

# **Leasing Business Deep Dive**

**Update FY 2023** 



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- 1. Business Model and Strategy
- 2. Funding
- 3. Risk Management
- 4. Lease Accounting & Reporting
- 5. Key takeaways

### Integrated Business Model within Industrial Trucks and Services



### Leasing is an important component growing the business

### New truck sales



- Technology and innovation leadership
- Tailor-made solutions and customer options
- Optimized total cost of ownership
- Multiple brands for multiple segments / markets



Around half of new truck sales carry leasing contracts



- Sales support vehicle with benefit for aftermarket and service activities
- Integrated within regular sales process
- Long-term customer relationships





Ongoing customer relationship (e.g. short-term rental) triggers new truck sales







Many customer and most leasing contracts linked to service contracts



### Short-term rental & used trucks



- Rental offering to match customers' capacity needs
- Integrated in industrial segments Linde MH and STILL
- Used truck sales from lease contracts



After duration of leasing, trucks are used in rental fleet or sold as used trucks

### Service solutions & aftersales



- Proximity with global service network
- Service contracts
- Proprietary spare parts
- Solutions approach including fleet data management, automation and intralogistics services

# **Leasing and Rental Strategy**

# Integrated approach to drive profitable growth



- Serve customers' needs
- Full integration into regional sales structures
- Central steering body for setting guard railing
- Separated captives in bigger markets

- Full support of life cycle management (LTR<sup>1</sup>, STR<sup>2</sup>, service, used trucks) Strong customer focus to optimized **Profit &** 
  - penetration and retention
  - Active asset management

- Asset focused credit risk approach
- Conservative residual value setting
- Close management of break clauses
- **Funding** Model growth Risk Management

Resilience

**Profitable** 

**Operating** 

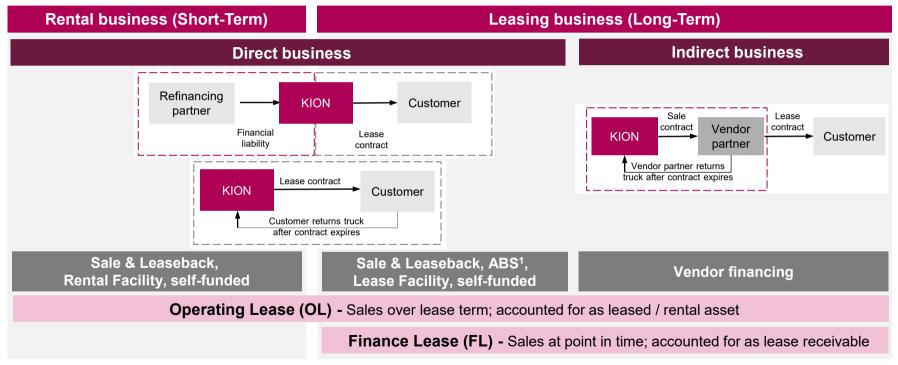
- Optimized structure to offer competitive funding
- Diversified funding-partner portfolio for stable access to market
- Matched funding (currency, interest rate, maturity)

<sup>2.</sup> Short-term rental Long-term rental

# **Lease Accounting – KION's Leasing and Rental Business**



### **Contract and financing structure overview**



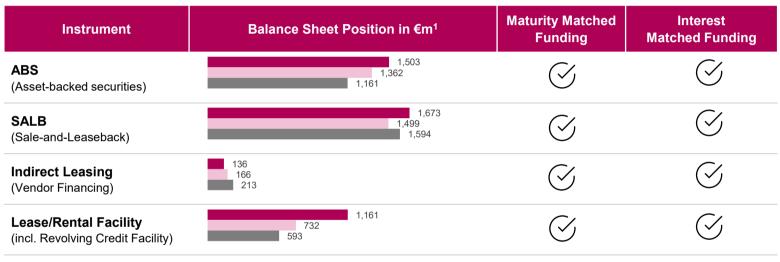
<sup>1.</sup> Asset-backed securities



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# Funding Structure of Leasing & Short-Term Rental Business Increasing share of ABS / RCF optimizing funding condition





1. Excluding deferred income





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### **Risk Management Categories**



### All risk categories are actively managed and mitigated

# Residual Value Risk

- Conservative residual value strategy in place since FY 2001
- LTR¹ residual values allow for attractive profit margins in our used truck business
- KION has never recorded significant aggregated residual value losses

# Customer Default Risk

- Customer default costs are below 20 basis points per year
- Decrease of default costs in FY 2023
- Differentiated, asset-based risk approach leads to very low refusal rate
- · Increasing use of automated scoring

# Break Clause Risk

- Very low percentage rate of contracts carry a break clause risk
- Utilization of break clauses has been rare
- No material impact on results
- Future customer utilization is expected to remain low

Long-term rental



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## **Lease Accounting – Balance Sheet**



### Increase in (lease) liabilities resulting from growth of leasing business

Assets			Equity
in € million	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022	in € mill
Goodwill	3.558,0	3.619,4	Equity
Other intangible assets	2.106,9	2.162,1	
Leased assets	1.454,9	1.367,7	Retirem
Rental assets	737,8	602,1	Financi
Other property, plant and equipment	1.749,9	1.585,2	Liabiliti
Equity-accounted investments	103,6	94,7	Liabiliti
Lease receivables	1.701,9	1.370,5	Other p
Other financial assets	187,5	179,0	Other fi
Other assets	121,3	131,1	Other I
Deferred taxes	443,2	300,8	Deferre
Non-current assets	12.165,1	11.412,6	Non-cu
	10171		Financi
Inventories	1.817,1	1.804,6	Liabiliti
Lease receivables	612,5	519,8	Liabiliti
Contract assets	403,3	528,8	Contrac
Trade receivables <sup>1</sup>	1.755,8	1.667,3	Trade p
Income tax receivables	41,5	103,2	Income
Other financial assets	65,5	80,3	Other p
Other assets	160,6	137,3	Other fi
Cash and cash equivalents	311,8	318,1	Other I
Assets held for sale	55,2	27,4	Liabilitie
Current assets	5.223,3	5.186,7	Curren
Total assets	17.388,4	16.599,4	Total e

in € million	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Equity	5.772,7	5.607,8
Retirement benefit obligation and similar obligations	775,7	712,8
Financial liabilities	1.285,6	1.361,8
Liabilities from lease business	2.715,5	2.314,2
Liabilities from short-term rental business	509,9	354,1
Other provisions	173,7	140,8
Other financial liabilities	556,0	478,3
Other liabilities <sup>2</sup>	177,7	185,9
Deferred taxes	448,9	492,8
Non-current liabilities	6.642,9	6.040,8
Financial liabilities	236,8	626,7
Liabilities from lease business	1.040,7	900,4
Liabilities from short-term rental business	206,7	190,1
Contract liabilities	773,3	826,1
Trade payables	1.194,0	1.124,3
Income tax liabilities	89,3	42,4
Other provisions	278,6	229,4
Other financial liabilities <sup>1</sup>	328,5	286,4
Other liabilities <sup>2</sup>	779,8	697,8
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	45,2	27,2
Current liabilities	4.972,8	4.950,8

### **Overview**

- Many of KION Group's balance sheet items are related to leasing business, especially:
  - Leased assets
  - Rental assets
  - Lease receivables
  - Liabilities from lease business
  - Liabilities from short-term rental business
- In general, the development on the asset and liability side of the balance sheet are highly correlated
- Therefore, an increase in liabilities is resulting from an increase in leasing business (i.e., lease related assets) and / or a higher dedicated refinancing portion of our leasing business
- Valuable information on KION Group's leasing business can be found in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Prior year figures adjusted

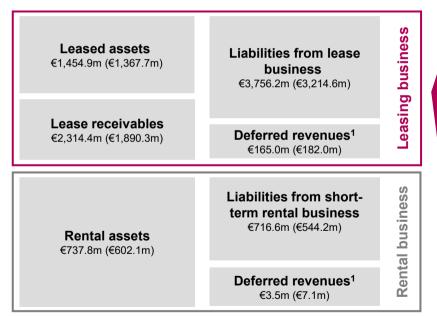
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Also contains non-lease related items

### **Lease Accounting – Balance Sheet**

# KION

### Direct leasing business drives KION's balance sheet

### Leasing and rental balances as at Dec 31, 2023 (2022)



### Direct vs. indirect leasing as at Dec 31, 2023 (2022)



Contained in "other liabilities"

# **Lease Accounting – Income Statement**



### Leasing business contributes 14% to total KION Revenue

Condensed	consolidat	ed income	statement

in € million	2023	2022	
Revenue	11.433,7	11.135,6	
Cost of sales	-8.652,5	-9.011,5	
Gross profit	2.781,2	2.124,0	
Selling expenses			
Research and development costs	-235,1	-203,3	
Administrative expenses	<b>–</b> 760,9	-656,0	
Other income	136,0	138,9	
Other expenses	-130,2	-130,9	
Profit from equity-accounted investments	12,8	14,1	
Earnings before interest and tax	660,6	168,3	
Financial income	207,8	303,3	
Financial expenses	-408,6	-333,5	
Net financial expenses	-200,8	-30,2	
Earnings before tax	459,8	138,0	

#### Revenue with third parties by product category

in € million	2023	2022	
Industrial Trucks & Services	8.464,2	7.344,2	_
New business	4.465,2	3.623,2	Leasing (FL) = €989m (2022: €726
Service business	3.999,0	3.721,0	
– Aftersales	2.089,7	1.940,7	Leasing (OL) = €575m (2022: €56
– Rental business	1.163,6	1.105,9	Rental (OL) = €589m (2022: €546
<ul><li>Used trucks</li></ul>	460,8	418,0	Refital (OL) = €369111 (2022. €346
- Other	284,9	256,3	
Supply Chain Solutions	2.968,4	3.789,4	
Business solutions	1.930,9	2.827,6	
Service business	1.037,4	961,8	
Corporate Services	1,1	1,9	
Total revenue	11.433,7	11.135,6	

- Leasing & Rental business accounts for 19% of total KION Revenue and 25% of total ITS Revenue
- Leasing only (FL & OL) accounts for 14% of total KION Revenue
- Share of finance lease Revenue from New Business amounts to 22%

### **Lease Accounting – Income Statement**



## Timely recognition of income differs between Finance and Operating Lease

FY 2023	LTR¹ (FL)	LTR¹ (OL)	STR <sup>2</sup> (OL)
Business line	New business	Rental business	Rental business
Recognition		$\langle \rangle$	$\langle \rangle$
Revenue (FY 2022)	<b>€989m</b> (€726m)	<b>€575m</b> (€560m)	<b>€589m</b> (€546m)
Cost of sales, SG&A		$\langle \rangle$	$\langle \rangle$
= EBIT impact			
Financial income	$\bigcirc$	X	X
Financial expense	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
= EBT impact			
At commencement of the le	ease contract	Over ti	me

### Finance Lease (FL) vs. Operating Lease (OL)

- (In-) direct leasing business classified as a Finance Lease generates Revenue and Cost of sales at commencement of the lease contract
- (In-) direct leasing business classified as an Operating
   Lease generates Revenues and Cost of sales
   (i.e., depreciation) over the lease term
- Refinancing of KION's leasing business causes financial expenses (finance and operating lease) as well as interest income (finance lease)
- Customer payments made under Operating Leases are fully recognized as revenue, covering amortization and interest

<sup>.</sup> Long-term rental 2. Short-term rental

# **Lease Accounting – Cash Flow Statement**

## Leasing business is operating cash flow accretive



#### Consolidated statement of cash flows 2022 in € million s before interest and tax Amortization, depreciation and impairment minus reversals of impairment on noncurrent assets without lease and rental assets 485.5 469.7 Depreciation and impairment minus reversals of impairment on lease and rental assets 567.5 563.8 Non-cash reversals of deferred revenue from lease business -115.3 -91.8 Other non-cash income (-)/expenses (+) 16.6 26.7 Gains (-)/losses (+) on disposal of non-current assets -5.9-4.9Change in assets/liabilities from lease and short-term rental business -461.8 -483.5 thereof change in leased assets (excluding depreciation and interest) and receivables/liabilities from lease business -214.1-272.1thereof change in rental assets (excluding depreciation and interest) and liabilities from short-term rental business -186.8-222,0thereof interest received from lease business 102.0 80.6 thereof interest paid from lease and short-term rental business -162.9 -69.9 Change in net working capital 27.5 -804.5 thereof inventories -31.7-163.2thereof trade receivables and trade payables -22.3-590.9 thereof contract assets and contract liabilities 81 4 -50.3Cash payments for defined benefit obligations -85.9-35.5Change in other provisions 81.1 30.9 Change in other operating assets/liabilities 130.5 -1.5Taxes paid -180.0-160.0-345 9 Cash flow from operating activities 1 144 0



### KION's leasing business is presented as operating cash flow

- EBIT is the basis for the (indirect) calculation of the operating cash flow (OCF) incl. EBIT from leasing & rental business
- Due to the indirect determination of the OCF, non-cash leasing items included in EBIT, i.e., depreciation €567.5m (2022: €563.8m) and deferred revenue of -€91.8m (2022: -€115.3m) are reversed = +€475.7m (2022: +€448.5m)
- 3. Changes in leased assets, rental assets as well as lease receivables and dedicated liabilities are off-set against each other = -€461.8m (2022: -€483.5m)



Taking all relevant lease positions into consideration, leasing and rental business activities usually have a **positive OCF effect** 



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### **Leasing Business Deep Dive**

### Key takeaways



- Leasing business is an important component of the integrated ITS business model
- 2. Well managed risk profile with resilient income streams
- Optimized refinancing structure supports competitive funding costs
- Leasing operations are EBIT and operating cash flow accretive





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