)	221
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	2 858	-	24	2 882
Total assets	4 459	-	(25)	4 434

		IFRS 17 FTA		Dec. 31, 2022
(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Reclassification	Impact	restated
Equity and liabilities				
Insurance contracts liabilities	-	129	(56)	73
Current tax liabilities	2	-	1	3
Accruals and other liabilities	105	(4)	10	111
Liabilities related to insurance contracts	125	(125)	-	-
Equity	4 221	-	20	4 241
- Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	4 221	-	20	4 241
- Share capital and other reserves	1 162	-	-	1 162
- Consolidated reserves	3 180	-	20	3 200
- Of which Net income - equity holders of the parent	*447*	-	*(4)*	*443*
- Income and expenses recognized directly in Equity	(121)	-	-	(121)
- Minority interests	-	-	-	-
Total equity and liabilities	4 459	-	(25)	4 434

IFRS 17 requires insurance contracts to be measured using current estimates of future cash flows that are updated at the end of each reporting period. The accounting balance sheet is replaced by an economic balance sheet.

3.2 Impact on Statement of Income

IFRS17 requires the use of a measurement model in which the balance sheet estimates updated at the end of each reporting period generate the components of the income statement

The amounts presented in the income statement under IFRS 17 include:

- Insurance Revenue: this aggregate reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for the provision of coverage and other insurance contract services (excluding any investment components)
- Insurance Service Expenses : this aggregate comprises the incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses (excluding any investment components), and losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversals of such losses.
- Finance Income or expenses from insurance contracts issued: this new aggregate comprises the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein

The impacts on the income statement are therefore essentially presentation impacts, with an impact on the restated net profit at December 31, 2022 of -€4 million.

Note 4 Cash, Central Banks

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Cash	-	-
Central banks (1)	632	542
- of which compulsory reserves deposited with the Banque de France	-	-
Total	632	542

(1) The reserves deposited with the central banks are included in Stellantis Financial Services Europe liquidity reserve (see Note 20.2).

Note 5 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Financial Assets booked at fair value through profit or loss	107	65
- Marketable securities	88	65
- Mutual funds	88	65
- Mutual funds qualified as cash equivalents (1)		-
- Units held by insurance companies	88	65
- of which accrued interest	*2*	-
- Certificates of deposit and Treasury bills	19	-
Total	107	65

Fair value is determined by applying valuation techniques based on observable market data (level 2), except for mutual fund units which are valued at the latest published net asset value (level 1).

The fair value of investments assets is considered as being equal to the most recent transaction price, corresponding to the purchase of the shares. An impairment is recognized in the rare cases when long-term losses are anticipated.

(1) The mutual funds qualified as cash equivalents are included in Stellantis Financial Services Europe liquidity reserve (see Note 20.2).

Note 6 Loans and Advances to Credit Institutions, at amortized cost

Analysis of Demand and Time Accounts

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
On demand accounts	166	227
- Ordinary accounts in debit	107	227
- of which allocated to the liquidity reserve (1)	*107*	*227*
- of which held by insurance companies	*30*	*73*
- of which related companies	*7*	*55*
- Loans and advances at overnight rates (1)	*59*	-
Term accounts	*523*	352
- Subordinated loans (2)	434	251
- of which related companies	*434*	*251*
- Other	189	101
- of which related companies	*120*	*15*
- of which held by insurance companies	*69*	*11*
Accrued interest	*4*	**1**
- of which related companies	*4*	*1*
Total	793	580

(1) The part of ordinary accounts and Loans and advances at overnight rates allocated to the liquidity reserve and time accounts qualified as cash equivalents are included in Stellantis Financial Services Europe liquidity reserve (see Note 20.2).

(2) in 2023, Stellantis Financial Services Europe provided subordinated loans:

- In February 2023, to the French joint venture in partnership with Santander Consumer Finance for €105 million;

- In April and July 2023, to the German and Austrian joint ventures in partnership for €105 million.

Note 7 Customer Loans and Receivables, at amortized cost

7.1 Analysis by Type of Financing

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Installment contracts	445	-
Finance lease contracts	116	-
- Principal and interest	116	-
Wholesale financing	-	-
Ordinary accounts in debit	-	-
- Related companies	-	-
- Cash pooling (2):		
- Before offsetting	-	6
- Offsetting	-	(6)
- Other		-
- Non-group companies	-	-
Deferred items included in amortized cost - Customers loans and receivables	3	-
- Deferred acquisition costs	3	-
- Deferred loan set-up costs	-	-
- Deferred manufacturer and dealer contributions	-	-
Total Loans and Receivables at Amortized Cost	564	-

(1) Lease financing transactions (buyback contracts and long-term leases) are included in loans and receivables because they fulfill the criteria for classification as finance leases, since the risks and rewards of ownership of the vehicle do not lie with Stellantis Financial Services Europe.

(2) Under the cash pooling agreement with Stellantis International S.A., the asset and liability amounts are offset in accordance with IAS 32 (see Note 12).

7.2 Customer Loans and Receivables by Segment

For 2023

(in million euros)	IFRS 8 Segment	Corporate Dealers (A - see B Note 23.1)	End user: Retail (B - see A Note 23.1)	End user: Corporate and equivalent (C - see C Note 23.1)	Total at Dec. 31, 2023
Type of financing					
Installment contracts		6	432	7	445
Finance lease		-	98	18	116
Wholesale financing		-	-	-	-
Other finance receivables		-	-	-	-
Ordinary accounts in debit		-	-	-	-
Deferred items included in amortized cost		-	3	-	3
Total customer loans by segment (based on IFRS 8)		6	533	25	564

For 2022

(in million euros)	IFRS 8 Segment	Corporate Dealers (A - see B Note 23.1)	End user: Retail (B - see A Note 23.1)	End user: Corporate and equivalent (C - see C Note 23.1)	Total at Dec. 31, 2022
Type of financing					
Installment contracts		-	-	-	-
Finance lease		-	-	-	-
Wholesale financing		-	-	-	-
Other finance receivables		-	-	-	-
Ordinary accounts in debit		-	-	-	-
Deferred items included in amortized cost		-	-	-	-
Total customer loans by segment (based on IFRS 8)		-	-	-	-

7.3 Analysis by Currency

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Net loans and receivables		
BRL	445	-
CNY	119	-
EUR	-	-
Total	564	-

7.4 Analysis by Maturity

For 2023

(in million euros)	Not broken down	0 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total at Dec. 31, 2023
Installment contracts	-	233	146	16	50	-	445
Gross	13	233	146	16	50	-	458
Impairment	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	(13)
Finance lease	-	19	20	29	48	-	116
Gross	2	19	20	29	48	-	118
Impairment	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Wholesale financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ordinary accounts in debit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred items included in amortized	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total net loans and receivables	3	252	166	45	98	-	564
Gross	15	252	166	45	98	-	576
Guarantee deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	(15)
Deferred items included in amortized cost	3	-	-	-	-	-	3

For 2022

(in million euros)	Not broken down	0 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total at Dec. 31, 2022
Installment contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ordinary accounts in debit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred items included in amortized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total net loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred items included in amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 8 Accruals and Other Assets

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022 restated
Other receivables	52	141
- Related companies	34	129
- of which insurance activities	*10*	*3*
- Non-group companies	18	12
- of which insurance activities	*10*	*10*
Dividends receivable from Joint Ventures	16	26
- of which insurance activities	*14*	*21*
Prepaid and recoverable taxes	41	42
- of which insurance activities	*33*	*38*
Accrued income	6	8
- Related companies	6	6
- Non-group companies	-	2
- of which insurance activities	*(2)*	*1*
Prepaid expenses	10	4
Other	17	-
- Related companies	-	-
- Non-group companies	17	-
- of which insurance activities	-	-
Total	142	221

Note 9 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures Accounted for using the Equity Method

9.1 Investments

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022 restated
At the beginning of the period	2 882	2 718
Change in consolidation scope	(21)	(137)
Capital increase/(decrease) and contributions to reserves	92	-
Share in net income	401	448
Distribution of dividends	(234)	(145)
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	(45)	(14)
Hyperinflation effects (1)	5	6
At the end of the period	-	2 876
IFRS 17 first time application	-	6
At the end of the period	3 080	2 882
- of which goodwill	-	-

The valuation of investments in associates and joint ventures (consolidated under equity method) is not subject to impairment as of December 31, 2023. Indeed, no impairment has appeared since December 31, 2022.

Table of Changes by Geographical Area

	Europe		Brazil	China		Argentina	
(in million euros) Partnership with	Santander Consumer Finance	BNP Paribas Personnal Finance	Santander	Dongfeng Peugeot Citroën	*of which goodwill (2)*	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria	Total
At december 31, 2021	1 873	636	23	176	*3*	10	2 718
IFRS 17 first time application	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
At January 1, 2022	1 879	636	23	176	3	10	2 724
Change in consolidation scope	-	-	-	(137)	*(3)*	-	(137)
Capital increase/(decrease) and contributions to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share in net income (2)	353	78	2	16	-	(1)	448
Distribution of dividends	(137)	-	(3)	(5)	-	-	(145)
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	(4)	4	3	(13)	-	(4)	(14)
Hyperinflation effects (1)	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
At December 31, 2022 Restated	2 091	718	25	37	-	11	2 882
Change in consolidation scope	(288)	331	(27)	(37)	-	-	(21)
Capital increase/(decrease) and contributions to reserves	88	4		-	-	-	92
Share in net income	312	87	2	1	-	(1)	401
Distribution of dividends	(228)	(5)	(1)	-	-	-	(234)
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	2	(39)	1	(1)	-	(8)	(45)
Hyperinflation effects (1)	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
At December 31, 2023	1 977	1 096	-	-	-	7	3 080

(1) The application of IAS 29 resulted in a negative impact of €-10 millions in Net Income (of which Minority interests: €-5 million), fully covered by a positive change in Equity (of which Minority interests: €5 million).

(2) The application of IFRS 17 resulted in a positive impact of €+11 millions in Net Income as of December 31, 2022.

9.2 Detailed information about Associates - Joint ventures

The following information is given according to IFRS 12:

- 9.2.1 Partnership with Santander Consumer Finance in Europe
- 9.2.2 Partnership with BNP Paribas Personal Finance in Europe
- 9.2.3 Partnership with Santander in Brazil
- 9.2.4 Partnership with Dongfeng in China
- 9.2.5 Partnership with Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria in Argentina

Most of the implemented joint ventures in the framework of the partnerships agreements with Santander Consumer Finance and with BNP Paribas Personal Finance set up regularly securitization programs.The joint ventures retain the majority of the risks and rewards generated by the funds. Consequently, they fully consolidate the funds, which are indirectly accounted for using the equity method in Stellantis Financial Services Europe consolidated financial statements.

9.2.1 Partnership with Santander Consumer Finance in Europe

The partnership in Europe has started in February 2015 in France (FR) and United Kingdom (UK) and has been extended chronologically in the following countries: in May 2015 to Malta (MT) ; in October 2015 to Spain (ES) ; in January 2016 to Italy (IT) ; in February 2016 to the Netherlands (NL) ; in May 2016 to Belgium (BE) ; in July 2016 to Austria (AT) and Germany (DE) and in October 2016 to Poland (PL).

Following the reorganization of Stellantis' financing activities in Europe in 2023, the operations in Germany, Austria, and the United Kingdom have been taken over by the partner BNP Paribas Personal Finance in Europe (refer to note 1)

These entities are consolidated using Equity Methode, held at 50%

Financial information of the combined IFRS financial statements of these entities, at 100% view

Key Balance Sheet Items

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022 Restated
Customer loans and receivables	30 946	30 434
Other assets	5 137	4 304
Total assets	36 083	34 738
Refinancing	24 212	22 441
Other liabilities	7 917	8 116
Equity	3 954	4 181
Total equity and liabilities	36 083	34 738

Key Income Statement Items

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022 Restated
Gross revenues of banking activities, insurance activities and other services (1)	3 251	2 534
Expenses of banking activities, insurance activities and other services	(2 051)	(1 182)
Net banking revenue	1 200	1 352
General operating expenses and equivalent	(361)	(373)
Gross operating income	839	979
Cost of risk	(33)	(32)
Operating income	806	947
Non-operating items	56	(3)
Pre-tax income	862	944
Income taxes	(238)	(237)
Net income for the year	624	707

(1) Following the sharp increase in interest rates over the last two years, Gross revenues of banking activities include a significant favorable impact of the amortization of the adjustment arising from the change in fair value attributable to hedged portfolios of customer loans: €78 million euros in 2023 vs. €63 million euros in 2022.

Statement of changes from 100% Equity to equity method

(in million euros)	Equity at 100%	Percentage of equity method	Share of profit at equity method	Elimination of shareholder's equity (1)	Goodwill	Equity at equity method	*of which exchange difference*
At December 31, 2021	3 747	50%	1 873	(1 263)	-	610	(24)
IFRS 17 first time application	12		6			6	
At January 1, 2022	3 759	50%	1 879	(1 263)	-	616	(24)
Capital increase/(decrease) and contributions to reserves	(1)			1	-	1	-
Net income of the period (2)	707		353			353	
Distribution of dividends	(275)		(137)	-	-	(137)	-
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	(9)		(4)			(4)	*(11)*
At December 31, 2022 Restated	4 181	50%	2 091	(1 262)	-	829	(35)
Change in consolidation scope	(577)		(288)	255		(33)	*32*
Capital increase/(decrease) and contributions to reserves	177		88	(95)		(7)	-
Net income of the period	624		312	-		312	-
Distribution of dividends	(455)		(228)	-		(228)	-
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	4		2	-		2	*2*
At December 31, 2023	3 954	50%	1 977	(1 102)	-	875	(1)

(1) Elimination of shareholder's equity up to the value of the shares owned by Stellantis Financial Services Europe and Stellantis Services Ltd.

(2) The application of IFRS 17 resulted in a positive impact of €+22 millions in Net income as of December 31, 2022 (of which Minority interests: €+11 million).

Consolidated Balance Sheet items at equity method

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022 Restated
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	1 977	2 091
Total assets	1 977	2 091
Equity		
- Historical value of the shares owned (1)	1 102	1 262
- Consolidated reserves - equity holders of the parent	875	829
- of which share in net income accounted for using the equity method	*312*	*353*
-of which IFRS17 first time application		*6*
Total equity and liabilities	1 977	2 091

(1) Elimination of shareholder's equity up to the value of the shares owned by Stellantis Financial Services Europe and Stellantis Services Ltd.

9.2.2 Partnership with BNP Paribas Personal Finance in Europe

The partnership with BNP Paribas Personal Finance began in November 2017 and was covering the main following countries: France (FR), Belgium (BE), Switzerland (CH), Germany (DE), United Kingdom (UK), Italia (IT), Spain (ES), Netherlands (NL) and Austria (AT).

With the reorganization of Stellantis' financing activities in Europe in 2023, the BNP Paribas Personal Finance partnership took over the activities previously managed with Santander in United Kingdom, Germany and Austria and will progressively close its entities in the other countries, following the decrease of the existing portfolios (refer to Note 1).

These entities are consolidated using Equity Methode, held at 50%

Financial information of the combined IFRS financial statements of these entities, at 100% view

Key Balance Sheet Items

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Customer loans and receivables	17 347	10 095
Other assets	3 243	1 295
Total assets	20 590	11 390
Refinancing	13 403	7 651
Other liabilities	4 995	2 303
Equity	2 192	1 436
Total equity and liabilities	20 590	11 390

Key Income Statement Items

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Gross revenues of banking activities, insurance activities and other services	1 635	735
Expenses of banking activities, insurance activities and other services	(1 127)	(335)
Net banking revenue (1)	508	400
General operating expenses and equivalent	(237)	(177)
Gross operating income	271	223
Cost of risk	(28)	(27)
Operating income	243	196
Non-operating items (2)	(16)	2
Pre-tax income	227	198
Income taxes	(54)	(43)
Net income for the year	173	155

(1) Of which an impact of €2 million at December 31, 2023 (€0 million at December 31, 2022) related to the Price Purchase Allocation: see Note 25.2.

(2) Of which -€51 million at December 31, 2023 as part of the alignment with the partner BNPP PF of the calculation of the depreciation made to the adjustment of variation in fair value attributable to the portfolio of customers' loans hedged against interest rate risk, on existing hedges at transaction date in United Kingdom, Germany and Austria.

Statement of changes from 100% Equity to equity method

(in million euros)	Equity at 100%	Percentage of equity method	Share of profit at equity method	Elimination of shareholder's equity (1)	Goodwill	Equity at equity method	*of which exchange difference*
At December 31, 2021	1 273	50%	636	(489)	-	147	(1)
Net income of the period	155		78	-	-	78	
Distribution of dividends	-		-	-	-	-	-
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	8		4	-	-	4	*(3)*
At December 31, 2022	1 436	50%	718	(489)	-	229	(4)
Change in consolidation scope	663		331	(255)		76	*(32)*
Capital increase/(decrease) and contributions to reserves	9		4	(55)		(51)	
Net income of the period	173		87			87	
Distribution of dividends	(11)		(5)			(5)	
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	(78)		(39)	-		(39)	*8*
At December 31, 2023	2 192	50%	1 096	(799)	-	297	(28)

(1) Elimination of shareholder's equity up to the value of the shares owned by Stellantis Financial Services Europe.

Consolidated Balance Sheet items at equity method

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	1 096	718
Total assets	1 096	718
Equity		
- Historical value of the shares owned (1)	799	489
- Consolidated reserves - equity holders of the parent	297	229
- of which share in net income accounted for using the equity method	*87*	*78*
Total equity and liabilities	1 096	718

(1) Elimination of shareholder's equity up to the value of the shares owned by Stellantis Financial Services Europe.

9.2.3 Partnership with Santander in Brazil

The partnership in Brazil pertains to the subsidiaries tellantis Financiamentos Sociedade de Crédito, Fin. e Inv. S.A. and Stellantis Corretora de Seguros E Serviços LTDA. These entities are changing their consolidation method in August 2023, moving from Equity method to Full consolidation method.

The partnership in Brazil began in August 2016

This entity is no longer consolidated using Equity Method, held at 0%.

Financial information of the combined IFRS financial statements of this entity, at 100% view.

Key Balance Sheet Items

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Customer loans and receivables	-	410
Other assets	-	29
Total assets	-	439
Refinancing	-	374
Other liabilities	-	14
Equity	-	51
Total equity and liabilities	-	439

Key Income Statement Items

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Gross revenues of banking activities, insurance activities and other services	52	58
Expenses of banking activities, insurance activities and other services	(33)	(35)
Net banking revenue	19	23
General operating expenses and equivalent	(8)	(9)
Gross operating income	11	14
Cost of risk	(6)	(8)
Operating income	5	6
Income taxes	(1)	(1)
Net income for the year	4	5

Statement of changes from 100% Equity to equity method

(in million euros)	Equity at 100%	Percentage of equity method	Share of profit at equity method	Elimination of shareholder's equity (1)	Goodwill	Equity at equity method	*of which exchange difference*
At December 31, 2021	47	50%	23	(27)	-	(4)	(18)
Net income of the period	5		2	-	-	2	-
Distribution of dividends	(7)		(3)	-	-	(3)	-
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	6		3	-	-	3	*3*
At December 31, 2022	51	50%	25	(27)	-	(2)	(15)
Change in consolidation scope	(54)		(27)	27	-	-	14
Net income of the period	4		2	-	-	2	-
Distribution of dividends	(3)		(1)	-	-	(1)	-
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	2		1	-	-	1	*1*
At December 31, 2023	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Elimination of shareholder's equity up to the value of the shares owned by Stellantis Financial Services Europe and Stellantis Services Ltd.

Consolidated Balance Sheet items at equity method

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	-	25
Total assets	-	25
Equity		
- Historical value of the shares owned (1)	-	27
- Consolidated reserves - equity holders of the parent	-	(2)
- of which share in net income accounted for using the equity method	-	*2*
Total equity and liabilities	-	25

(1) Elimination of shareholder's equity up to the value of the shares owned by Stellantis Financial Services Europe and Stellantis Services Ltd.

9.2.4 Partnership with Dongfeng in China

The partnership in China pertains to the subsidiary Stellantis Leasing Services Co.,Ltd. The entity is changing its consolidation method in April 2023, moving from Equity method to Full consolidation method.

This entity is no longer consolidated using Equity Method, held at 0%

Financial information of the combined IFRS financial statements of this entity, at 100% view

Key Balance Sheet Items

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Customer loans and receivables	-	194
Other assets	-	14
Total assets	-	208
Refinancing	-	131
Other liabilities	-	3
Equity	-	74
Total equity and liabilities	-	208

Key Income Statement Items

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Gross revenues of banking activities, insurance activities and other services	5	129
Expenses of banking activities, insurance activities and other services	(2)	(52)
Net banking revenue	3	77
General operating expenses and equivalent	(1)	(22)
Gross operating income	2	55
Cost of risk		(22)
Operating income	2	33
Non-operating items	-	-
Pre-tax income	2	33
Income taxes	(1)	(9)
Net income for the year	1	24

Statement of changes from 100% Equity to equity method

(in million euros)	Equity at 100%	Percentage of equity method	Share of profit at equity method	Elimination of shareholder's equity (1)	Goodwill (2)	Equity at equity method	*of which exchange difference*
At December 31, 2021	620		173	(67)	3	109	16
Sales of the participation in Dongfeng Peugeot Citroën Auto Finance Company Ltd	(501)		(184)	32	(3)	(105)	-
Net income of the period	24		16	-	-	16	-
Distribution of dividends	(20)		(5)	-	-	(5)	-
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	(49)		(13)	-	-	(13)	*(13)*
At December 31, 2022	74		37	(35)	-	2	3
Sales of the participation in Dongfeng Peugeot Citroën Financial Leasing Co.	(74)		(37)	35	-	(2)	*(2)*
Net income of the period	1		1	-	-	1	-
Distribution of dividends	-		-	-	-	-	-
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	(1)		(1)	-	-	(1)	*(1)*
At December 31, 2023	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Elimination of shareholder's equity up to the value of the shares owned by PSA Finance Nederland B.V.

Consolidated Balance Sheet items at equity method

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	-	37
Total assets	-	37
Equity		
- Historical value of the shares owned (1)	-	35
- Consolidated reserves - equity holders of the parent	-	2
- of which share in net income accounted for using the equity method	-	*16*
Total equity and liabilities	-	37

(1) Elimination of shareholder's equity up to the value of the shares owned by PSA Finance Nederland B.V.

9.2.5 Partnership with Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria in Argentina

The Argentina subsidiary PSA Finance Argentina Compania Financiera S.A. in the partnership with Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria is consolidated under equity method from July 1, 2019, consistently with other partnership control analysis.

This entity is consolidated using Equity Method, held at 50%

Financial information of the combined IFRS financial statements of this entity, at 100% view.

Key Balance Sheet Items

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Customer loans and receivables	43	101
Other assets	9	7
Total assets	52	108
Refinancing	25	50
Other liabilities	13	36
Equity	14	22
Total equity and liabilities	52	108

Key Income Statement Items

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Gross revenues of banking activities, insurance activities and other services	29	27
Expenses of banking activities, insurance activities and other services	(29)	(27)
Net banking revenue	-	-
General operating expenses and equivalent	(2)	(4)
Gross operating income	(2)	(4)
Cost of risk	-	-
Operating income	(2)	(4)
Non-operating items		
Pre-tax income	(2)	(4)
Income taxes	1	1
Net income for the year	(1)	(3)

Statement of changes from 100% Equity to equity method

(in million euros)	Equity at 100%	Percentage of equity method	Share of profit at equity method	Elimination of shareholder's equity (2)	Goodwill	Equity at equity method	*of which exchange difference*
At December 31, 2021	20	50%	10	(13)	-	(3)	(7)
Capital increase/(decrease) and contributions to reserves	-		-	-	-	-	-
Net income of the period	(3)		(1)	-	-	(1)	
Distribution of dividends	-		-	-	-	-	-
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	(7)		(4)	-	-	(4)	*(4)*
Hyperinflation effects	12		6	-	-	6	-
At December 31, 2022	22	50%	11	(13)	-	(2)	(11)
Net income of the period	(1)		(1)	-	-	(1)	
Distribution of dividends	-		-	-	-	-	-
Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity	(17)		(8)	-	-	(8)	*(9)*
Hyperinflation effects (1)	10		5	-	-	5	-
At December 31, 2023	14	50%	7	(13)	-	(6)	(20)

(1) The application of IAS 29 led a negative impact of €-10 million in Net Income (of which Minority interests: €-5 million), fully covered by a positive change in Equity (of which Minority interests: €5 million).

(2) Elimination of shareholder's equity up to the value of the shares owned by Stellantis Financial Services Europe.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items at equity method

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	7	11
Total assets	7	11
Equity		
- Historical value of the shares owned (1)	13	13
- Consolidated reserves – equity holders of the parent	(6)	(2)
- of which share in net income accounted for using the equity method	*(1)*	*(2)*
Total equity and liabilities	7	11

(1) Elimination of shareholder's equity up to the value of the shares owned by Stellantis Financial Services Europe.

Note 10 Property and equipment and intangible assets

Property and equipment and intangible assets can be analyzed as follows:

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023 Cost	Dec. 31, 2023 Depreciation/ amortization	Dec. 31, 2023 Net	Dec. 31, 2022 Cost	Dec. 31, 2022 Depreciation/ amortization	Dec. 31, 2022 Net
Property and equipment	36	(4)	32	**6**	**(2)**	**4**
- Buildings - Right of use (1)	2	(1)	1	1	(1)	
- Leased vehicles	23	-	23	-	-	-
- Other	11	(3)	8	5	(1)	4
Intangible assets	398	(250)	148	**352**	**(223)**	**129**
- Softwares	394	(246)	148	348	(219)	129
- of which software right of use	*6*	*(2)*	*4*	6	(1)	5
- Other	4	(4)	-	4	(4)	-
Total	434	(254)	180	**358**	**(225)**	**133**

Table of changes in gross values

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2022 Gross value Fixed Assets	Additions	Disposals	Other movements	Dec. 31, 2023 Gross value Fixed Assets
Property and equipment	6	29	-	1	36
- Buildings - Right of use (1)	1	1	-	-	2
- Leased vehicles	-	23	-	-	23
- Other	5	5	-	1	11
Intangible assets	352	38	-	8	398
- Softwares	348	38	-	8	394
- of which software right of use	*6*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*6*
- Other	4	-	-	-	4
Total	358	67	-	9	434

Table of changes in amortization

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2022 Amortization Fixed Assets	Charges	Reversals (2)	Other movements	Dec. 31, 2023 Amortization Fixed Assets
Property and equipment	(2)	-	-	(2)	(4)
- Buildings - Right of use (1)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
- Leased vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
- Other	(1)	-	-	(2)	(3)
Intangible assets	(223)	(27)	-	-	(250)
- Softwares	(219)	(27)	-	-	(246)
- of which software right of use	*(1)*	*(1)*	*-*	*-*	*(2)*
- Other	(4)	-	-	-	(4)
Total	(225)	(27)	-	(2)	(254)

(1) Buildings are assessed in accordance with IFRS 16 standard and are only including right of use.

(2) Including depreciation reversals linked to disposals.

Note 11 Deposits from Credit Institutions

11.1 Analysis of Demand and Time Accounts

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Demand deposits (non-group institutions)	2	-
- Ordinary accounts in credit	2	-
Time deposits (non-group institutions)	466	-
- Conventional bank deposits	466	-
Accrued interest	35	-
Total deposits from credit institutions at amortized cost	503	-

11.2 Analysis by Currency

(Excluding Accrued interest and Deferred items included in amortized cost)

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023 Demand deposits	Dec. 31, 2023 Time deposits	Dec. 31, 2022 Demand deposits	Dec. 31, 2022 Time deposits
EUR	2	-	-	-
CNY	-	80	-	-
BRL	-	386	-	-
Total	2	466	-	-

11.3 Analysis by Maturity of Deposits from Credit Institutions

(Excluding Accrued interest and Deferred items included in amortized cost)

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023 Time deposits	Dec. 31, 2022 Time deposits
0 to 3 months	51	-
3 to 6 months	75	-
6 months to 1 year	65	-
1 to 5 years	275	-
Over 5 years	-	-
Total	466	-

Note 12 Due to Customers

12.1 Analysis of Demand and Time Accounts

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Demand accounts	1	1
- Ordinary accounts in credit		
- Dealers' ordinary accounts in credit	1	1
- Non-group companies	1	1
- Cash pooling (1):		
- Before offsetting	-	6
- Offsetting	-	(6)
Time deposits	22	-
- Related companies	22	-
Total deposits from credit institutions at amortized cost	23	1

(1) Under the cash pooling agreement with Stellantis International S.A. (Related company), the asset and liability amounts are offset in accordance with IAS 32 (see Note 7.1)

12.2 Analysis by Currency

(Excluding Accrued interest and Deferred items included in amortized cost)

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023 Demand deposits	Dec. 31, 2023 Time deposits	Dec. 31, 2022 Demand deposits	Dec. 31, 2022 Time deposits
EUR	1	-	1	-
CNY	-	22	-	-
Total	1	22	1	-

Note 13 Debt Securities

13.1 Analysis by Nature

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Interbank instruments and money-market securities (non-group institutions)	-	-
- Certificates of deposit and "billets de trésorerie"	-	-
- of which paper in the process of being delivered	-	-
Other debt securities	41	-
Accrued interest	7	-
Total debt securities at amortized cost	48	-

13.2 Analysis by Repayment Currency

(Excluding Accrued interest and Deferred items included in amortized cost)

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
BRL	41	-
EUR	-	-
Total	41	-

Stellantis Financial Service Europe's residual currency position is presented in Note 17.

13.3 Analysis by Maturity of Debt Securities

(Excluding Accrued interest and Deferred items included in amortized cost)

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
0 to 3 months	2	-
3 to 6 months	2	-
6 months to 1 year	8	-
1 to 5 years	29	-
Over 5 years	-	-
Total	41	-

Note 14 Insurance contracts liabilities

14.1 Movement in insurance contracts liability

2023

(in million euros)	PAA	GMM	Total
Insurance contracts issued at Dec 31, 2022	34	39	73
Insurance service result	(10)	4	(6)
Cash flows	11	9	20
Insurance finance expenses	-	1	1
Other	(1)	(1)	(2)
Insurance contracts issued at Dec 31, 2023	34	52	86

2022

(in million euros)	PAA	GMM	Total
Insurance contracts issued at Dec 31, 2021	25	15	40
Insurance service result	(1)	13	12
Cash flows	11	11	22
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-
Other	(1)	-	(1)
Insurance contracts issued at Dec 31, 2022	34	39	73

14.2 Movement in insurance contracts liability analysed between liability for remaining coverage and liabilities for incurred claims - PAA

2023

(in million euros)	Liability for remaining coverage	Loss component	Liability for incurred claims (1)	Liability for incurred claims - Risk adjustement	Total
Insurance contracts issued at Dec 31, 2022	16	3	12	3	34
Insurance service result	(14)	3	3	(2)	(10)
Insurance revenue	(17)	-	(12)	-	(29)
Insurance service expenses	3	3	15	(2)	19
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	(4)	19	-	15
Other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	2	-	2
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	3	-	-	-	3
Changes that relate to past service. Change to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(6)	(2)	(8)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	-	7	-	-	7
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows	15	-	(4)	-	11
Premiums received	18	-	-	-	18
Acquisition cash flows paid	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Claims	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Insurance contracts issued at Dec 31, 2023	17	6	10	1	34

(1) Present value of future cash flows

2022

(in million euros)	Liability for remaining coverage	Loss component	Liability for incurred claims (1)	Liability for incurred claims - Risk adjustement	Total
Insurance contracts issued at Dec 31, 2021	13	4	5	3	25
Insurance service result	(8)	(1)	8	-	(1)
Insurance revenue	(12)	-	(10)	-	(22)
Insurance service expenses	4	(1)	18	-	21
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	(5)	9	-	4
Other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	3	-	3
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	4	-	-	-	4
Changes that relate to past service. Change to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	6	-	6
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	-	4	-	-	4
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows	11	-	-	-	11
Premiums received	15	-	-	-	15
Acquisition cash flows paid	(4)	-	-	-	(4)
Claims	-	-	3	-	3
Other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Insurance contracts issued at Dec 31, 2022	16	3	12	3	34

(1) Present value of future cash flows

14.3 Movement in insurance contracts liability analysed by components - GMM

2023

(in million euros)	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin (1)	Total
Insurance contracts issued at Dec 31, 2022	13	16	10	39
Insurance service result	(13)	9	8	4
Changes that relate to future service	(13)	12	18	17
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	(14)	(3)	16	(1)
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses	12	4	-	16
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(11)	11	2	2
Changes that relate to current service	2	(2)	(10)	(10)
Contractual service marging recognised for the services provided	-	-	(10)	(10)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the expired risk	-	(2)	-	(2)
Experience adjustments - relating to insurance service expenses	2	-	-	2
Changes that relate to past service	(2)	(1)	-	(3)
Cash flows	9	-	-	9
Premiums received	28	-	-	28
Acquisition cash flows paid	(12)	-	-	(12)
Claims and other expenses paid	(7)	-	-	(7)
Other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	1	-	-	1
Other	-	-	(1)	(1)
Insurance contracts issued at Dec 31, 2023	10	25	17	52

(1) Includes new contracts and Contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition.

2022

(in million euros)	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin (1)	Total
Insurance contracts issued at Dec 31, 2022	4	6	5	15
Insurance service result	(2)	10	5	13
Changes that relate to future service	(4)	11	15	22
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	(12)	(2)	13	(1)
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses	17	5	-	22
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(9)	8	2	1
Changes that relate to current service	(1)	(2)	(10)	(13)
Contractual service marging recognised for the services provided	-	-	(10)	(10)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the expired risk	-	(2)	-	(2)
Experience adjustments - relating to insurance service expenses	(1)	-	-	(1)
Changes that relate to past service	3	1	-	4
Cash flows	11	-	-	11
Premiums received	24	-	-	24
Acquisition cash flows paid	(8)	-	-	(8)
Claims and other expenses paid	(5)	-	-	(5)
Other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Insurance contracts issued at Dec 31, 2023	13	16	10	39

(1) Includes new contracts and Contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition.

Note 15 Accruals and Other Liabilities

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022 retraité
Trade payables	51	38
- Related companies (1)	48	35
- of which insurance activities	*2*	*1*
- Non-group companies	3	3
- of which insurance activities	*2*	*2*
Financial Debts	4	5
- of which insurance activities	*3*	*5*
Accrued payroll and other taxes	8	4
Accrued charges	21	23
- Related companies	2	(2)
- of which insurance activities	-	*(3)*
- Non-group companies	19	25
- of which insurance activities	*4*	*5*
Other payables	32	12
- Related companies	9	3
- of which insurance activities	*9*	*3*
- Non-group companies	23	9
- of which insurance activities	*12*	*9*
Deferred income	25	27
- Related companies	-	1
- of which insurance activities	-	*1*
- Non-group companies	25	26
- of which insurance activities (2)	*25*	*26*
- of which margin calls received on swaps designated as hedges	-	-
Other	1	2
- Non-group companies	1	2
Total	142	111

(1) It is mainly made of re-invoicing of IT expenses and technical assistance with Stellantis Auto SAS

(2) Deferred income related to insurance activity for €25 million at December 31, 2023

Note 16 Provisions

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Changes	Exchange difference	Dec. 31, 2023
Provisions for pensions and other post-retirement benefits	-	-	-	-
Provisions for doubtful commitments:				
- Corporate dealers	-	-	-	-
- Corporate and equivalent	-	-	-	-
Provisions for fiscal risks	2	(1)	-	1
Provisions for commercial and tax disputes	1	2	-	3
Other	1	6	-	7
Total	4	7	-	11

Note 17 Derivatives

Group Interest Rate Management Policy

(See the "Risk Factors and Management" section of the Management Report)

Interest rate risk:

Bank policy aims at neutralizing the effects of changes in interest rates on each entity's operating margin by using appropriate financial instruments to match interest rate structures between assets and liabilities.

Currency risk:

Stellantis Financial Services Europe only allowed limited operational currency positions. The assets and liabilities of each entity are matched through the use of appropriate financial instruments.

Counterparty risk:

Stellantis Financial Services Europe's exposure to counterparty risk is limited to its use of very short term cash investments with leading counterparties. Customer credit risk is discussed in Note 23.

The bank limits the exposure at the minimum from the implementation of its investment policy. Available cash other than bank deposit and reserves deposited with central banks have been placed from time to time in bank deposits with a maturity of less than 2 months and can be invested in mutual funds when the investment horizon allows it.

Stellantis Financial Services Europe Residual Positions in Foreign Currencies

A. Operational Positions in Foreign Currencies

These positions are hedged using currency swaps, cross currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts. The residual position at the end of December 2023 is not significant (+€0.7 million at December 31, 2023 versus -€0.7 million at the end of 2022).

As a result of the hedging policy, substantial changes in currencies exchange rates will only have a limited impact on the Group net income.

B. Structural Positions in Foreign Currencies

Structural positions (investments in subsidiaries after deduction of the provisions for depreciation labelled in foreign currencies) and future profits and losses are not hedged. As the business of subsidiaries will, by definition, continue for an indefinite period, any such hedges would represent long-term open positions.

(in million euros)	ARS	CNY	PLN	BRL	TOTAL
Position at December 31, 2023	-	65	17	70	152
Position at December 31, 2022	*2*	*154*	*13*	*10*	*179*

The structural position of the investments in the argentina, and brazilian subsidiaries is based on the fluctuation of the currencies of each countries.

Note 18 Analysis by Maturity and Liquidity Risks

The Liquidity Risk Management is described in the "Security of Liquidity" section of the Management Report.

The scheduled maturities of the two items involved are given in Note 7.4 with respect to Customer Loans and Receivables and in Note 11.3 with respect to Deposits from Credit Institutions.

Covenants

Stellantis Financial Services Europe had undrawn committed credit facilities totaling €90 million.

The bank facilities are not affected by any covenants or restrictions outside of standard market practices,however they do have the following two notable elements that could result in their cancellation:

- the loss of direct or indirect ownership by Stellantis of the majority of Stellantis Financial Services Europe shares;
- Stellantis Financial Services Europe's loss of its status as a bank.

Note 19 Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Fair value		Book value		Difference	
(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Assets						
Cash, central banks	632	542	632	542	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (1)(2)	107	65	107	65	-	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions, at amortized cost (3)(4)	805	549	793	580	12	(31)
Customer loans and receivables, at amortized cost (5)	556	-	564	-	(8)	-
Equity and liabilities						
Deposits from credit institutions (6)	503	-	503	-	-	-
Due to customers (3)	23	1	23	1	-	-
Debt securities (6)	48	-	48	-	-	-

With the exception of customer loans and receivables, Subordinated loans and Debt securities, the book value is maintained; in this case, the fair value is determined by applying valuation techniques based on observable market data (level 2), except for mutual fund units which are valued at the latest published net asset value (level 1).

(1) The fair values of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and hedging instruments are measured based on Euribor or other interbank market rates and on the daily exchange rates set by the European Central Bank.

(2) The fair value of investments in companies, which are included in "Financial assets at fair falue through profit or loss" since January 1st, 2018, is considered as being equal to the most recent transaction price, corresponding to the purchase of the shares. An impairment is recognized in the rare cases when long-term losses are anticipated.

(3) With the exception of Subordinated loans, the Loans and advances to credit institutions and Customer loans and receivables are short-term operations at adjustable rate, are accordingly close to their amortized cost.

In accordance with IFRS 13, the calculation of the fair value is presented below:

- For Subordinated loans see footnote (4),
- For Customer loans and receivables see footnote (5),
- For Debts see footnote (6).

(4) Subordinated loans are stated at amortized cost and are not hedged.

The fair value presented above therefore corresponds mainly to the change in the spread (premium over the risk-free rate) paid by Stellantis Financial Services Europe on its financial market borrowings. It is determined by applying valuation based on data from our financial partners. In this case, the fair value is determined by applying valuation making significant use of at least one non-observable item of data (level 3).

(5) Customer loans and receivables are stated at amortized cost. They are generally hedged against interest rate risks (fair value hedge) and are therefore remeasured at the hedging rate (swap rate), in accordance with hedge accounting principles. Cumulative gains and losses arising from remeasurement are added to or deducted from their amortized cost.

The fair value presented above has been estimated by discounting future cash flows at the average customer rate of the three last months. In this case, the fair value is determined by applying valuation making significant use of at least one non-observable item of data (level 3).

(6) Financing liabilities are stated at amortized cost. Hedge accounting is applied to liabilities hedged by interest rate swaps (fair value hedge), leading to their remeasurement at the discounted financing cost. Cumulative gains and losses arising from remeasurement are added to or deducted from their amortized cost.

The fair value presented above therefore corresponds mainly to the change in the spread (premium over the risk-free rate) paid by Stellantis Financial Services Europe on its financial market borrowings. It is determined according to two following cases:

- For Debt securities, by applying valuation based on market available quotations (level 1).

- For Deposits from credit institutions, by applying valuation based on data from our financial partners. In this case, the fair value is determined by applying valuation making significant use of at least one non-observable item of data (level 3).

Note 20 Other Commitments

20.1 Other Commitments

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Financing commitments		
Commitments received from credit institutions (1)	183	90
Guarantee commitments		
Guarantees given to credit institutions	575	1
Commitments given to customers	2	4
- Stellantis Financial Services Europe	2	4
Other commitments received		
Securities received as collateral	25	-

(1) This refers to undrawn bank facilities. (see Note 20.2)

Stellantis Financial Services Europe does not record the guarantees received from customers and does not include them in the calculation of credit risk exposure.

20.2 Financial Security

Financial security refers to liquidity reserve and undrawn bank facilities.

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Liquidity Reserve	798	769
- Reserves deposited with the central banks (see Note 4)	632	542
- Mutual funds qualified as cash equivalents (see Note 5)	-	-
- Ordinary accounts in debit (see Note 6)	107	227
- Loans and advances at overnight rates (see Note 6)	59	-
Undrawn bank facilities	183	90
-Revolving bilateral bank facilities (1)	183	90
- Other bank facilities	-	-
Total	981	859

(1) Correspond to mainly long-term received financing commitments.

Note 21 Interest and Other Revenue on Assets at Amortized Cost

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Installment contracts	23	-
- *of which related companies*	-	-
Buyback contracts	12	-
- *of which related companies*	-	-
Wholesale financing	4	2
- *of which related companies*	*3*	*2*
Commissions paid to referral agents	(4)	-
- Installment contracts	(1)	-
- Buyback contracts	(3)	-
- Long-term leases	-	-
- *of which related companies*	-	-
Other business acquisition costs	(1)	-
Interest on ordinary accounts	-	-
Interest on guarantee commitments	-	-
Total	34	2

Note 22 General Operating Expenses

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Personnel costs	(12)	(5)
- Wages and salaries	(10)	(4)
- Payroll taxes	(1)	(1)
- Employee profit sharing and profit-related bonuses	(1)	-
Other general operating expenses	(14)	(8)
- External expenses	(149)	(111)
- *of which related companies*	*(142)*	*(123)*
- Re-invoicing	135	103
- *of which related companies*	*135*	*98*
Total	(26)	(13)

Information concerning the compensations of the main executive officers is given in the Corporate Governance Report.

General Operating Expenses by Geographical Area

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Country ISO code:		
AR	(1)	(1)
FR	5	(6)
MT	(16)	(5)
MX	-	(1)
BR	(7)	-
TR	(3)	-
CN	(4)	-
Total	(26)	(13)

Note 23 Cost of risk

23.1 Cost of risk and changes in Loans

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Net new loans and exchange difference (1)(2)	Cost of risk for the period at Dec. 31, 2023	Balance at Dec. 31, 2023
Retail				
Stage 1 loans	-	518	-	518
Stage 2 loans	-	13	-	13
Stage 3 loans		19	(5)	14
Guarantee deposits (lease financing)	-	(1)	-	(1)
Total	-	549	(5)	544
Impairment of stage 1 loans	-	1	(3)	(2)
Impairment of stage 2 loans	-	(7)	7	-
Impairment of stage 3 loans	-	(9)	(5)	(14)
Total impairment	-	(15)	(1)	(16)
Deferred items included in amortized cost	-	3	2	5
Net book value (A - see B Note 7.2)	-	537	(4)	533
Retail cost of risk			(4)	
Corporate dealers				
Stage 1 loans	-	5		5
Stage 2 loans	-	1	-	1
Stage 3 loans	-	-	-	-
Total	-	6	-	6
Total impairment	-	-	-	-
Deferred items included in amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Net book value (B - see A Note 7.2)	-	6	-	6
Recoveries on loans written off in prior periods			-	
Corporate dealers cost of risk			-	
Corporate and equivalent				
Stage 1 loans	-	26	-	26
Stage 2 loans	-	-	-	-
Stage 3 loans	-	-	-	-
Total	-	26	-	26
Impairment of stage 1 loans	-	(1)	-	(1)
Impairment of stage 2 loans	-	(1)	1	-
Impairment of stage 3 loans	-	-	-	-
Total impairment	-	(2)	1	(1)
Deferred items included in amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Net book value (C - see C Note 7.2)	-	24	1	25
Recoveries on loans written off in prior periods			-	
Corporate and equivalent cost of risk			1	
Total loans				
Stage 1 loans	-	550	-	550
Stage 2 loans	-	15	-	14
Stage 3 loans	-	18	(5)	14
Guarantee deposits		(1)		(1)
Total	-	582	(5)	577
Impairment of stage 1 loans	-	-	(3)	(3)
Impairment of stage 2 loans		(8)	8	
Impairment of stage 3 loans	-	(9)	(5)	(14)
Total impairment	-	(17)	-	(17)
Deferred items included in amortized cost	-	2	2	4
Net book value (Note 7.2)	-	567	(3)	564
Recoveries on loans written off in prior periods			-	
Total cost of risk			(3)	

For impaired loans, the cost of risk includes interest invoiced and recognized under "Interest revenue on customer transactions".

(1) The exchange difference is due to the fact that balance sheets of companies using currencies other than the euro are translated at the closing exchange rate whereas their income statement items are translated on a month-by-month basis at the average monthly rate.

(2) Including the impact of the entry of new fully consolidated entity in the consolidation scope, following the acquisition of additional 50% share of Stellantis Financiamentos Sociedade de Crédito, Fin. e Inv. S.A.

23.2 Change in cost of risk

(in million euros)	Retail	Corporate dealers	Corporate and equivalent	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Stage 1 loans					
Allowances	(10)	-	-	(10)	-
Reversals	7	-	-	7	-
Stage 2 loans					
Allowances	-	-	-	-	-
Reversals	7	-	1	8	-
Stage 3 loans					
Allowances	(8)	-	-	(8)	-
Reversals	3	-	-	3	-
Credit losses	(5)	-	-	(5)	-
Recoveries on loans written off in prior periods	2	-	-	2	-
Cost of Risk	(4)	-	1	(3)	-

Note 24 Income Taxes

24.1 Evolution of Balance Sheet Items

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2022 restated	Income	Equity	Payment	Exchange difference and other (1)	Dec. 31, 2023
Current tax						
Assets	3					2
Liabilities	(3)					(31)
Total	-	6	-	(28)	(7)	(29)
Deferred tax						
Assets	8					34
Liabilities	(1)					(3)
Total	7	1	11	-	12	31

(1) The exchange difference is due to the fact that balance sheets of companies using currencies other than the euro are translated at the closing exchange rate whereas their income statement items are translated on a month-by-month basis at the average monthly rate.

24.2 Income taxes of fully-consolidated companies

Income taxes currently payable represent the amounts paid or currently due to the tax authorities for the period, calculated in accordance with the tax rules and rates in effect in the various countries.

Deferred income taxes relate to timing differences between the recognition of certain items of income and expense for consolidated financial reporting and tax purposes. These differences relate principally to the accounting treatment of leasing and long-term rental transactions, and impairment of non-performing loans.

Deferred taxes are determined as described in the 2023 Annual Report, Note 2 Accounting Policies, last paragraph of chapter 2.A.

From January 1st, 2022 the tax rate applied by Stellantis Financial Services Europe decreased from 28,41% to 25,83%.

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022 restated
Current tax	6	(5)
Deferred tax	1	12
Deferred taxes arising in the year	1	13
Unrecognized deferred tax assets and impairment losses	-	(1)
Total	7	7

24.3 Stellantis Financial Services Europe tax proof

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022 restated
Pre-tax income	466	436
Neutralization of the share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(401)	(448)
Permanent differences	30	(22)
Taxable Income	95	(34)
Legal tax rate in France for the period	*25,8%*	*28,4%*
Theoretical tax	(25)	9
Impact of differences in foreign tax rates	-	-
Reversal of depreciation Italian tax credit receivable s/dividends	15	-
Deferred tax asset write-downs	-	-
Tax refund to insurance companies	18	10
Tax withheld at disposal of shares (1)	-	(13)
Other	(1)	2
Income taxes before impairment of assets on tax loss carry forwards	7	8
Group effective tax rate	*0,0%*	*0,0%*
Deferred tax assets on tax loss carry forwards:		
- Allowances	-	(2)
- Reversals	-	1
Income taxes	7	7

(1) As part of disposal of Dongfeng Peugeot Citroën Auto Finance Company (DPCAFC) entity.

24.4 Deferred Tax Assets on Tax Loss Carry Forwards

(in million euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	New tax losses	Tax losses utilized in the year	Charges / Reversals	Deferred tax asset write-downs	Exchange difference and other	Dec. 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets on tax loss carry forwards	9	12	-		-	-	21
Allowances	(2)			-		-	(2)
Total	7	12	-	-	-	-	19

Note 25 Segment Information

Segment information is disclosed before the equity method accounting of the joint ventures and after elimination of intragroup transactions.

25.1 Key Balance Sheet Items

At December 31, 2023

(in million euros)	IFRS 8 segment information Balance Sheet as at Dec. 31, 2023	Equity-method accounting of equity attributable to group in JV	Consolidated Balance Sheet at Dec. 31, 2023
Assets			
Customer loans and receivables, at amortized cost	48 900	(48 336)	564
- Corporate dealers	*16 474*	*(16 468)*	*6*
- End user	*32 426*	*(31 868)*	*558*
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	202	(95)	107
Debt securities at amortized cost	296	(296)	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions, at amortized cost	2 259	(1 466)	793
Deferred tax assets	219	(185)	34
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (1)	-	3 080	3 080
Other assets	6 700	(5 729)	971
Total Assets	58 576	(53 027)	5 549
Liabilities			
Deposits from credit institutions	28 486	(27 983)	503
Due to customers	8 163	(8 140)	23
Debt securities	9 585	(9 537)	48
Insurance contracts liabilities	102	(16)	86
Deferred tax liabilities	817	(814)	3
Other liabilities	3 641	(3 457)	184
Equity	7 782	(3 080)	4 702
Total Liabilities	58 576	(53 027)	5 549

(1) See Note 9 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures Accounted for using the Equity Method.

At December 31, 2022

(in million euros)	Restated IFRS 8 segment information Balance Sheet as at Dec. 31, 2022	Equity-method accounting of equity attributable to group in JV	Restated Consolidated Balance Sheet at Dec. 31, 2022
Assets			
Customer loans and receivables, at amortized cost	41 040	(41 040)	-
- Corporate dealers	*10 147*	*(10 147)*	-
- End user	*30 893*	*(30 893)*	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	183	(118)	65
Debt securities at amortized cost	226	(226)	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions, at amortized cost	1 810	(1 230)	580
Deferred tax assets	221	(213)	8
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (1)	36	2 846	2 882
Other assets	4 404	(3 505)	899
Total Assets	47 920	(43 486)	4 434
Liabilities			
Deposits from credit institutions	22 096	(22 096)	-
Due to customers	7 074	(7 073)	1
Debt securities	8 405	(8 405)	-
Insurance contracts liabilities	91	(18)	73
Deferred tax liabilities	730	(729)	1
Other liabilities	2 437	(2 319)	118
Equity	7 087	(2 846)	4 241
Total Liabilities	47 920	(43 486)	4 434

(1) See Note 9 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures Accounted for using the Equity Method.

25.2 Key Income Statement items

At December 31, 2023

(in million euros)	IFRS 8 Income statement excl. PPA at Dec. 31, 2023	OVF PPA impact at Dec. 31, 2023	IFRS 8 Income statement at Dec. 31, 2023	Presentation differences IFRS 8 vs Publishable Income Statement	Equity-method accounting of equity attributable to group in JV	Publishable Income Statement at Dec. 31, 2023
Net banking revenue	1 814	2	1 816	-	(1 726)	90
- *Financing activities*	*1 523*	*2*	*1 525*	-	*(1 444)*	*81*
- *Corporate dealers*	*256*	-	*256*		*(255)*	*1*
- *End user*	*1 021*	-	*1 021*		*(1 009)*	*12*
- *Unallocated*	*246*	*2*	*248*		*(180)*	*68*
- *Insurance and services*	*291*	-	*291*	-	*(282)*	*9*
Cost of risk	(70)	-	(70)	-	67	(3)
- *Financing activities*	*(70)*	-	*(70)*	-	*67*	*(3)*
- *Corporate dealers*	*17*	-	*17*		*(17)*	-
- *End user*	*(87)*	-	*(87)*		*84*	*(3)*
Net income after cost of risk	1 744	2	1 746	-	(1 659)	87
- *Financing activities*	*1 453*	*2*	*1 455*	-	*(1 377)*	*78*
- *Corporate dealers*	*273*	-	*273*		*(272)*	*1*
- *End user*	*934*	-	*934*		*(925)*	*9*
- *Unallocated*	*246*	*2*	*248*		*(180)*	*68*
- *Insurance and services*	*291*	-	*291*	-	*(282)*	*9*
General operating expenses and equivalent	(660)	-	(660)	-	607	(53)
Operating income	1 084	2	1 086	-	(1 052)	34
Share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (1)	1	-	1	-	400	401
Other items	71	-	71	-	(40)	31
Pre-tax income	1 156	2	1 158	-	(692)	466
Income taxes	(285)	-	(285)	-	292	7
Net income	871	2	873	-	(400)	473

(1) See Note 9 investments in Associates and Joint Ventures Accounted for using the Equity Method

At December 31, 2022

(in million euros)	IFRS 8 Restated Income statement excl. PPA at Dec 31, 2022	OVF PPA impact at Dec 31, 2022	IFRS 8 Restated Income statement at Dec 31, 2022	Presentation differences IFRS 8 vs Publishable Income Statement	Equity-method accounting of equity attributable to group in JV	Restated Publishable Income Statement at Dec 31, 2022
Net banking revenue	1 759	-	1 759	-	(1 767)	(8)
- *Financing activities*	*1 457*	-	*1 457*	-	*(1 451)*	*6*
- *Corporate dealers*	*159*	-	*159*	-	*(159)*	-
- *End user*	*1 221*	-	*1 221*	-	*(1 221)*	-
- *Unallocated*	*77*		*77*		*(71)*	*6*
- *Insurance and services*	*302*	-	*302*	-	*(316)*	*(14)*
Cost of risk	(67)	-	(67)	-	67	-
- *Financing activities*	*(67)*	-	*(67)*	-	*67*	-
- *Corporate dealers*	*(4)*	-	*(4)*	-	*4*	-
- *End user*	*(63)*	-	*(63)*	-	*63*	-
Net income after cost of risk	1 692	-	1 692	-	(1 700)	(8)
- *Financing activities*	*1 390*	-	*1 390*	-	*(1 384)*	*6*
- *Corporate dealers*	*155*	-	*155*	-	*(155)*	-
- *End user*	*1 158*	-	*1 158*	-	*(1 158)*	-
- *Unallocated*	*77*	-	*77*	-	*(71)*	*6*
- *Insurance and services*	*302*	-	*302*	-	*(316)*	*(14)*
General operating expenses and	(596)	-	(596)	1	562	(33)
Operating income	1 096	-	1 096	1	(1 138)	(41)
Share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (1)	16		16	-	432	448
Other items	29	-	29	-	-	29
Pre-tax income	1 141	-	1 141	1	(706)	436
Income taxes	(267)	-	(267)	(1)	275	7
Net income	874	-	874	-	(431)	443

(1) See Note 9 investments in Associates and Joint Ventures Accounted for using the Equity Method

Note 26 Information on establishments

This information is given to meet the requirement described in Article L. 511-45 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

Note 26.1 Locations by country

Country ISO code	Entity	Consolidation method Dec. 2023	Consolidation method Dec. 2022	Localization	Type of activity (NACE code)
AR	PSA Finance Argentina Compania Financiera S.A.	EM	EM	Buenos Aires	K64
	Stellantis Insurance Compania de Seguros S.A.U.	FC	FC	Buenos Aires	K65
AT	PSA Bank Österreich GmbH Austria Branch	-	EM	Vienna	K64
	Stellantis Bank S.A., Austria Branch	EM	EM	Vienna	K64
BE	Stellantis Financial Services Belux	EM	EM	Brussels	K64
	Auto ABS Belgium Loans 2019 SA	EM	EM	Bruxelles	K64
BR	Stellantis Financiamentos Sociedade de Crédito, Fin. e Inv. S.A.	FC	EM	Sao Paulo	K64
	Stellantis Corretora de Seguros E Serviços LTDA	FC	EM	Sao Paulo	K65
CH	Opel Finance S.A.	EM	EM	Studen	K64
CN	Stellantis Leasing Services Co.,Ltd	FC	EM	Beijing	N77
DE	PSA Bank Deutschland GmbH	-	EM	Neu-Isenburg	K64
	Auto ABS German Lease Master 2019	EM	EM	Luxembourg	K64
	Stellantis Bank S.A., Germany Branch	EM	EM	Russelsheim	K64
	Auto ABS German VAC 2021	EM	EM	Frankfurt	K64
	Auto ABS German Lease Master 2021	EM	EM	Luxembourg	K64
DZ	BPF Algérie	FC	FC	Algiers	K64
ES	Stellantis Financial Services Espana, E.F.C., S.A.	EM	EM	Madrid	K64
	Auto ABS Spanish Loans 2018	EM	EM	Madrid	K64
	Auto ABS Spanish Loans 2020-1	EM	EM	Madrid	K64
	FT Auto ABS Spanish Loans 2022-1	EM	EM	Madrid	K64
	Opel Bank S.A., Spain Branch	-	EM	Madrid	K64
FR	Stellantis Financial Services Europe S.A.	FC	FC	Poissy	K64
	Crédipar	EM	EM	Poissy	K64
	CLV	EM	EM	Poissy	N77
	Banque Stellantis France	EM	EM	Poissy	K64
	Auto ABS French Loans Master	EM	EM	Paris	K64
	Auto ABS DFP Master Compartment France 2013	EM	EM	Paris	K64
	Auto ABS French Leases Master	EM	EM	Paris	K64
	FCT Auto ABS LT Leases Master	EM	EM	Paris	K64
	Stellantis Bank S.A.	EM	EM	Poissy	K64
	Auto ABS German Loans Master	EM	EM	Paris	K64
	Ecarat 10 Germany	EM	EM	Paris	K64
	Auto ABS French Leases 2021 - Fonds G	EM	EM	Paris	K64
	Auto ABS French Leases 2023	EM	-	Paris	K64
GB	Stellantis Financial Services UK Limited	EM	EM	Redhill	K64
	Auto ABS UK Loans plc	EM	EM	London	K64
	Auto ABS UK Loans 2019 - Fonds 4	EM	EM	London	K64
	Vauxhall Finance plc	EM	EM	Cardiff	K64
	Ecarat 10 PLC	EM	EM	London	K64
	Ecarat 11 PLC	EM	EM	London	K64
	Ecarat 12 PLC	EM	EM	London	K64
IT	Stellantis Renting Italias S.P.A.	EM	EM	Milan	N77
	Stellantis Financial Services Italia S.P.A.	EM	EM	Milan	K64
	Opel Bank S.A., Italy Branch	-	EM	Rome	K64
	Auto ABS Italian 2018.1 S.r.l.	EM	EM	Conegliano	K64
	Auto ABS Italian Loans 2019	EM	EM	Conegliano	K64
	Auto ABS Italian Rainbow Loan 2020-1 S.r.l.	EM	EM	Conegliano	K64
	Auto ABS Italian Rainbow Loan S.r.l.	EM	EM	Conegliano	K64
	Auto ABS Italian Stella Loans 2023-1 S.R.L.	EM	-	Conegliano	K64
MT	Stellantis Services Ltd	FC	FC	Ta' Xbiex	K64
	Stellantis Insurance Ltd	FC	FC	Ta' Xbiex	K65
	Stellantis Life insurance Ltd	FC	FC	Ta' Xbiex	K65
	Stellantis Insurance Manager Ltd	FC	FC	Ta' Xbiex	K65
	Stellantis Insurance Europe Ltd	EM	EM	Ta' Xbiex	K65
	Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Ltd	EM	EM	Ta' Xbiex	K65
NL	PSA Finance Nederland B.V.	FC	FC	Amsterdam	K64
	PSA Financial Holding B.V.	FC	FC	Amsterdam	K64
	Stellantis Financial Services Nederland B.V.	EM	EM	Amsterdam	K64
	Opel Finance N.V.	-	EM	Breda	K64
PL	Stellantis Consumer Financial Services Polska sp. z o.o.	EM	EM	Warsaw	K64
	Stellantis Financial Services Polska sp. z o.o.	EM	EM	Warsaw	K64
TR	BPF Pazarlama A.H.A.S.	FC	FC	Atasehir - Istanbul	K64

- K section: Financial and insurance activities
  - K64 – Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
  - K65 - Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- N section: Administrative and support service activities
  - N77 - Rental and leasing activities
- G section: Cars and motor vehicles trade
  - G45 - Trade and repair of automobiles and motorcycles

Note 26.2 Income statement items and employees by country

At December 31, 2023

(in million euros (in million euros)

Country	Public investment subsidies received	Sales and revenue (1)	Net banking revenue	Income statement items – Pre-tax income: Total	Income statement items – Pre-tax income: *o/w share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method*	Current tax	Deferred tax	Number of employees (2)
AR	-	16	6	4	*(1)*	-	(3)	6
AT	-			2	*2*			
BE	-			10	*10*			
BR	-	37	*18*	9	*2*	*(3)*	-	*295*
CH	-			-	-			
CN	-	*12*	*7*	4	*1*	-	-	*40*
DE	-			55	*55*			
DZ	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
ES	-			37	*37*			
FR	-	50	48	246	*178*	(1)	(1)	-
GB	-			41	*41*			
IT	-			40	*40*			
MT	-	52	-	(4)	*24*	12	5	77
NL	-	7	5	14	*8*	(1)	-	-
PL	-			5	*4*			
TR	-	6	6	3		(1)	-	10
Total	-	180	90	466	*401*	6	1	428

(1) In accordance with the "Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution" instruction, the reported sales and revenue correspond to the total of banking operating income.

(2) Corresponds to full-time legal staff directly employed by the Stellantis Financial Services Europe's subsidiaries and branches which are fully consolidated at December 31, 2023.

Income statement items are disclosed before elimination of inter and intra company transactions.

The "Revenues", "Net Banking Revenue", "Current Tax" and "Deferred Tax" items only relate to the fully consolidated entities.

Note 27 Auditors fees

(in million euros)	Ernst & Young Dec. 31, 2023	Ernst & Young Dec. 31, 2022	Mazars Dec. 31, 2023	Mazars Dec. 31, 2022	Others Dec. 31, 2023	Others Dec. 31, 2022
Audit						
- Statutory and contractual audit services						
- Stellantis Financial Services Europe	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	-	-
- Fully-consolidated companies	0,2	0,4	-	-	0,2	-
- *of which France*	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Audit-related services						
- Stellantis Financial Services Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Fully-consolidated companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
- *of which France*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services provided to fully-consolidated subsidiaries						
- Legal and tax services	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0,4	0,6	0,2	0,2	0,2	-

Note 28 Subsequent Events

No other event that could have a material impact on business decisions made on the basis of these financial statements, occurred between December 31, 2023 and the Board of Directors' meeting approving these financial statements, i.e. February 15, 2024.

This is a translation into English of the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements of the Company issued in French and it is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking users. This statutory auditors' report includes information required by European regulation and French law, such as information about the appointment of the statutory auditors or verification of the information concerning the Group presented in the management report and other documents provided to shareholders. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

2.7 Statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements

Year ended December 31, 2023

To the Annual General Meeting of Stellantis Financial Services Europe

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your Annual General Meeting, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Stellantis Financial Services Europe for the year ended 31st December 2023.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

The audit opinion expressed above is consistent with our report to the Audit Committee.

Basis for 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 those standards are further described in the Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with independence requirement rules required by the French Commercial Code (code de commerce) and the French Code of Ethics (code de déontologie) for statutory auditors for the period from January 1st, 2023 to the date of our report, and specifically we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) N° 537/2014.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to the following matter described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements relating to the change of accounting method because of the application since January 1st, 2023, of the standard IFRS 17 "Insurance", and in the other notes to the consolidated financial statements which disclose the financial impacts of this application. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Justification of Assessments - Key Audit Matters

It is in this complex and evolving context that, in accordance with the requirements of Articles L. 821-53 and R. 821-180 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the key audit matters relating to risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period, as well as how we addressed those risks.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the consolidated financial statements.

Valuation and share in net income of investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method

Risk identified	Our response
As presented in Note 9 "Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method" of the consolidated financial statements, the partnerships of your Group with Santander Consumer Finance and BNP Paribas Personal Finance lead to the consolidation under the equity method of joint ventures (and entities controlled by them) held jointly with the partners. As disclosed in the Note 2-A.6 "Use of Estimates", your management performs impairment tests based on cash flow assumptions, in case of any indication of an impairment of the investments in equity method consolidated entities identified, usually based on the value in use resulting from the Medium-Term Plans prepared in the framework of partnership governance. Investments in associates and joint ventures on December 31, 2023 amounted to €3,080million, for a balance sheet total of €5,549 million and a share of profit of €401 million, for a net profit group share of €473 million. In this context, we considered that the valuation and the share of result of investments in associates and joint ventures are a key audit matter due to their importance in the consolidated financial statements, the multiplicity of entities and their specific governance through partnerships not controlled by Banque PSA Finance, and the high level of management judgment required to determine the value in use of these investments. Furthermore, the share in net income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method represents a significant part of the net result of your Group.	Our work consisted primarily in: ➢ examining the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements and related control procedures; ➢ preparing and sending audit instructions to the local auditors of the Group entities; these instructions are adapted to entities of each partnerships; ➢ coordinating and close monitoring of the work performed by the local auditors, and reviewing their conclusions and their work in areas of significant risks; ➢ performing procedures centrally, including (i) analysing equity method accounting entries for investments, (ii) performing a detailed analytical review of the results as monitored by the bank's management, and (iii) obtaining an understanding of the work of the entity's internal audit and permanent control. ➢ Examining and assessing the methodology used to identify indications of impairment of investments in associates, and the assumptions made by management when performing impairment tests, especially in the particular macro-economic, geopolitical and logistical context of financial year 2023. ➢ Perform sensitivity tests on the main assumptions, especially the cost of equity and the long-term growth rate used by the joint ventures held jointly with the partners. ➢ Appreciate the cash flow used in the Medium-Term Plans. ➢ Establish corroborative analysis from the market data and actualised cash flows.

Vérifications spécifiques

Specific verifications

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by laws and regulations of the information relating to the Group given in the Board of Directors' management report.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Appointment of the Statutory Auditors

We were appointed as statutory auditors of the company Stellantis Financial Services Europe by the General Assembly held on April 12th, 2005 for the Audit Firm MAZARS and the General Assembly held on April 19th, 2011 for the Audit Firm ERNST & YOUNG Audit.

As of 31st December 2023, Audit Firm MAZARS and Audit Firm ERNST & YOUNG Audit were in the 19th year and 13th year of total uninterrupted engagement respectively.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is expected to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risks management systems and where applicable, its internal audit, regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Objectives and audit approach

Our role is to issue a report on the consolidated financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As specified in Article L. 821-55 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce), our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of management of the affairs of the Company.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgment throughout the audit and furthermore:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for his opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management in the consolidated financial statements.
- Assesses the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the statutory auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, there is a requirement to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or inadequate, to modify the opinion expressed therein.
- Evaluates the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and assesses whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtains sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The statutory auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements and for the opinion expressed on these consolidated financial statements.

Report to the Audit Committee

We submit to the Audit Committee a report which includes in particular a description of the scope of the audit and the audit program implemented, as well as the results of our audit. We also report, if any, significant deficiencies in internal control regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures that we have identified.

Our report to the Audit Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters that we are required to describe in this report.

We also provide the Audit Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, confirming our independence within the meaning of the rules applicable in France such as they are set in particular by Articles L. 821-27 to L. 821-34 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) and in the French Code of Ethics (code de déontologie) for statutory auditors. Where appropriate, we discuss with the Audit Committee the risks that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and the related safeguards.

Paris-La Défense, March 26, 2024
The Statutory Auditors French original signed by

Mazars	ERNST & YOUNG Audit
DocuSigned by: 888DA6E156E044E...	DocuSigned by: Luc Valverde C0BE12FBCAEE43C...
Alexandra Kritchmar	Luc Valverde

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FINANCIAL SERVICES

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