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Agenda

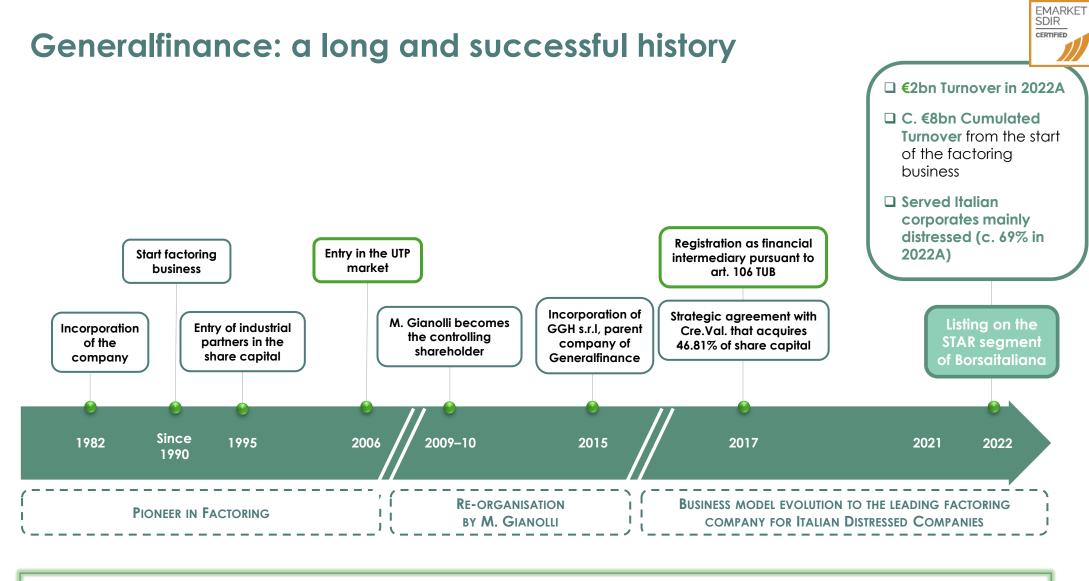
- Generalfinance: Overview
- Factoring Market and Distressed Financing
- Digital, Low Risk Player
- Main 1H 2023 Results
- Focus on Asset Quality and Digital Factoring
- 1H 23 Results: Balance Sheet, P&L, Funding and Capital
- Annex





Generalfinance: Overview





Long Standing Experience, Specialisation and Unique Positioning



Generalfinance: Overview



- ✓ Leading independent player in the white space of factoring for Distressed Italian SMEs, unserved by traditional banks, with no comparable companies
- ✓ Digital platform enables unique efficiency, knowledge of clients (competitive advantage) and better risk management
- Competitive advantage with tailor-made services to customers by using a unique in-house Scoring and Rating system and high sector diversification
- Excellent risk management due to digital platform data management and managerial proven experience
- Strong growth opportunities supported by sound capital and excellent funding structure
- Management with a solid experience in financial services to distressed companies, as well as significant skills in business development



Gross NPE ratio
0.25%
(vs 3.62% Avg market)

CET1 ratio
14.4%
(vs 4.5% Regulatory req.)

ROE **26.1%**

Cost Income Ratio 39.1%



Shareholder base



IPO main results

29th June 2022

€ 38.5 M

€ 20.2 M

€ 65.8 M

€ 91.0 M

FIRST DAY OF TRADING

CAPITAL RAISED¹

CAPITAL INCREASE

TOTAL DEMAND

MARKET CAPITALIZATION AT IPO

Placement of CAI's stake

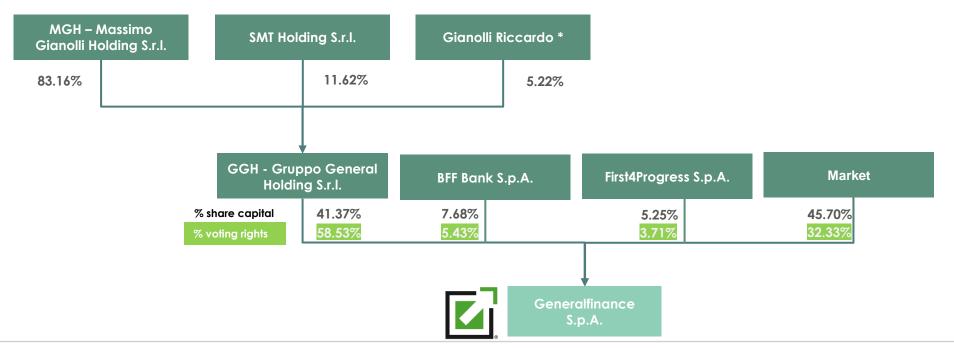
4th October 2023

€ 15.0 M

DEAL VALUE

DAY OF THE PLACEMENT

Shareholders' structure





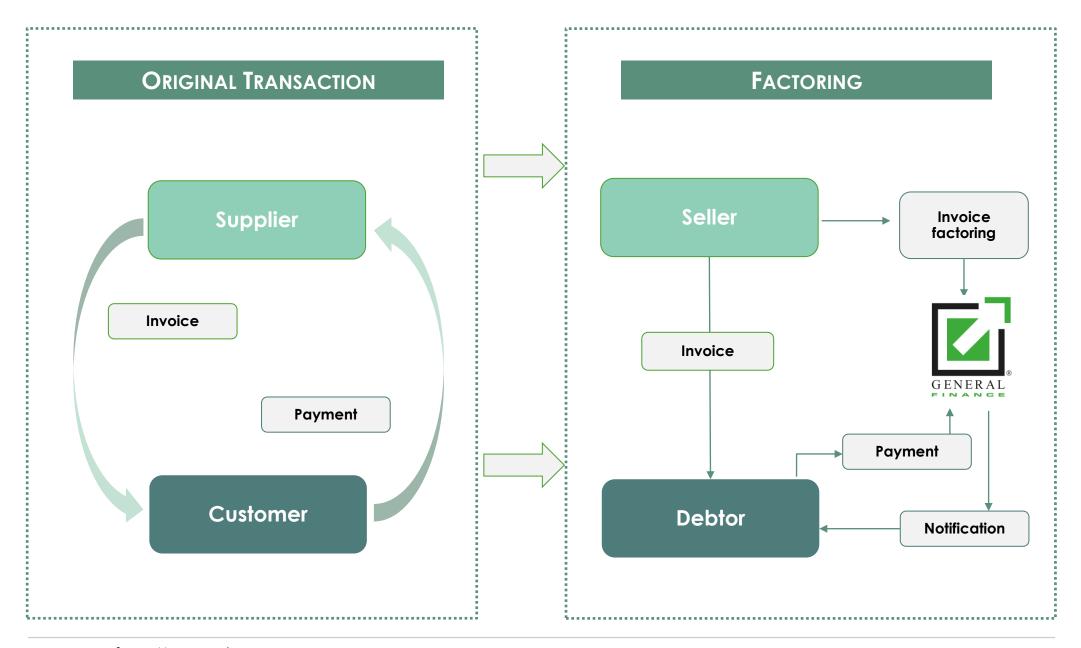


Factoring Market and Distressed Financing



What is Factoring? (1/2)







What is Factoring? (2/2)



Credit management (debtor management and payment collection) is the core business of a factoring company and allows the creditor to outsource activities that are usually carried out in-house, thus achieving:

- Greater effectiveness (credit management is the core business of a Factor)
- Greater efficiency (a Factor can leverage on economies of scale)

In the **credit insurance** service, the Factor analyses the **specific features of the assigned receivables** and can issue a solvency guarantee

In the working capital financing service,
the Factor differs from a bank since it
analyses
the assigned receivables/debtors
in addition to performing the usual
creditworthiness assessments

FINANCING

CREDIT INSURANCE

CREDIT

MANAGEMENT

FURTHER KEY TAKEAWAYS ON FACTORING

- □ Factoring is a flexible tool for the management of working capital, offering a wide range of services to release, manage and successfully deliver trade receivables;
- □ The legal instrument underpinning factoring is the assignment of receivables in accordance with Law no. 52 of 21 February 1991 (Law on the assignment of receivables).

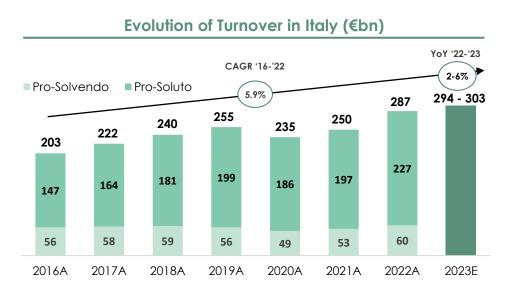


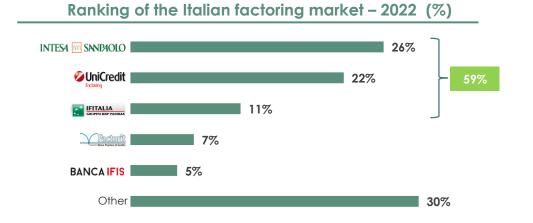
Source: Management

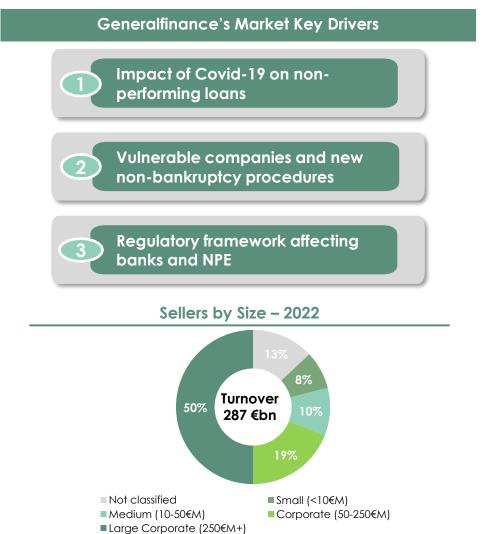




In the overall fast growing factoring market (turnover in Italy is expected to grow from € 287bn in 2022 up to €294-€303bn in 2023) Generalfinance focuses on distressed sellers (UTP, forborne and past due) with a portfolio of performing debtors (in bonis)







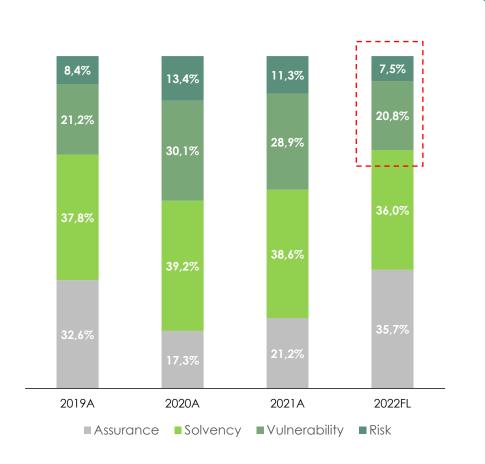


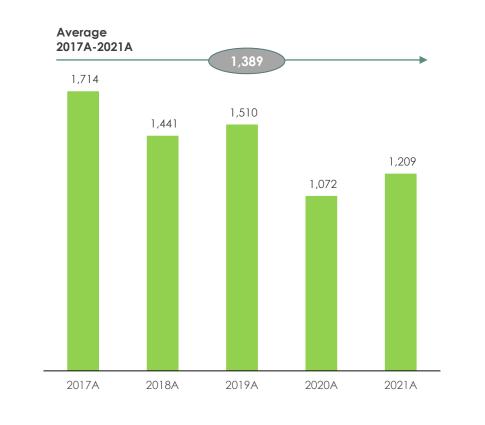
Vulnerable companies and new non-bankruptcy procedures



CERVED GROUP SCORE (CGS)

NON-BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURES





More than 28% of SMEs are in vulnerability or risk condition

An annual average (2017-2021) of 1,389 companies entered nonbankruptcy procedures



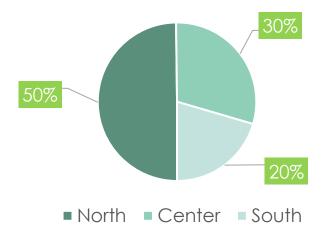
Negotiated Business Crisis Settlement



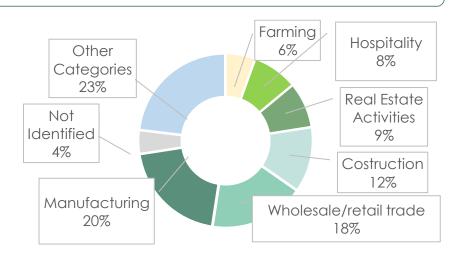
Negotiated Settlement Applications



Geographical breakdown of Instances of Negotiated Settlement



Distribution of Instances by Commodity Sector



Legal form adopted by enterprises in Negotiated Composition

> 80% Capital Companies



Potential market



The trend of total UTP/Past Due/Forborne, which is the best indicator for estimating Generalfinance's market niche, is estimated with an expected growth-from 101 billion in 2023 to 105 billion in 2025 of the stock

EVOLUTION OF NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES IN ITALY (€bn) **CAGR +2%** 100 101 103 105 31 30 30 30 Past Due Forborne 70 66 67 69 **■** UTP 2022A 2023E 2024E 2025E **ASSUMPTIONS FOR ESTIMATING POTENTIAL** POTENTIAL DISTRESSED FACTORING **OUTSTANDING OF DISTRESSED FACTORING** MARKET ESTIMATES (€bn) Potenzial outstanding Potenzial turnover 2023E 2024E 2025E Short-term loans vs 6.4% of the total amount of companies on total loans1 loans 33



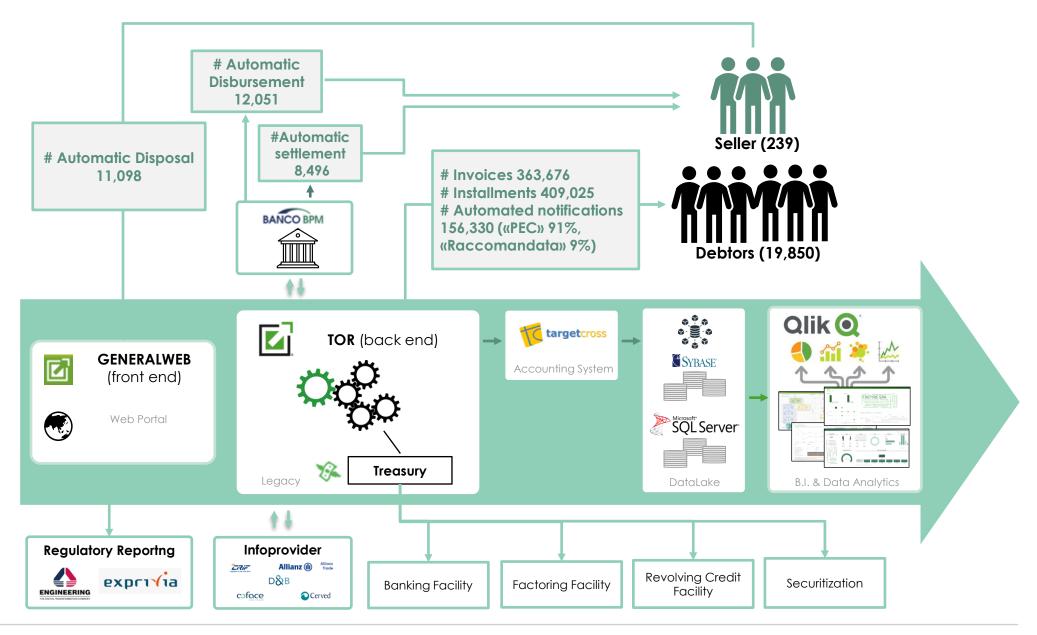


Digital, Low Risk Player



A strategic asset: the proprietary digital platform

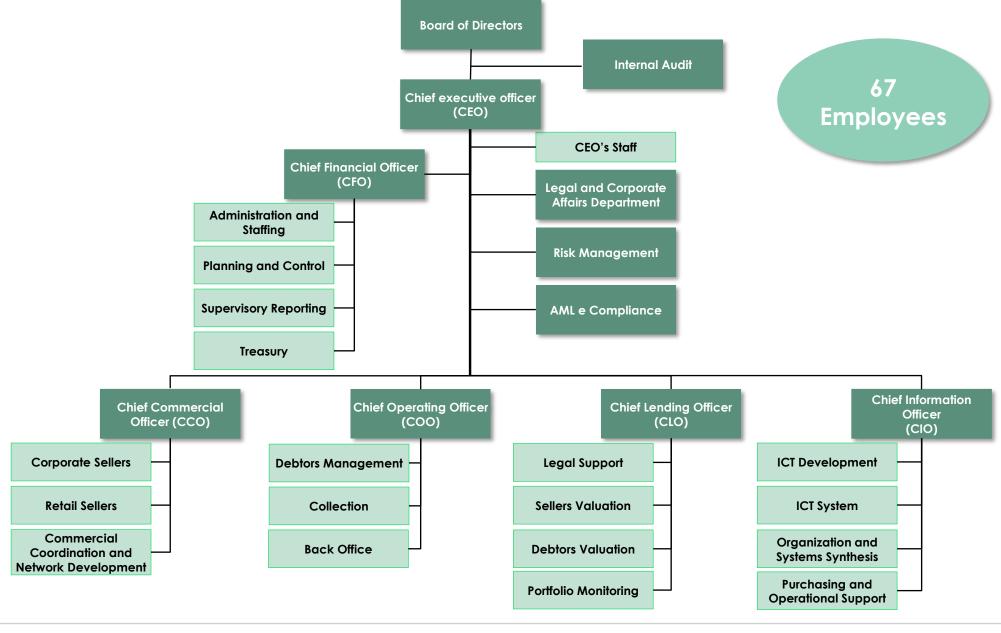










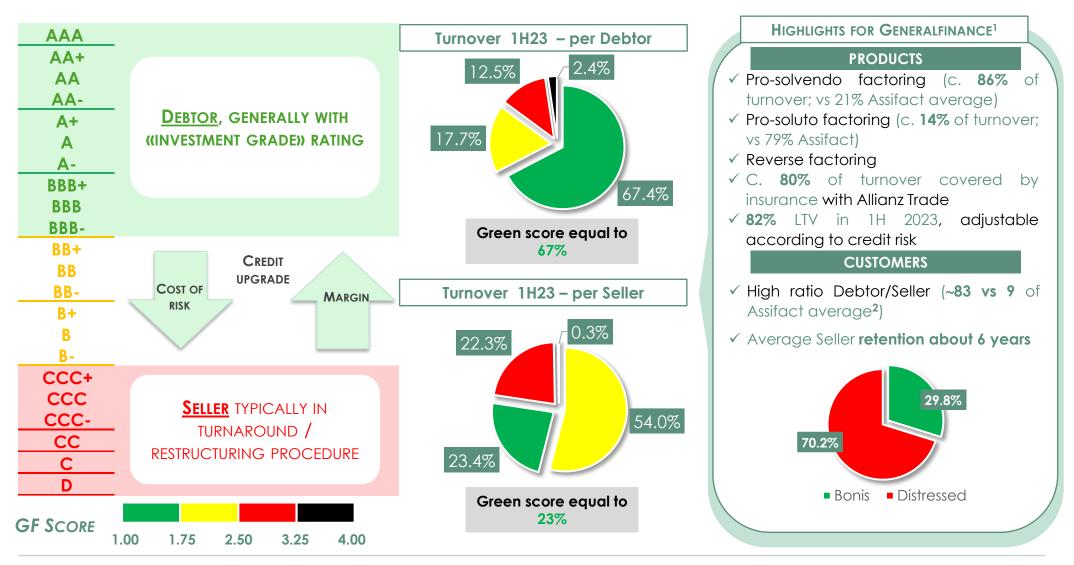








The peculiarity of Generalfinance's business model is the choice of Seller-Debtor, where clients (**Sellers**) typically have a **low credit rating** (turnaround situation) while the **Debtors** underlying customer loans refer to a **high credit rating** (normally investment grade)





Value proposition, distinctive features and value chain



1

Value proposition

Generalfinance offers its customers (mostly companies under financial stress) rapid and customized interventions for the financing of the working capital and trade receivables, covering the entire supply chain finance

Factoring Pro-Solvendo

> Factoring Pro-Soluto



"Revolving" relationship (LIR¹ at 24 months) in a predominantly "notification" mode and, where applicable, "acceptance" of the debt

Distinctive skills

- o Consolidated expertise throughout the entire process
- End-to-end in-house valuation process, tailored to customer specifications
- Strong risk reduction and diversification mechanisms
- In-house-developed proprietary factoring platform to support business specifications
- Fast operational processes and capability to provide
 bridge financing within turnaround processes

3

Generalfinance masters all the crossroads of the value chain

- All operational steps and core activities are carried out internally by Generalfinance's dedicated structures
- Generalfinance does not relies on external consultants to assess the creditworthiness of sellers and debtors but owns all the skills
- o The process is reinforced by **credit insurance policies** provided by Allianz Trade insurance company which, during the risk acquisition phase, performs an independent assessment of the assigned debtors, providing Generalfinance a feedback on the results of their assessment

Origination

Credit assessment

Credit Underwriting Completion of the sale

Ordinary management

Monitoring



Valuation Framework



Distressed Client

Scoring Components

DISTRESSED SELLER SCORING



DEBTOR SCORING/ SELLER'S PORTFOLIO



OPERATIONS'S FINAL SCORING

Key Factors for Valuation

- Industrial market position and client portfolio
- Recovery plan credibility and sustainability of the repayment plan of the previous debt position
- Standing and profile of the Seller's legal/financial advisors
- Feasibility of the financial measures and presence of legal protections
- Presence of financial support (Equity/Debt) from investors/shareholders

Output

 Distressed Seller's quantitative score (green, yellow, red)

- Debtor's score
- Seller's portfolio score

Overall valuation (Seller + Debtor)

Grant

To be evaluate

Reject

Performing Client

Scoring Components

PERFORMING SELLER SCORING



DEBTOR SCORING/ SELLER'S PORTFOLIO



OPERATIONS'S FINAL SCORING

Key Factors for Valuation

- Economic and financial analysis of the Balance Sheet/P&L/Cash Flow Statement
- Positioning in the sector
- Sustainability of the debt position (Debt-Service Coverage Ratio)
- Credibility of the management

Output

 Performing Seller's quantitative score

- Debtor's score
- Seller's portfolio score

- Overall valuation (Seller
 - + Debtor)

Grant

To be evaluated

Reject



Debtor Scoring

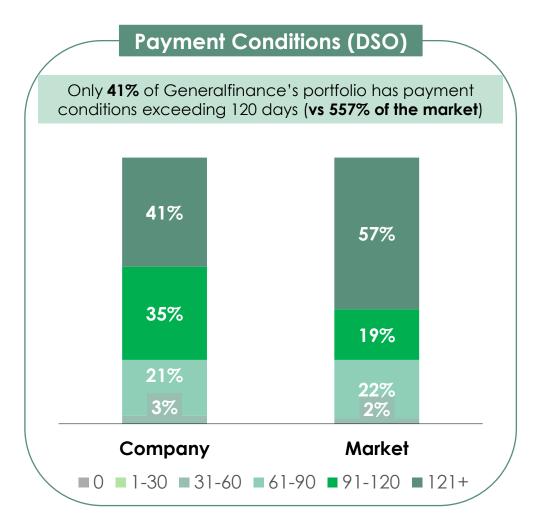


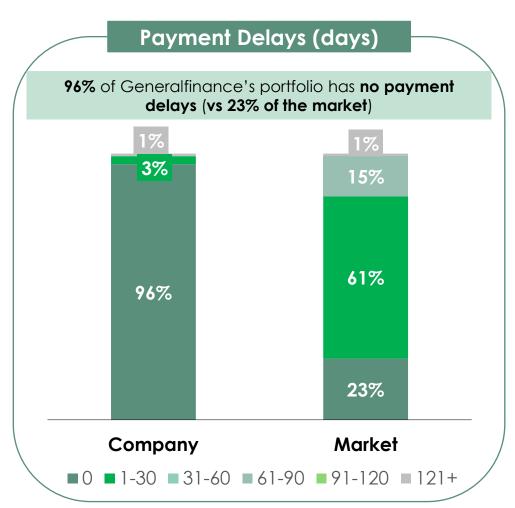
Macro score	Indicator	Assessment details
Commercial score	BRI Seguitor to the next next	 Counterparty summary assessment considering the economic and financial aspects, the history of the company, the shareholders structure, etc.
	CGS © Cerved	 Counterparty summary assessment considering the economic and financial aspects, the history of the company, the shareholders structure, etc.
	Rating Score _{D&B}	 Counterparty summary assessment considering the economic and financial aspects, the history of the company, the shareholders structure, etc.
	Delinquency Score D&B	Probability of late payments over the next 12 months
	Failure Score D&B	 Company probability of default over the next 12 months
Payments score	Paydex D ⊗ B	Score on the counterparty's payment performance
	Payline © Cerved	 Score on the counterparty's payment performance
Credit insurability score	Grade Allianz Trade Allianz (l) Allianz	Degree of credit insurability
	DRA cofoce	 Degree of credit insurability Coface – in progress
4 Credit insurance	Insurance Allianz (ii) Allianz	 Insurance partnership with Allianz Trade to insure up to 100% of the credit cross, starting from amounts above 30k



A Model Difficult-to-Replicate







Generalfinance boasts a portfolio quality, both in terms of Payment Conditions and Payment Delays, better than the rest of the market



Risk reduction in Distressed Factoring



Given that the majority of Generalfinance's turnover is realized towards distressed Sellers, the Company can benefit from a reduction in risk, because of 3 main factors





Lower Credit Risk

- Effects of insolvency proceedings on financial position (ex. credit write-offs)
- o Recovery and relaunch plan
- o Possible change in the Governance
- Possible capital injection or new financing
- o Predeductibility (i.e., superpriority) of receivables arising from loans disbursed in execution of the plan and loans disbursed prior to the submission of the composition with creditors plan, respectively, if the conditions provided by the regulations are met

Lower Operating Risk

- Court approval (arrangement with creditors, restructuring agreement)
- Supervision by the court commissioner (arrangement with creditors)
- Presence of high standing Financial Advisors and Legal Counsels
- Management change



Lower Risk of Clawback Action

- Financial assistance for the implementation of the agreement / plan / arrangement with creditors with exemptions from clawback actions
- Authorization for bridge financing (in these cases, the risk of clawback actions is excluded on a de facto basis)
- Factoring law and related protections (clawback actions regarding collections from assigned debtors)



Source: Management

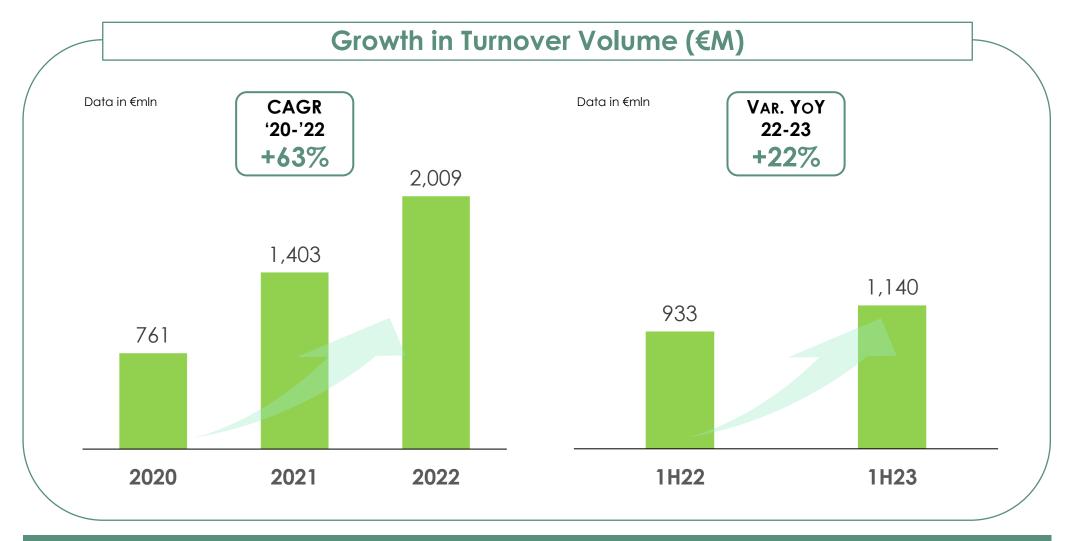


Main 1H 2023 Results







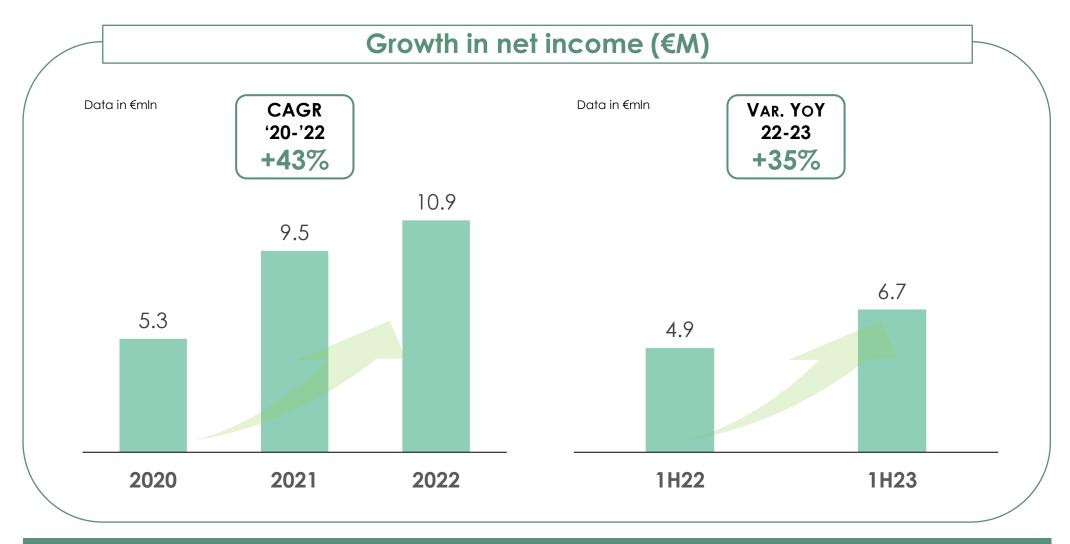


2023 annual growth rate (22%) above the market average (+3%)













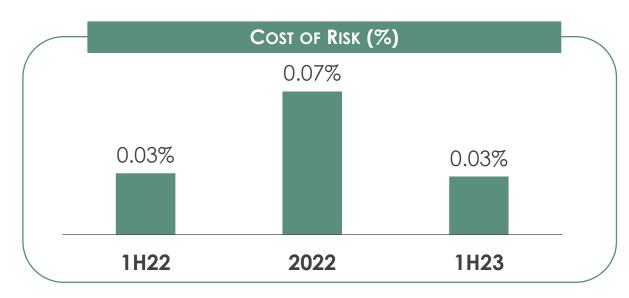


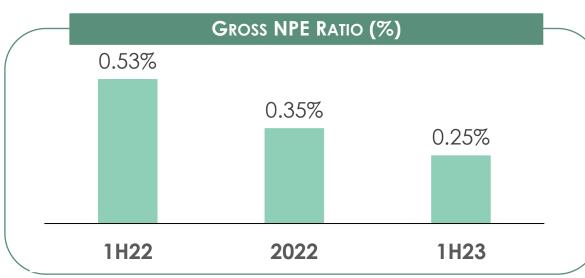
Focus on Asset Quality and Digital Factoring

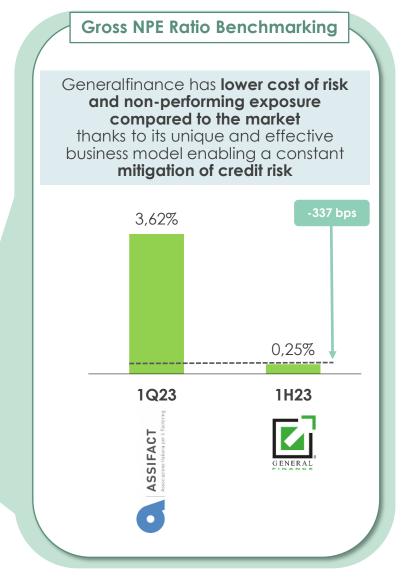


A low risk model with a best in class asset quality





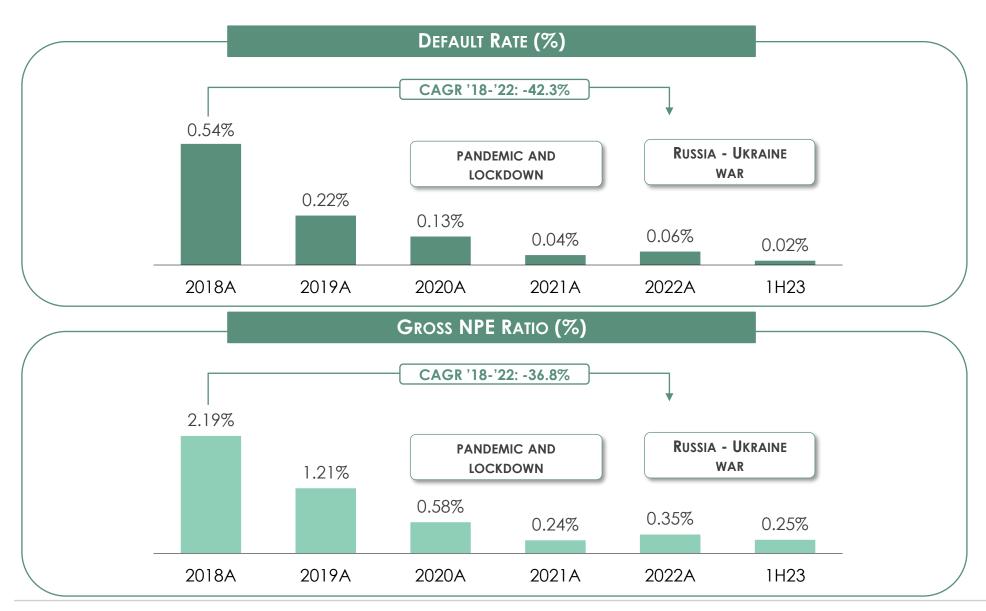








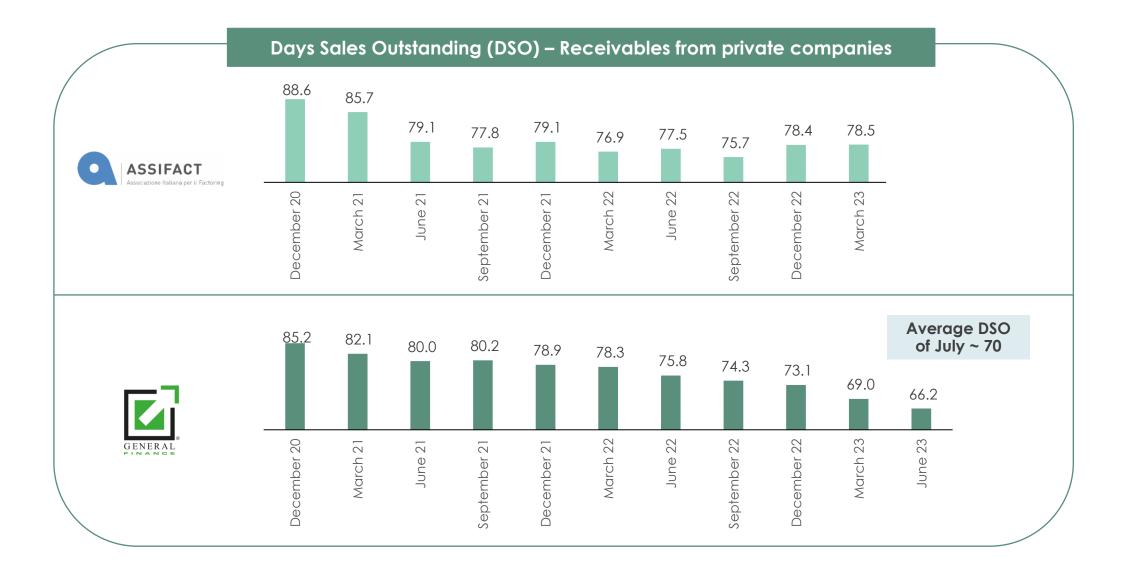
















1H 23 Results: Balance Sheet, P&L, Funding and Capital





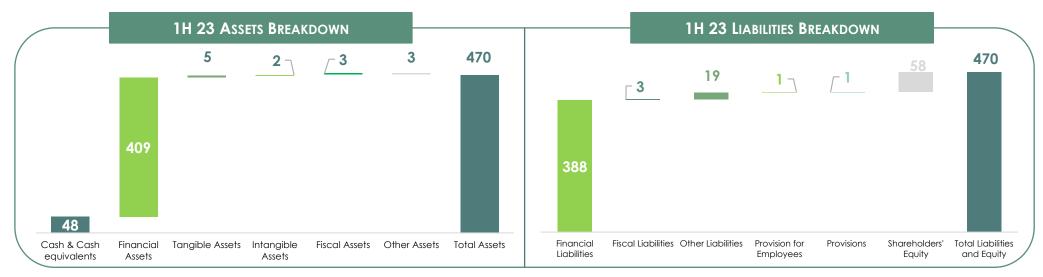


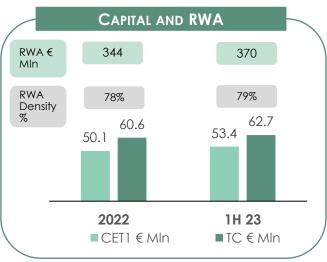
Income Statement (€m)	2020A	2021A	2022A	CAGR '20-'22	1H22	1H23	YoY%
Interest Margin	4.1	6.2	7.3	33.2%	3.8	3.8	2.1%
Net Commission	13.1	17.7	23.6	34.1%	10.8	12.5	15.0%
Net Banking Income	17.2	23.9	30.9	33.9%	14.6	16.3	11.7%
Net value adjustments / write-backs for credit risk	(0.7)	(0.2)	(1.2)	30.0%	(0.2)	(0.3)	31.4%
Operating Costs	(8.4)	(9.8)	(13.2)	25.4%	(7.0)	(6.4)	(8.6%)
Net Profit	5.3	9.5	10.9	42.9%	4.9	6.7	35.4%
(€m)	2020A	2021A	2022A	CAGR '20-'22	1H22	1H23	YoY%
Turnover	760.7	1,402.9	2,009.4	62.5%	932.6	1,140.1	22.2%
Allocated Amount	562.0	1,118.5	1,674.0	72.6%	776.8	931.7	19.9%
LTV	73.9%	79.7%	83.3%	6.2%	83.3%	8 1. 7 %	-1.9%
Net Banking Income / Average Loan (%)	11.2%	9.6%	8.7%	(11.5%)	8.6%	8.2%	(4.0%)
Interest Margin / Net Banking Income (%)	23.8%	26.0%	23.5%	(0.5%)	25.8%	23.6%	(8.6%)
Cost Income Ratio	48.7%	40.9%	42.7%	(6.4%)	47.7%	39.1%	(18.2%)
ROE (%)	30.9%	42.0%	23.7%	(12.4%)	21.6%	26.1%	20.6%
Balance Sheet (€m)	2020A	2021A	2022A	CAGR '20-'22	1H22	1H23	YoY%
Cash & Cash Equivalents	24.2	33.5	43.7	34.3%	32.3	48.0	48.7%
Financial Assets	176.5	321.0	385.4	47.8%	361.7	408.7	13.0%
Other Assets	9.5	10.8	14.7	24.8%	13.2	13.3	0.3%
Total Assets	210.2	365.3	443.8	45.3%	407.2	470.0	15.4%
Financial Liabilities	175.4	314.6	368.4	44.9%	332.5	387.7	16.6%
Other Liabilities	12.2	18.7	18.6	23.1%	24.0	24.2	0.7%
Total Liabilities	187.6	333.3	387.0	43.6%	356.5	411.9	15.5%
Shareholder's Equity	22.6	32.0	56.8	58.6%	50.7	58.1	14.5%
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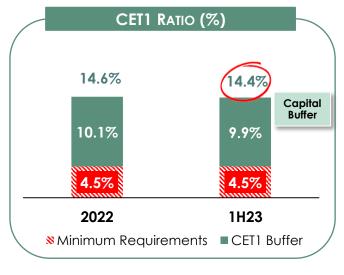


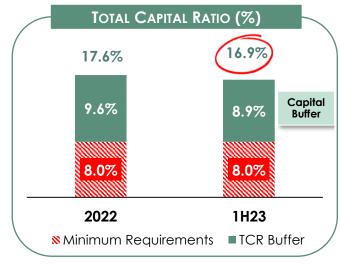








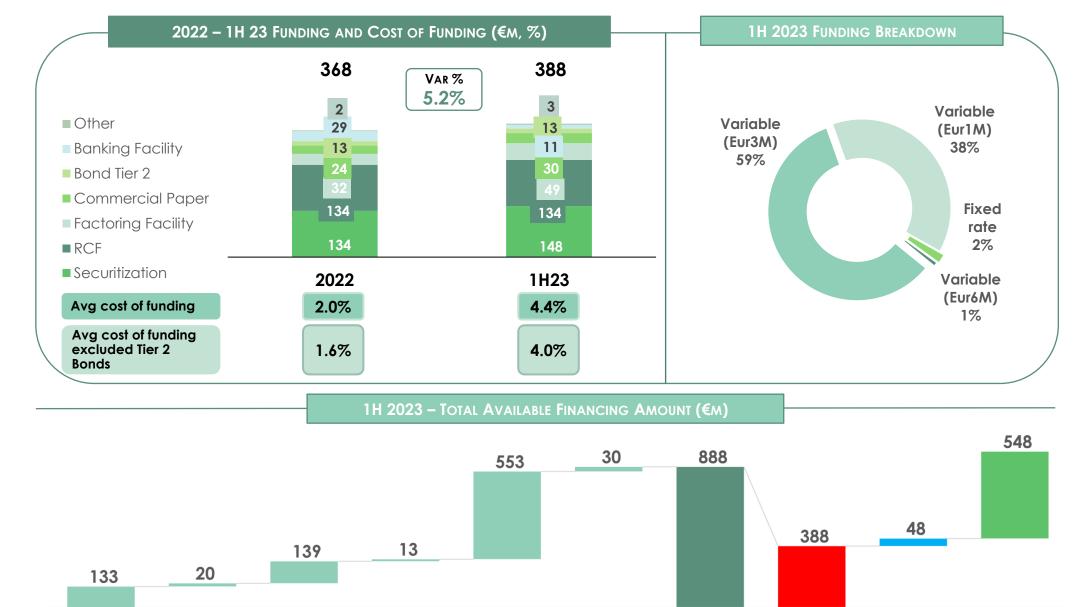














RCF

Factoring Facility

Bond Tier 2

Securitization

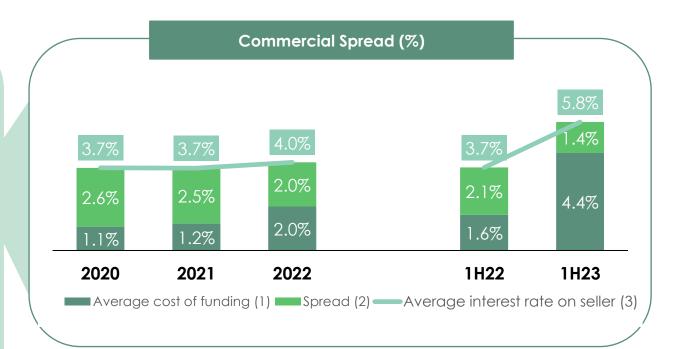
Commercial Paper Available Funding Financial Indebtness Liquidity Position

Banking Facility





- Net Interest Income
 ~24% of the Net Banking
 Income
- Almost all funding available at variable rates (Eurbor 1M, 3M and 6M)
- Around 99% of the factoring contracts have been renegotiated, changing the calculated interest rate from fixed to variable (based on Euribor 3M)



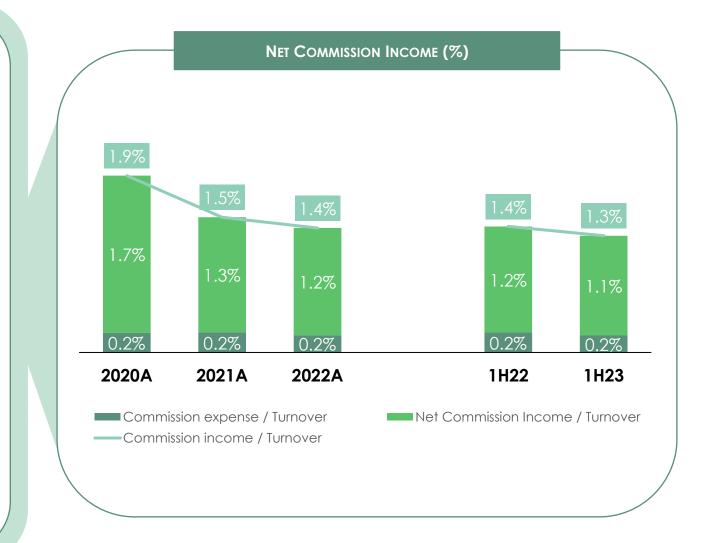




Net commission income, the primary source of profitability



- Net Commission Income
 ~76% of the Net Banking
 Income
- Commission Income/Turnover substantially stable YoY, even with the different mix of the portfolio (Corporate Sellers vs Retail Sellers)
- Stable commission expense rate thank to optimization of insurance costs and banking fees

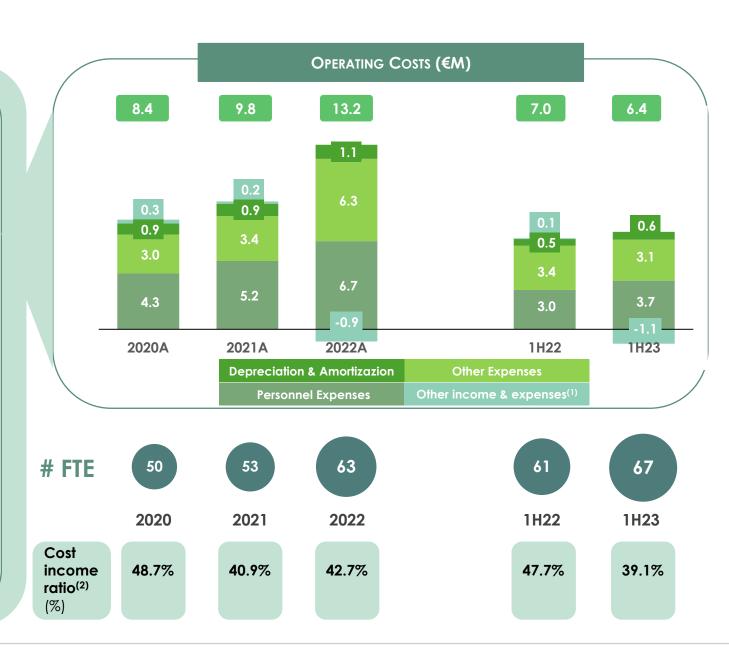




Cost / Income reflecting the efficiency of the operating machine



- #67 FTE as of 1H 23
- Cost income remaining at excellent levels from the high efficiency of the operating machine and the economy of scale (IT proprietary platform)







Annex



Income Statement



Income Statement (€m)	1H22	1H23	YoY%
Interest income and similar income	6.4	12.1	90.4%
Interest expense and similar charges	(2.6)	(8.3)	218.3%
INTEREST MARGIN	3.8	3.8	2.1%
Fee and commission income	12.8	14.6	13.2%
Fee and commission expense	(2.0)	(2.1)	4.0%
NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	10.8	12.5	15.0%
Dividends and similar income	0.0	0.0	(100.0%)
Net profi (loss) from trading	(0.0)	0.0	(294.1%)
Net results of other financial a/I measured at fv	0.0	0.0	(100.0%)
NET INTEREST AND OTHER BANKING INCOME	14.6	16.3	11.7%
Net value adjustments / write-backs for credit risk	(0.2)	(0.3)	31.4%
a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(0.2)	(0.3)	31.4%
NET PROFIT (LOSS) FROM FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	14.4	16.0	11.4%
Administrative expenses	(6.4)	(6.9)	7.4%
a) Personnel expenses	(3.0)	(3.7)	23.7%
b) Other administrative expenses	(3.4)	(3.2)	(7.2%)
Net provision for risks and charges	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.1%)
b) Other net provisions	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.1%)
Net value adjustments / write-backs on pppe	(0.4)	(0.4)	9.5%
Net value adjustments / write-backs on int. Ass.	(0.1)	(0.2)	28.1%
Other operating income and expenses	(0.1)	1.1	(2246.0%)
OPERATING COSTS	(7.0)	(6.4)	(8.6%)
PRE-TAX PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CURRENT OPERATIONS	7.4	9.7	30.2%
Income tax for the year on current operations	(2.5)	(3.0)	19.7%
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	4.9	6.7	35.4%



Balance Sheet



Balance Sheet (€m)	2022A	1H23	Var% YTD
Cash and cash equivalents	43.7	48.0	9.7%
Financial assets measured at fair value through p/l	0.0	0.0	14.7%
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	385.4	408.7	6.0%
Equity investments	0.0	0.0	-
Property, Plan and Equipment (PPE)	4.9	5.2	6.2%
Intangible assets	2.0	2.3	10.6%
Tax assets	4.6	3.2	(30.6%)
a) current	4.1	2.7	(35.3%)
b) deferred	0.5	0.5	15.1%
Other assets	3.2	2.6	(16.2%)
TOTAL ASSETS	443.8	470.0	5.9%
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	368.4	387.7	5.2%
a) payables	331.2	345.2	4.2%
b) outstanding securities	37.2	42.5	14.3%
Tax liabilities	4.9	3.1	(37.0%)
Other liabilities	11.6	18.6	59.9%
Severance pay	1.3	1.4	2.6%
Provision for risk and charges	0.8	1.2	42.1%
Share capital	4.2	4.2	0.0%
Share premium reserve	25.4	25.4	0.0%
Reserves	16.2	21.6	33.7%
Valuation reserves	0.1	0.1	47.1%
Profit (loss) for the year	10.9	6.7	(38.5%)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS'S EQUITY	443.8	470.0	5.9%





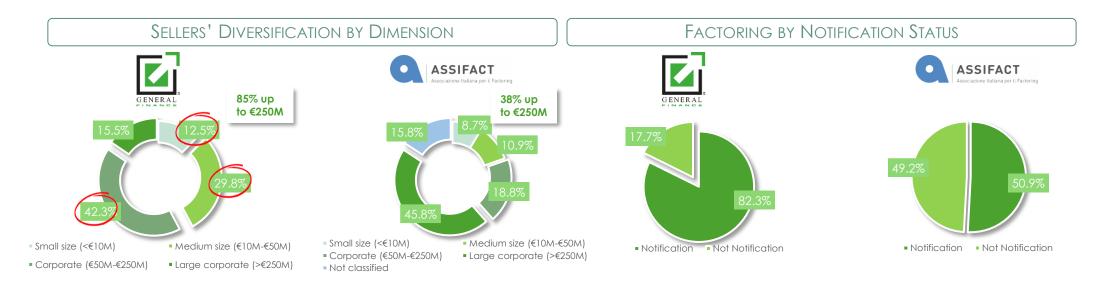


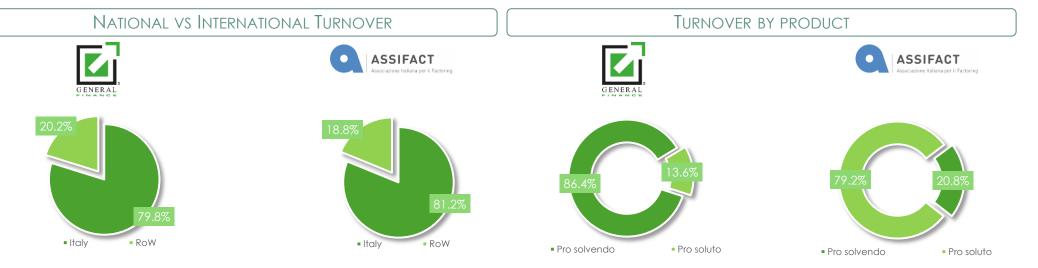
			/	
Top Line (€ bn)	2021A	2022A ADJ	2024E	CAGR '21-'24
Turnover	1,4	2,0	3,4	34%
Allocated Amount	1,1	1,7	2,8	36%
LTV (2)	80%	83%	83%	n.a.
P&L (€ mn)	2021A	2022A ADJ	2024E	CAGR '21-'24
Interest Margin	6,2	7,3	13,7	30%
Net Commision	17,7	23,6	35,7	26%
Net Banking Income	23,9	30,9	49,3	27%
Operating costs	(9,8)	(11,6)	(14,7)	14%
Net Profit	9,5	12,1	21,5	31%
BS (€ mn)	2021A	2022A ADJ	2024E	CAGR '21-'24
Cash & Cash Equivalents	33,5	43,7	54,7	18%
Financial Assets	321,0	385,4	697,9	30%
Other Assets	10,8	14,6	13,8	9%
Total Assets	365,3	443,8	766,5	28%
Financial Liabilities	314,6	368,4	648,5	27%
Other Liabilities	18,7	17,4	36,7	25%
Shareholder's Equity	32,0	58,0	81,3	36%
Total Liabilities	365,3	443,8	766,5	28%
KPI (%)	2021A	2022A ADJ	2024E	CAGR '21-'24
Net Banking Income / Average Loans	9,6%	8,7%	8,0%	n.a.
Interest Margin / Net Banking Income	26,0%	23,5%	27,8%	n.a.
Cost Income Ratio	40,9%	37,7%	29,7%	n.a.
ROE	42,0%	26,3%	36,0%	n.a.
CET1 Ratio	9,4%	14,6%	11,2%	n.a.
Total Capital Ratio	13,7%	17,6%	13,3%	n.a.



Turnover breakdown vs system average 1/2



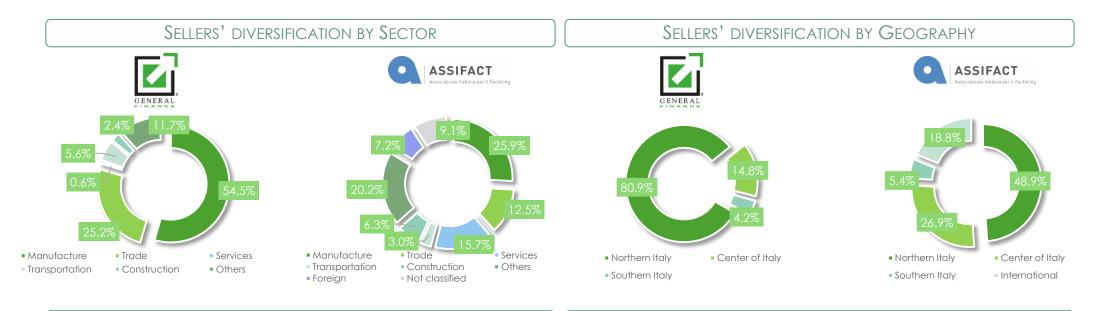






Turnover breakdown vs system average 2/2





HIGHER NUMBER OF DEBTORS PER SELLER

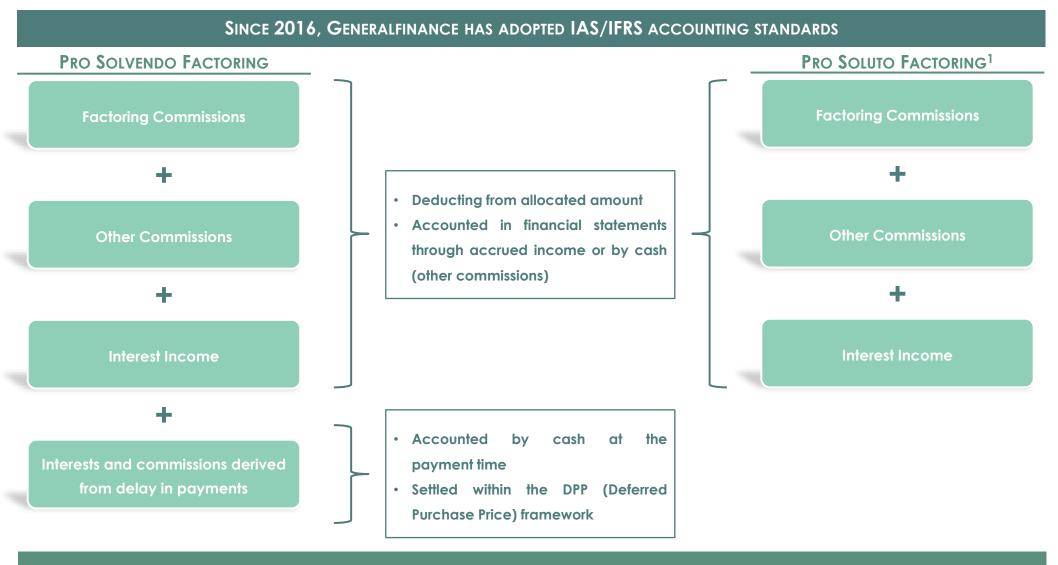
TURNOVER - % CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR





Top line components





SIMPLE AND TRANSPARENT P&L PAIRED WITH ALMOST NO VOLATILITY OF FAIR VALUE / CREDIT ADJUSTMENT



Source: Management





	Formula	P&L Accounting
100,000	а	-
80.00%	b	
80,000	c = a x b	
	e	
, .	f	
789.04	g = (c x f x (e+2)) / 365	Prepayment
· -	h	
	i	
1500.00	l = a x i x (h/30)	Prepayment
2289.04	m = g + l	Prepayment
77,710.96	n = c - m	
_		
	P	
	9	
		Cash basis
83.33	$s = a \times q \times (o/30)$	Cash basis
100 10		Cash basis
	t = r + c	(ach back
130.13	1-1.3	Casi Dasis
20,000	υ = a - c	Cusi i Dusis
	80.00%	$100,000$ a 80.00% b $80,000$ $c = a \times b$ 88 e 4.00% f 789.04 $g = (c \times f \times (e+2)) / 365$ 90 h 0.50% i 1500.00 $l = a \times i \times (h/30)$ 2289.04 $m = g + l$ $77,710.96$ $n = c - m$ 5 o 5.00% p 0.50% q 54.79 $r = (c \times p \times o) / 365$ 83.33 $s = a \times q \times (o/30)$



Benefits of pro-solvendo lending contract



The offsetting mechanism is a specific technicality of the Factoring Agreement, which is elaborated consistently with the Assifact standard

ARTICLE 28 OF GENERALFINANCE FACTORING AGREEMENT

"The Factor will be entitled to retain sums and set off the debts (of every kind) due by the Factor to the Seller against the Receivables (of every kind) due from the Seller to the Factor, including the Receivables due from the Seller to third parties and assigned to/guaranteed by the Factor.

Should the Seller default on any of its payment obligations, the Factor will be able to treat its Receivables as liquid and payable, even if not already fallen due. Offsets by the Seller require the prior written consent of the Factor".

A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE:

Sel	ler	Α
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ID Borrower	Nominal Value (A)	LTV (B)	Disbursement (C) = (A x B)	Unpaid	Amount Collected (D)	Amounts not advanced to be settled (D - C)
1	100.000,00	80%	80.000,00	Yes	-	-
2	100.000,00	80%	80.000,00	No	100.000,00	20.000,00
3	100.000,00	80%	80,000,00	No	100.000,00	20.000,00
4	100.000,00	80%	80.000,00	No	100.000,00	20.000,00
5	100.000,00	80%	80.000,00	No	100.000,00	20.000,00
6	100.000,00	80%	80.000,00	No	100.000,00	20.000,00
7	100.000,00	80%	80.000,00	No	100.000,00	20.000,00
8	100.000,00	80%	80.000,00	No	100.000,00	20.000,00
9	100.000,00	80%	80.000,00	No	100.000,00	20.000,00
10	100.000,00	80%	80.000,00	No	100.000,00	20.000,00
	1.000.000,00		800.000,00		900.000,00	180.000,00
			Debts of the Factor Unpaid debts			180.000,00
			compensated			80.000,00
			Netting to be liquidated			100.000,00

In FY 2021, Generalfinance paid an average advance equal to **80%** of Turnover. With regard to the prosolvendo factoring, Generalfinance is entitled to set off amounts owed by the Sellers to it against amounts owed by Generalfinance to the Sellers based on specific clauses included in the factoring agreement.

The Company has a high Debtor/Seller ratio equal to **58**, growing steadily over the last 3 financial years, against an average of the Italian factoring market - calculated excluding private assigned Debtors - equal to 10¹, which expands the possibilities of offsetting between receivables and debit items against the Sellers as part of pro-solvendo transactions.



Source: Management, Assifact. Data as of 31st December 2021

Notes: (1) Net of household debtors

Capital Stack – A capital light lending business



