FERRARI

DEIANA HOLDING LIMITED

Previously known as "FERRARI GROUP LIMITED"

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

as at December 31st, 2020

Company Registration Number: 10052892

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Ferrari Group | a brilliant delivery

CONTENTS PAGES

Officers and professional advisors	2
Group Structure	3
Strategic Report	4
Directors' Report	8
Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Deiana Holding Limited (previously known as Ferrari Group Limited	11
Consolidated Income Statement	16
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	17
Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity	18
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	19
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow	21
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	22
Financial Statement (parent only)	49

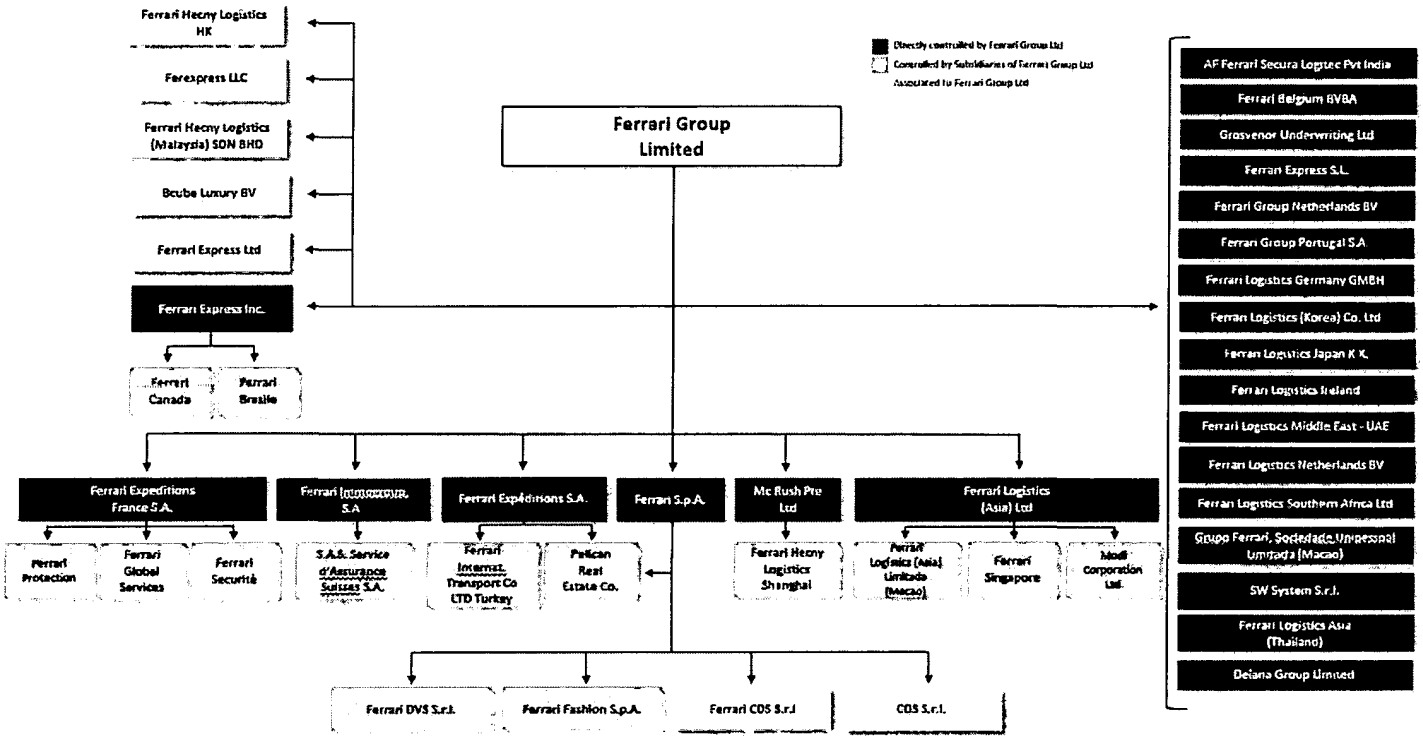
Officers and professional advisers

Company registration number: 10052892

Board of directors:	Mr. Alessandro Nicolò Ugo – Director (appointed 13 May 2016) Ms. Maria Isabella La Forgia – Director (appointed – 1 February 2020)
Registered office:	43 Grosvenor Street, London (UK), W1K3HL
Current auditor:	Richard Place Dobson Service Limited 1-7 Station Road, Crawley, West Sussex (UK), RH101HT

DEIANA HOLDING LIMITED
Previously known as FERRARI GROUP LIMITED
As at December 31st, 2020

Group Structure



Strategic Report

The directors present the strategic report of the Daiana Holding Limited, previously known, and hereinafter reported as Ferrari Group Limited for the year ended December 31st, 2020.

Principal Activity

The main activities are:

1. **Strategic**: analysis and evaluations of future actions, together with relevant decisions and resolutions.
2. **Finance**: management of reserves, organization of flows, intercompany loans, negotiation of financial leverage, negotiation on financial leverage directly requested by subsidiaries, management of intergroup netting with joint ventures.
3. **Legal, Audit, Compliance**: contractual drafting, regulatory compliance, setting up of SOPs, management and coordination of external counsels (etc.)
4. **Insurance**: Negotiation and management of insurance policies and procedures to cover operating activities with London Lloyd's.
5. **Risk Management**: monitoring and management of business risks in relation with operating activities.
6. **Worldwide Operations**: relationship with top clients, customer support, tender preparation, market and portfolio analysis.

Business Review and financial key performance indicators

2020 has been an incredibly challenging one for the Company.
The business completely was blocked all over the world, for three months average, has grown again after May.
The company decided to not dismiss any activities and to not fire any employees. This hard decision was winning at the end, it helps us to keep close the customers and be immediately ready for the bouncing back of the second part of the year.

During The Pandemic On Resiliency And Strength we learned important lessons On Resiliency And Strength, we used the apparently quite of the period to go deeper:

- rethinking our services.
- promoting new one
- being prepared for the unexpected
- Encouraging collaboration and a healthy workspace
- Renewing focus on work-life balance

Analysis of the financial position of the group

Despite Covid the financial position grew with a record increase in cash flow of around 15 million euros.
This is mainly due to the increase in the volumes of the international and intercontinental route of business, the international aim of the company and the worldwide solution is again a winning path.
The directors consider the key performance indicators to be revenues and operating profits.
As detailed on the consolidated income statement revenues have improved as well the operating profits.

Risk management and description of main risks

The Risk Management of the Group designed and implemented an overall risk management process for the organization. Management analyzed current risks and identified potential risks affecting the company. By evaluating the group's previous management and comparing potential risks with criteria set out by the group such as costs and legal requirements, it established the level of risk the company is willing to take by means of its captive insurance company which is going to obtain the license to operate soon. The Group implemented health and safety measures and purchased insurance, maintaining records of insurance policies and claims and building risk awareness among staff by providing support and training within the company.

Additional information

Other activities

In a bid to keep up with the modern digital commerce consumer, brands often find themselves needing to re-focus their approach and transition from B2B to B2C which is by no means an easy feat. The current global business model sees manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers all squeezing for profits and with consumers demanding better pricing; manufacturers are going out on their own in a bid to improve margins, enhance the customer experience and reduce their dependency on resellers.

Ferrari is looking to that choose to transition from a B2B to a B2C model can expect to benefit from:

- Instant feedback
- Higher profit margins
- The ability to control the way their service interacts with their audience

Area of Consolidation

DEIANA HOLDING LIMITED
Previously known as FERRARI GROUP LIMITED
As at December 31st, 2020

The companies part of the Group included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Ferrari Group Limited are as follow:

Company	Country	FS 2020	FS 2019	Consolidation Method
Ferrari Group Limited	UK	Y	Y	Parent Company
SW System S.r.l.	Italy	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari S.p.A.	Italy	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Expéditions SA	Switzerland	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Expedition France SA	France	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Global Services	France	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Sécurité France (Ex Gwinver)	France	Y	Y	Line by Line
Pelican Real Estate Co.	USA	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Divisione Vigilanza Speciale S.r.l.	Italy	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Logistics Germany GMBH	Germany	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Belgium BVBA	Belgium	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Logistic (Asia) Ltd	Honk Kong	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Macao	China	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Internat. Transport Co. LTD.(Turkey)	Turchia	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Logistics Japan K.K.	Japan	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Express S.L.	Spain	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Logistics Asia (Thailand) Ltd.	Thailand	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Logistics Southern Africa	Southern Africa	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Group Portugal	Portugal	Y	Y	Line by Line
Mc Rusch Pte Ltd	Singapore	Y	Y	Line by Line
AF Ferrari Secure Logitech PVT Ltd (India)	India	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Logistics (Korea) co. Ltd	Korea	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Fashion S.p.A.	Italy	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Immogroup S.A.	Switzerland	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Logistics Middle East – UAE	Dubai	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Logistics Ireland Limited	Ireland	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Logistics Netherland BV	Netherlands	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Brazil	Brazil	Y	Y	Line by Line
Ferrari Express Inc.	USA	Y	Y	Line by Line
Grosvenor Underwriting Ltd	UK	Y	Y	Line by Line
Bcube Luxury BV	Netherlands	Y	Y	Equity Method
CDS S.r.l.	Italy	Y	Y	Equity Method
Ferrari Express Ltd	UK	Y	Y	Equity Method
Ferrari Hecny Logistics HK	Honk Kong	Y	Y	Equity Method
Ferrari CDS S.r.l.	Italy	Y	Y	Equity Method
Ferrari Hecny Logistics Shangai	Shangai	Y	Y	Equity Method
Ferexpress LLC (Armenia)	Armenia	Y	Y	Equity Method
Ferrari Hecny Logistics (Malaysia) SDN BHD	Malaysia	Y	Y	Equity Method
Ferrari Group Netherlands BV	Netherlands	Y	Y	Cost
S.A.S. Service d'Assurance Suisses S.A.	Switzerland	Y	Y	Cost
Ferrari Canada	Canada	Y	Y	Cost
Ferrari Macau	Macau	Y	Y	Cost
Ferrari Sociedade Unipessoal Limitada	Macau	Y	N	Cost
Delana Group Limited	UK	Y	N	Cost

Ferrari Protetion	France	Y	N	Cost
Modi Corporation Ltd.	Thailand	Y	N	Cost

Please note that in 2020 a change in the consolidation method of Grosvenor Underwriting Ltd from cost method to line by line was made due to the fact that subsidiary's effective start of its activities and operations took place in 2020 and Ferrari Brasil and Ferrari Express Inc, from equity method to line by line.

Business combination occurred during the period

During 2020 did not occurred any business combination for the Group.

Going Concern

Despite the covid, despite the complete fall down of the Show and Events Market, which is an important element. Facing the positive performances here below there are no factors that can inpact on the business continuity.

This report was approved by the board of directors on September 24th, 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. Alessandro Nicolò Ugo

Director

Directors' Report

The directors present their report together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended December 31st, 2020.

Results and dividends

The statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 11 and shows a net profit of Euro 14,602,554 and a total comprehensive income for the year of Euro 11,430,042 (Euro 6,990,977 in 2019).

Directors

The following directors have held office during the period:

- Mr. Alessandro Nicolò Ugo
- Ms. Maria Isabella La Forgia

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the results of those operations, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and applicable law.

Inaternational Accounting Standard 1 requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year the group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires faithful representation of the effect of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses as set out on the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements'. In virtually all situations a fair presentation will be achieved by complying with all applicable IFRSs. In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- Present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the group's financial position and financial performance; and
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group will continue in business.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and enable them to ensure the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and Article 4 of the IAS Regulation. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the directors are aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the group's auditor is unaware, and
- The directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

Richard Place Dobson Services Limited are deemed to be re-appointed under section 478(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on September 24th, 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. Alessandro Nicolò Ugo

Director

Director's responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Deiana Holding Limited (previously known as Ferrari Group Limited)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Deiana Holding Limited (previously known as Ferrari Group Limited) (the parent company) and its subsidiaries (the group) for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the consolidated income statement, the consolidated and parent company statement of financial position, the consolidated and parent company statements of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of the group's and parent company's profit for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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 financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatements due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team made enquiries of management, and those charged with governance, regarding the procedures relating to identifying, evaluating and complying with;

1. laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;

2. detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;

3. the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;

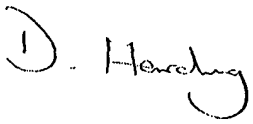
As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 101, Companies Act 2006, employment and tax law and regulations and data protection regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliance, which may have a material impact on the financial statements. These included reviewing financial statement disclosures and evaluating advice received from internal management. There were no significant laws and regulations we deemed as having an indirect impact on the financial statements.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls as the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to any significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside of the normal course of business.

Revenue recognition was also identified as a significant risk which could lead to a material mis-statement due to fraud or error. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to performing walk through tests to identify the control procedures in place and once an understanding of the sales process was gained, a substantive test was carried out using a sample basis to ensure all sales existed and were complete in the accounts. Cut off testing was also performed to ensure sales were recorded in the correct period.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Darren Harding ACA FCCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Richard Place Dobson Services Limited

Date: 27/10/2021

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

1-7 Station Road

Crawley

West Sussex

RH10 1HT

Consolidated Income Statement

(Amounts in Euro)	Notes	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended December 31, 2019
Revenues	4	155,747,927	155,384,615
Other income	4	5,642,743	4,029,826
Acquisition of goods and services	5	(73,143,927)	(76,547,775)
Personnel costs	6	(57,364,131)	(53,517,579)
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment of assets	5	(9,907,614)	(11,014,076)
Write downs and other provisions	5	(736,987)	(7,324,864)
Other operating costs	5	(2,728,756)	(2,047,960)
Operating (Loss)/Profit		**17,509,255**	**8,962,187**
Financial income	7	54,254	124,086
Financial expenses	7	(1,095,875)	(1,047,974)
Exchange (losses)/gain	7	590,699	(283,047)
Result from investments accounted for using the equity method	7	2,232,588	3,090,464
(Loss)/Profit before taxes		**19,290,922**	**10,845,716**
Income taxes	8	(4,688,368)	(3,553,010)
(Loss)/Profit for the year		**14,602,554**	**7,292,706**
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent company		*13,126,261*	*7,367,048*
Non-controlling interests		*1,476,293*	*-74,342*

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Amounts In Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019
(Loss)/Profit for the year	**14,602,554**	**7,292,704**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income		
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss		
Foreign currency exchange differences arising from the translation operations	*(3,151,055)*	*(260,640)*
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss		
Net actuarial gain/(loss) from defined benefit plans	*(21,457)*	*(41,087)*
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income	**(3,172,511)**	**(301,727)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**11,430,042**	**6,990,977**
Attributable to:		
Shareholders of the parent company	*10,453,586*	*7,009,818*
Non-controlling interests	*976,457*	*(18,841)*
Total comprehensive income for the year	**11,430,042**	**6,990,977**

Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity

(Amounts in Euro)	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Reserve for discounting Employee Severance indemnity	Profit for the year	Total Equity	*Equity attribuited to Parent Company's Shareholders*	*Minority interest*
At December 31, 2019	**36,802,060**	**6,256,890**	**(12,993,790)**	**(139,624)**	**7,292,704**	**37,218,240**	***36,600,959***	***617,281***
Allocation of 2019 result	-	7,292,704	-	-	(7,292,704)	-	-	-
Capital Increase	21,484,093	(21,484,093)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	(981,887)	-	-	-	**(981,887)**	-	*(981,887)*
Other variation	-	-	(211,476)	-	-	**(211,476)**	*(229,578)*	*18,103*
Change in consolidation scope	-	-	2,924,130	-	-	**2,924,130**	*393,724*	*2,530,406*
Comprehensive income	-	-	(3,151,055)	(21,457)	14,602,554	**11,430,042**	*10,453,586*	*976,457*
Balance at December 31, 2020	**58,286,153**	**(8,916,386)**	**(13,432,190)**	**(161,081)**	**14,602,554**	**50,379,050**	***47,218,691***	***3,160,359***

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Amounts in Euro)	Notes	At December 31, 2020	At December 31, 2019
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	10	1,244,951	1,244,951
Intangible assets	11	466,969	268,056
Property, plant and equipment	12	39,960,782	40,969,655
Right of Use	12	12,135,600	12,069,203
Investments in Group companies and other companies	13	6,205,290	8,346,116
Investments in Group companies		*6,142,144*	*8,282,970*
Investments in other companies		*63,146*	*63,146*
Other non current financial assets	16	1,077,503	2,874,982
Other financial assets	16	3,502,582	2,969,987
Deferred tax assets	14	1,926,692	11,422,528
Other non current assets		194,610	320,537
Total Non-current assets		**66,714,979**	**80,486,015**
Current assets			
Inventories	15/17	2,952	26,772
Trade receivables	15/18	50,621,656	46,346,119
Current tax receivables	15	3,797,876	1,327,171
Current financial assets	16	440,542	949,504
Other current assets	15/16	5,292,144	6,018,598
Cash and cash equivalents	15/19	40,069,910	25,090,717
Total Current assets		**100,225,080**	**79,758,881**
TOTAL ASSETS		**166,940,059**	**160,244,896**

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)

(Amounts in Euro)	Notes	At December 31, 2020	At December 31, 2019
Share capital	20	58,286,153	36,802,060
Other reserves	21	(13,593,270)	(13,133,415)
Retained earnings		(8,916,386)	6,256,890
Profit for the year		14,602,554	7,292,706
Total Shareholders' Equity		**50,379,050**	**37,218,241**
Shareholders' Equity attributable to Minority interests		*3,160,359*	*617,281*
Provisions for employee benefits	22	2,369,522	2,001,514
Provisions for risk and charges	22	4,532,546	4,341,048
Deferred tax liabilities	14	1,316,814	2,365,367
Non-current financial liabilities	16	20,896,179	19,576,617
Non-current lease liabilities	16	6,254,142	7,554,407
Other non-current liabilities	23	16,244,253	21,772,254
Total Non-current liabilities		**51,613,456**	**57,611,207**
Other current provisions	22	5,734,407	13,040,690
Current financial liabilities	16	1,126,473	2,440,644
Current lease liabilities	16	3,926,200	2,490,888
Other current liabilities	15	13,461,590	11,757,781
Trade payables	15/24	28,952,828	27,109,710
Current tax payables	15	11,746,055	8,575,735
Total Current liabilities		**64,947,552**	**65,415,448**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**166,940,059**	**160,244,896**

Approved by the board of directors on September 24th, 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr, Alessandro Nicolò Ugo

Director

Company registration number: 10052892

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019
Cash Flow from operating activities		
Profit from the finacial year	14,602,554	7,292,706
Adjustments for :		
Amortization, Depreciation and Write off of assets	5,958,008	7,142,011
IFRS 16 - Lease Depreciation	3,949,606	3,872,065
Other Provision for risk and charges	736,987	7,324,864
Financial Income and Charges	(1,781,667)	(1,883,529)
Tax Expense/(benefit)	4,688,368	3,553,010
Changes in:		
Trade and other debtors	(6,019,788)	(2,350,410)
Trade and other creditors	140,693	212,376
Inventories	23,820	27,229
Provisions and Employee Benefits	(7,483,764)	(477,175)
Other non monetary operation	-	-
Cash generated from operation	**14,814,817**	**24,713,147**
Financial Income and Charges	1,781,667	1,883,529
Tax Expense/(benefit)	(4,688,368)	(3,553,010)
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities	**11,908,116**	**23,043,666**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Intangible and Tangible Assets	(5,280,841)	(3,728,364)
IFRS 16 - Right of Use	(3,883,209)	(9,679,684)
Investment in group and other companies	2,140,826	(2,404,531)
Other Financial Assets	1,773,845	(3,588,753)
Other non-Current Assets	9,621,763	(162,563)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents due to Business Combination		-
Net cash used in investing activities	**4,372,384**	**(19,563,895)**
Cash Flow from financing activities		
Increase/(Decrease) in Financial debt	5,390	1,122,990
IFRS 16 - Financial debt	135,047	5,476,858
Other change in equity	(1,441,745)	1,625,587
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents due to Business Combination	-	-
Net Cash from financing activities	**(1,301,307)**	**8,225,435**

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	25,090,717	13,385,511
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	14,979,194	11,705,206
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	40,069,910	25,090,717

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IFRS'S

The Group's financial statements for the year were authorised for issue on September 24th, 2020 and the consolidated statement of financial position signed on the board's behalf by FERRARI GROUP LIMITED is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in England & Wales;

The Group's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; The principal accounting policies adopted by the Group are set out in note 2;

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below; These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated;

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Financial Reporting Council ('FRC') that are mandatory for the current reporting period; Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

IFRS 16 Leases
The standard replaces IAS 17 "Leases" and for lessees eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases; Subject to exceptions, a "Right-of-use" asset are capitalized in the statement of financial position, measured at the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made

over the lease term; The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a "right-of-use" asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred; A liability corresponding to the capitalized lease also is recognized, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs; Straight-line operating lease expense recognition are replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs); In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under IFRS 16 are higher when compared to lease expenses under IAS 17. However EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results are improved as the operating expense is replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss under IFRS 16; For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments are classified into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component; For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases;
The Group completed the assessment and determination of the impacts from the application of the new standard to the transition date (January 1st, 2019).
The Group chose to apply the *"modified retrospective method"*: for all the lease contracts, including contracts previously classified as *"operational"*, were recognized a *"Right of use asset"* and a *"financial liability"* equal to the present value of the residual future payments at the date of transition, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate (*"IBR"*) for each contract on the transition date.
The Group used the exemption allowed by the standard in relation to short-term leases for all asset classes, extending this exemption also to all leases expired in 2019; Likewise the Group used the exemption indicated by the principle regarding lease contract for which the underlying asset is considered as a *"low-value asset"* (for the purposes of this determination, the Group considered the assets underlying the lease agreement which when new, they do not exceed a value of approximately Euro 5 thousands); The contracts for which exemption was applied mainly concern computers, phones and tablets, printers and other electronic devices: for these contracts, the introduction of IFRS 16 did not involve the recognition of a *"financial liability"* of the lease and the related *"Right of use"*, but the lease payments continued to be recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis for the duration of the contracts.
The new IFRS 16 standard has also introduced some elements of professional judgment that involved the use of some accounting policies, assumptions and estimates related to lease term and the discount rate determination; The Group analyzed all the lease contracts, defining for each contract the "non-cancellable" period considering the effects of any extension or termination clauses whose exercise was considered reasonably certain; With reference to buildings this valuation considered the specific facts and circumstances of each activity; As regards the other categories of goods, mainly company cars, the Group generally considered unlikely to exercise any extension clauses or early termination in consideration of the practice usually followed by the Group.

Below are listed the international accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to accounting principles and interpretations approved by the IASB, with indication of those approved or not approved for adoption in Europe on the date of approval of this document:

Description	Approved at the date of these financial statements	Effective date expected from principle
IFRS 16 Leases	Yes	2019
Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative compensation	Yes	2019
IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	Yes	2019
Amendments to IAS 28: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	Yes	2019
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle	Yes	2019
Amendments to IAS 19: Plant Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement	Yes	2019
Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business	No	2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material	No	2020
Amendments to the Conceptual Framework	No	2020
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	No	2021

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

The Group have not been applied Accounting principles and/or interpretations in advance if the application would be mandatory for periods starting from January 1st, 2021. The evaluation of the possible effects on the consolidated financial statements is currently being verified.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements includes the financial statements of Ferrari Group Limited and its subsidiaries.

The subsidiaries are consolidated using the line by line method, while the associated companies are consolidated using the equity method.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method; The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interest issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree; Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that.

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively; and
- assets (or disposal Groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed; If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination; Changes in fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill; Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

Functional currency

For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each Group company are expressed in Euro, which is the functional currency of the Company and the Group; For this reason, Euro is the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency translation

The individual financial statements of each group company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each Group company are expressed in Euro, which is the functional currency of the Company and the Group; For this reason, Euro is the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual companies, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group and the revenues can be reliably measured, in accordance with IFRS 15. All revenues are reported net of discounts and value-added and other sales taxes.

Sale of services

Revenue from services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours for each contract. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are presented in the financial statements where there are material items of income and expense which, because of their nature and the expected rarity of the circumstances which generate them, they should be presented separately to shareholders so as to enhance their judgement of the current year's financial performance and its comparability with prior years.

Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred income tax.
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the consolidated income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it furthers excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Current and Non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.
An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period; All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or production cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Land	No depreciation
Building	Over 20 years
Short leasehold property	Over the life of the lease
Plant and equipment	Straight line basis using the percentage rate provided by the local subsidiary

Intangible assets

Goodwill
Goodwill is recognised as an asset from the acquisition date as the excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary, associate or joint venture.
Goodwill is reviewed for impairment on an annual basis for events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying value might be impaired and for subsequent changes in the fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired. Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Other non-internally generated intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are capitalised at cost; Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are capitalised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured reliably on initial recognition.
The carrying value of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis for events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.
Intangible assets are stated at cost or fair value on recognition less accumulated amortization and any impairment in value.
Amortization is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Goodwill	Tested annually for impairment
Other intangible assets	Straight line basis using the percentage rate provided by the local subsidiary

Investments in associates

Associates are entities over which the company has significant influence but not control or joint control; Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the share of the profits or losses of the associate is recognised in profit or loss and the share of the movements in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in associates are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the company's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. Dividends received or receivable from associates reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

When the company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivables, the company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The company discontinues the use of the equity method upon the loss of significant influence over the associate and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the associate's carrying amount, fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the statement of financial position liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and the carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised; Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if

the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than as a business combination) or other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, and interest in joint ventures, except where the group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is charged or credited to the consolidated income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax is determined using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each consolidated statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxed levied by the same taxation authority and the group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The objective of the group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains strong credit ratings and capital ratios. This will ensure that the business is correctly supported and shareholder value is maximised.

The group manages its capital structure through adjustments that are grounded on economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may choose to change or amend dividend payments to shareholders or issue new share capital to shareholders. There were no changes to the objectives, policies or processed during the years ended December 31st, 2020 and December 31st, 2019.

Available-for-sale financial assets

All investments are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investment.

After initial recognition, investments which are classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value; Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in income.

Other long-term investments that are intended to be held to maturity, such as bonds, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the acquisition, over the period to maturity. For investments carried at amortized cost, gains and losses are recognised in income when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to Stock Exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the statement of financial position date; For investments where there is no quoted market price, fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the investment.

All regular way purchases of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i;e; the date that the group commits to purchase the asset. All regular way sales of financial assets are recognised on the settlement date i;e; the date the asset is delivered to the counter party; Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are determined on a first in first out basis and comprise purchase cost, cost of direct material and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

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

Investments held for trading

All investments are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investment.

After initial recognition, investments which are classified as held for trading are measured at fair value; Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in income.

For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to Stock Exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the statement of financial position date; For investments where there is no quoted market price, fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the investment.

All regular way purchases of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e; the date that the group commits to purchase the asset. All regular way sales of financial assets are recognised on the settlement date i.e; the date the asset is delivered to the counter party. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised by the group and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible or impaired amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Based on IFRS 9 an "expected credit loss" ("ECL") model is used to recognise an allowance: trade and other receivables are written off when they are identified as being bad.
Other receivables are recognised at fair value.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition; Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If the transaction price differs from fair at initial recognition, the Group will account for such difference as follows:

- if fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised as a gain or loss on initial recognition (i.e; day 1 profit or loss);
- in all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to bring it in line with the transaction price (i.e; day 1 profit or loss will be deferred by including it in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability);

After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to profit or loss such that it reaches a value of zero at the time when the entire contract can be valued using active market quotes or verifiable objective market information. Depending on the type of financial instrument, the Group can adopt one of the following policies for the amortization of day 1 gain or loss:

- calibrate unobservable inputs to the transaction price and recognise the deferred gain or loss as the best estimates of those unobservable inputs change based on observable information; or
- release the day 1 gain or loss in a reasonable fashion based on the facts and circumstances (i.e; using either straight-line or non-linear amortisation);

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits. Short-term deposits are defined as deposits with an initial maturity of three months or less.

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Retirement benefit schemes

The Group sponsors defined benefit schemes for qualifying employees of its subsidiaries. The defined benefit schemes are administered by a separate fund that is legally separated from the company.

The defined benefit schemes require contributions from employees. Contributions are in the following two forms; one is based on the number of years of service and the other one is based on a fixed percentage of salary of the employees. Employees can also make discretionary contributions to the plan.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present obligation that arises as a consequence of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle that obligation and the obligation can be reliably estimated. The provisions are measured as the estimated expenditure that will be required to settle such obligations as at the statement of financial position date. Discounting to present value is employed in the estimation process when the effect of the time value of money is material.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the group's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.
Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Rendering of services
Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Customer contracts within the Currency business will often include specific terms that impact the timing of revenue recognition. The timing of the transfer of risk and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the sale agreement. Judgement is used in interpreting these terms and conditions in assessing when the risks and rewards have been transferred to the customer especially where they include special arrangements.

Deferred taxation on investment properties

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets arising from investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the directors have reviewed the Group's investment property portfolios and concluded that the Group's investment properties are not held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than through sale. Therefore, in determining the Group's deferred taxation on investment properties, the directors have determined that the presumption that the carrying amounts of investment properties measured using the fair value model are recovered entirely through sale is not rebutted. As a result, the Group has not recognised any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of investment properties as the Group is not subject to any income taxes on the fair value changes of the investment properties on disposal.

Key accounting judgements

IFRS3 has not been applied where there has been a combination of businesses under common control; The directors consider that in accordance with appendix B to IFRS3 contractual arrangements existed between the individuals controlling such entities both before and after their combination to govern the financial and operating policies of each of the combining entities so as to obtain benefits from their activities.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period, that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. The carrying amount of goodwill at the balance sheet date amount to Euro 1,244,951 (Euro 1,244,951 in 2019).

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the current year, the directors determined that the useful lives of certain items of equipment should be shortened, due to developments in technology.

4. REVENUES

The Group operates in different countries with local subsidiaries. Each subsidiary enters into arrangements to cover the provision of services in its local area.

(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	Delta	%
Revenues	155,747,927	155,384,615	363,312	0%
Other Income	5,642,743	4,029,826	1,612,917	40%
Total Revenues	**161,390,670**	**159,414,441**	**1,976,229**	**1%**

Net revenues

The table below shows the geographic analysis of net revenues by country or zone:

(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	Delta	%
Italy	30,595,087	46,592,092	(15,997,005)	-34%
Switzerland	32,471,980	41,176,016	(8,704,036)	-21%
Rest of Europe	38,539,639	31,256,095	7,283,544	23%
Asia	36,612,368	36,040,879	571,489	2%
USA	15,136,580	250,112	14,886,468	5952%
Other	2,392,273	69,421	2,322,852	3346%
Total Net revenues	**155,747,927**	**155,384,615**	**363,312**	**0%**

The geographic analysis has been made considering the revenue generated by each subsidiary in its relevant area.

Other revenues

The table below shows the analysis of other revenues by nature:

(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019
Reimbursement	-	303,926
Capital Gain	-	-
Other revenues	5,642,743	3,725,900
Non recurring incomes	-	-
Total Other Income	**5,642,743**	**4,029,826**

5. EXPENSES BY NATURE

(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	Delta	%
Cost of services	70,776,889	73,690,193	(2,913,304)	-4%
Purchase of raw materials and goods	2,367,038	2,857,582	(490,544)	-17%
Personnel costs	57,364,131	53,517,579	3,846,552	7%
Amortization and depreciation	9,907,614	11,014,076	(1,106,462)	-10%
Amortization and Depreciation	3,982,058	3,682,405	*(299,653)*	*8%*
Write-off of Assets	1,975,950	3,459,606	*(1,483,656)*	*-43%*
Amortization IFRS16	3,949,606	3,872,065	*77,541*	*2%*
Other provisions for risks and charges	736,987	7,324,864	(6,587,877)	-90%
Other operating costs	2,728,756	2,047,960	680,796	33%
Total Expenses	**143,881,415**	**150,452,254**	**(6,570,839)**	**-4%**

6. PERSONNEL COSTS

(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019
Wage and salaries	57,364,131	53,517,579

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

Avarage number of Employees	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	Delta	%

Ferrari Group Limited	12	12	-	0%
Ferrari S.p.A.	116	119	(3)	-3%
Ferrari Expeditions SA	155	176	(21)	-12%
Ferrari Logistics Asia Ltd.	162	175	(13)	-7%
Ferrari Expeditions France SA	46	54	(8)	-15%
Ferrari Belgium BVBA	23	23	-	0%
Ferrari Express S.L.	27	27	-	0%
Ferrari Logistics Germany GMBH	26	23	3	13%
Ferrari AF Secura Logitec Pvt India	54	53	1	2%
Ferrari Logistics Japan	20	18	2	11%
Ferrari Internat. Transport Co. LTD (Turkey)	24	25	(1)	-4%
Ferrari Divisione Vigilanza Speciale S.r.l.	170	177	(7)	-4%
Ferrari Securitè France (ex Gwinver)	43	45	(2)	-4%
Ferrari Global Services	-	-	-	n.a.
Ferrari Macao	5	5	5	0%
Pelican Real Estate Co.	-	-	-	n.a.
SW System S.r.l.	18	15	3	20%
Ferrari Logistics Singapore Pte. Ltd.	33	31	2	6%
Ferrari Group Portugal SA	1	1	-	0%
Ferrari Logistics Southern Africa (PTY) Ltd	8	4	4	100%
Ferrari Logistics Netherlands BV	16	4	12	300%
Ferrari Logistics Asia (Thailand) Ltd.	46	52	(6)	-12%
Mc Rush Pte Ltd	-	-	-	n.a.
Ferrari Logistics (Korea) Co. Ltd	18	7	11	n.a.
Ferrari Group Ireland	13	14	-	n.a.
Ferrari Immogroup	1	-	1	n.a.
Ferrari Logistics Middle East - UAE	60	55	5	n.a.
Ferrari Fashion S.r.l.	1	1	-	n.a.
Ferrari Express Inc. *(*)*	92	n.a	n.a	n.a.
Ferrari Express Logistica e Transporte do Brasil LTDA *(*)*	3	n.a	n.a	n.a.
Grosvenor Underwriting Ltd *(*)*	-	n.a	n.a	n.a.
Total	**1.193**	**1.116**	**77**	**7%**

(*) New in the 2020's Consolidation Perimeter

The amounts set out above include remuneration to the highest paid UK director as follow:

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2020**	**12/31/2019**
Remuneration of highest paid director	278,077	289,655

7. FINANCIAL INCOME

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2020**	**12/31/2019**	**Delta**	**%**
Financial income	54,254	124,086	(69,832)	-56%
Financial expenses	(1,095,875)	(1,047,974)	(47,901)	5%

Exchange Gain/(Losses)	590,699	(283,047)	873,746	-309%
Equity method - Revaluation/Write-off of Investment	2,232,588	3,090,464	(857,876)	-28%
Total Financial income/(expenses)	**1,781,667**	**1,883,529**	**(101,862)**	**-5%**

8. TAX EXPENSES

(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019
Current tax charge (UK)	(687.930)	(1.569.437)
Current tax charge (foreign)	(2.338.392)	(2.202.179)
Total current taxes	**(3.026.322)**	**(3.771.616)**
Deferred income taxes (UK)	(892.891)	1.219.180
Deferred income taxes (foreign)	3.301	56.971
Total deferred income taxes	**(889.591)**	**1.276.151**
Defferred taxes (UK)	-	-
Defferred taxes (foreign)	(772.455)	(1.057.544)
Total deferred taxes	**(772.455)**	**(1.057.544)**
Total Tax benefit/(expense)	**(4.688.368)**	**(3.553.010)**

For the tax reconciliation of Ferrari Group Limited, please refer to the disclosure in the Parent Only financial statements.

9. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic Earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the Year.

Diluted Earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit (excluded OCI) attributable to ordinary shareholders after adjustments for instruments that dilute basic Earnings per share by the weighted average of ordinary shares outstanding during the Year (adjusted for the effects of dilutive instruments).

The following reflects the income and share data used in the total operations basic and diluted Earnings per share computations:

(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019

Result attributable to ordinary shareholders for basic and diluted earning per share (total)	14,602,554	7,292,706
No; of shares - £ 1 each	52,401,000	30,401,000
Earning per Share	**0.28**	**0.24**

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2020**	**12/31/2019**
Result attributable to ordinary shareholders for basic and diluted earning per share (with no minority interests)	13,126,261	7,367,048
No; of shares - £ 1 each	52,401,000	30,401,000
Earning per Share	**0.25**	**0.24**

10. GOODWILL

The Group perform annually impairment test on goodwill, or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired.
In the table below are listed all the movements incurred in goodwill balance during the year:

Description	Amounts in Euro	Year
Opening balance as at 01/01/2019	3,096,646	
Acquisition of Ramo Troiani	120,000	2019
Impairment of Ramo Troiani	(120,000)	2019
Impairment of Vega	(1,851,695)	2019
Goodwill as at December 31, 2019	**1,244,951**	

Description	Amounts in Euro	Year
Opening balance as at 01/01/2020	1,244,951	
Acquisition	-	2020
Impairment	-	2020
Goodwill as at December 31, 2020	**1,244,951**	

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2019**	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**12/31/2020**
Historical Value	7,752,421	-	-	7,752,421
Acc. impairment losses	(6,507,470)	-	-	(6,507,470)
Goodwill	**1,244,951**	**-**	**-**	**1,244,951**

All the investments were made for strategic reasons in the view of expanding the services rendered in the relevant countries.
The merger of the company has increased the synergies and as a result the group has become a leader in offering its core business services in the relevant territories.

The table below details the Net Book Value of goodwill by cash generating unit (CGU):

	NBV 12/31/2020	NBV 12/31/2019
Ferrari Germany	116,410	116,410
Ferrari DVS	144,000	144,000
Battistolli Division	823,191	823,191
AF Ferrari India	161,350	161,349
	1,244,951	**1,244,951**

11. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(Amounts in Euro)	Industrial patent and intellectual property rights	Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	Other intangible assets
As at December 31, 2019			
Cost	44,271	142,163	594,742
Depreciation found	(11,418)	(80,924)	(420,778)
Net book value	**32,853**	**61,239**	**173,964**
Increase / (Decrease)	74,069	-	(75,667)
Amortization & Depreciation	(10,402)	(20,363)	(94,725)
Other	-	-	326,000
As at December 31, 2020			
Cost	118,341	142,163	785,075
Depreciation found	(21,820)	(101,287)	(455,503)
Net book value	**96,521**	**40,876**	**329,572**

12. TANGIBLE ASSETS

(Amounts in Euro)	Lands and buildings	Technical instalations and machinery	Industrial and commercial equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other fixed assets	Right of use
As at December 31, 2019						
Cost	36,938,256	4,918,703	2,018,979	6,374,617	12,480,367	18,697,221
Depreciation found	(5,620,662)	(3,754,293)	(1,574,022)	(2,361,781)	(8,450,509)	(6,628,018)
Net book value	**31,317,594**	**1,164,410**	**444,957**	**4,012,836**	**4,029,858**	**12,069,203**
Increase / (Decrease)	14,102	139,634	1,529,046	(92,455)	1,863,902	4,016,002
Amortization & Depreciation	(904,524)	(391,440)	(610,780)	(518,570)	(1,431,256)	(3,949,606)
Other	(403,777)	290,561	(310,619)	48,374	(231,073)	-

As at December 31, 2020						
Cost	36,293,993	5,058,337	3,537,317	6,152,276	14,277,874	22,713,223
Depreciation found	(6,270,597)	(3,855,173)	(2,484,713)	(2,702,090)	(10,046,411)	(10,577,624)
Net book value	**30,023,395**	**1,203,164**	**1,052,604**	**3,450,186**	**4,231,433**	**12,135,600**

13. INVESTMENTS IN GROUP AND OTHER COMPANIES

The following table shows financial and other information about the investments in associated companies and other entities:

Name of associate	**Total Value**	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	% Ownership interest	% Voting power
Ferrari Express Ltd.	1,228,113	UK	Freight transport	50%	50%
Ferrari CDS S.r.l.	7,522	Italy	Freight transport	50%	50%
Ferrari Hecny Logistics Hong Kong	569,624	Hong Kong	Freight transport	50%	50%
Ferrari Hecny Logistics Shangai	2,383,978	China	Freight transport	50%	50%
Bcube Luxury B.V.	939,721	Holland	Freight transport	40%	40%
CDS S.r.l.	147,171	Italy	Freight transport	25%	25%
Ferrari Express LLC	15,194	Armenia	Freight transport	30%	30%
Ferrari Hecny Logistics Malaysia	581,615	Malaysia	Freight transport	50%	50%
Ferrari Group Netherlands BV	8,655	Netherlands	Freight transport	100%	100%
S.A.S. Service d'Assurance Suisses	92,575	Switzerland	Freight transport	100%	100%
Deiana Group Limited	20,044	UK	Operative Holding	100%	100%
Ferrari Sociedade Unipessoal Limitada	102,333	Macao	Shipping/Security	100%	100%
Ferrari Macau	102	Macao	Shipping/Security	100%	100%
Ferrari Protetion	10,010	France	Shipping/Security	100%	100%
Ferrari Express Canada	21,615	Canada	Shipping/Security	50%	50%
Modi Corporation Ltd.	13,873	Thailand	Holding	100%	100%
Balance as at December 31, 2020	**6,142,144**				
Other Entities	63,146				
Balance as at December 31, 2020	**6,205,290**				

14. DEFFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2020**	**12/31/2019**
Deferred tax assets	1,926,692	11,422,528
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,316,814)	(2,365,367)

Net Deferred Tax	609,878	9,057,161

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Credit risk

The group trades only with recognised, credit worthy customers; All customers who wish to trade on credit are subject to credit verification checks. Customer balances are checked regularly to ensure that the risk of exposure to bad debts is minimised.

Liquidity risk

The Group has given responsibility of liquidity risk management to the board who have formulated liquidity management tools to service this requirement.
Management of liquidity risk is achieved by monitoring budgets and forecasts and actual cash flows.

Market risk

The Group's main exposure to risk is through interest rates; The Group did not enter into the derivative transactions.

Foreign currency risk

The table below details the exchange rates used in the preparation of consolidated financial statement of the Group:

Valuta		Paese	Spot rate 2020	Avarage rate 2020	Spot rate 2019	Avarage rate 2019
CNY	Renminbi (Yuan)	CINA	8,0225	7,8747	7,8205	7,7355
KRW	Won Sud	COREA DEL SUD	1,336,0000	1,345,5800	1,296,2800	1,305,3200
AED	Dirham Emirati Arabi	EMIRATI ARABI UNITI	4,5065	4,1947	4,1257	4,1113
JPY	Yen Giapponese	GIAPPONE	126,4900	121,8458	121,9400	122,0058
HKD	Dollaro Hong Kong	HONG KONG (Cina)	9,5142	8,8587	8,7473	8,7715
INR	Rupia Indiana	INDIA	89,6605	84,6392	80,1870	78,8361
GBP	Sterlina Gran Bretagna	REGNO UNITO	0,8990	0,8897	0,8508	0,8778
SGD	Dollaro Singapore	SINGAPORE	1,6218	1,5742	1,5111	1,5273
USD	Dollaro USA	STATI UNITI	1,2271	1,1422	1,1234	1,1195
ZAR	Rand	SUD AFRICA	18,0219	18,7655	15,7773	16,1757
CHF	Franco Svizzero	SVIZZERA	1,0802	1,0705	1,0854	1,1124
THB	Baht	THAILANDIA	36,7270	35,7080	33,4150	34,7570
TRY	Lira Turchia (nuova)	TURCHIA	9,1131	8,0547	6,6843	6,3578

The Group's main exposure to risk is through foreign currency exchange rates. The Group did not enter into the derivative transactions. The table below shows the weight of the main currencies used

by the Group in its operations and the weight of main currencies on the aggregated revenues and equity:

Currency	*Weight on Aggregated revenues*	*Weight on Aggregated Equity*
EUR	43%	20%
CHF	18%	13%
USD	9%	5%
HKD	8%	1%
GBP	5%	50%
AED	7%	5%
Other	11%	6%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Net Working Capital

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2020**	**12/31/2019**	**Delta**	**%**
Trade receivables	50,621,656	46,346,119	4,275,537	9%
Inventories	2,952	26,772	(23,820)	-89%
Other current assets	5,292,144	6,018,598	(726,454)	-12%
Current tax receivables	3,797,876	1,327,171	2,470,705	186%
Cash and cash equivalents	40,069,910	25,090,717	14,979,193	60%
Trade payables	(28,952,828)	(27,109,710)	(1,843,118)	7%
Current tax payables	(11,746,055)	(8,575,735)	(3,170,320)	37%
Other current liabilities	(13,461,590)	(11,757,781)	(1,703,809)	14%
Net working capital	**45,624,065**	**31,366,151**	**14,257,914**	**45%**

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2020**	**12/31/2019**	**Delta**	**%**
Cash and cash equivalents	40,069,910	23,987,387	16,082,523	67%
Current financial assets	440,542	949,504	(508,962)	-54%
Non-current financial assets	4,580,086	5,844,969	(1,264,883)	-22%
Financial assets	**45,090,537**	**30,781,860**	**14,308,677**	**46%**
Current financial liabilities	(1,126,473)	(1,337,314)	210,842	-16%
Current lease liabilities	(3,926,200)	(2,490,888)	(1,435,312)	58%
Non-current financial liabilities	(20,896,179)	(19,576,617)	(1,319,562)	7%
Non-current lease liabilities	(6,254,142)	(7,554,407)	1,300,264	-17%
Financial liabilities	**(32,202,994)**	**(30,959,225)**	**(1,243,768)**	**4%**
Net Financial Position - *Short term*	35,457,779	21,108,689	14,349,090	68%
Net Financial Position - *Long Term*	(22,570,235)	(21,286,055)	(1,284,181)	6%

Net Financial Position	**12,887,544**	**(177,365)**	**13,064,909**	**-7366%**
Adjustment on financial position for IFRS 16	**5,292,897**	**6,428,085**	**(1,135,188)**	**-18%**
Adjustment on financial position for Long term tax payable	**(4,741,566)**	**(8,594,026)**	**3,852,460**	**-45%**
Adjustment on financial position for Other liabilities	**(15,379,089)**	**(17,016,624)**	**1,637,535**	**-10%**
	(1,940,214)	**(19,359,930)**	**17,419,716**	**-90%**

17. INVENTORIES

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2019**	**Increase (+) Decrease (-)**	**12/31/2020**
Historical Cost	26,772	(23,820)	2,952
Depreciation	-	-	-
Net Book Value	**26,772**	**(27,229)**	**2,952**

18. TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2020**	**12/31/2019**	**Delta**	**%**
Trade receivables	50,621,656	46,346,119	4,275,537	9%

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at December 31st, 2020:

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2020**	**12/31/2019**
Bank and postal accounts	39,506,419	24,733,075
Cash and other valuables	563,491	357,642
Cash and cash equivalents	**40,069,910**	**25,090,717**

20, SHARE CAPITAL

All issued share capital is classified as equity.

Share capital	**No.**	**12/31/2020**	**No.**	**12/31/2019**	**Delta**
Issued share capital					
	52,401,000	58,286,153	30,401,000	36,802,060	21,484,093
Issued and fully paid					
At 1 January	30,391,000	36,789,924	28,000,000	33,979,628	2,810,296
New issues of share capital	-	-	2,391,000	2,810,296	(2,810,296)

At 31 December	30,391,000	36,789,924	30,391,000	36,789,924	-
Issued and Unpaid					
At 1 January	10,000,00	12,136,00	10,000	12,136	-
New issues of share capital	22,000,000	21,484,093	-	-	21,484,093
At 31 December	22,010,000	21,496,229	10,000	12,136	21,484,093
Total	**52,401,000**	**58,286,153**	**30,401,000**	**36,802,060**	**21,484,093**

21. RESERVES

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2020**	**12/31/2019**
Merger reserve	(8,280,666)	(11,204,796)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(5,200,617)	(1,838,087)
First Time Adoption Reserve	525,227	525,227
Other reserves	(476,134)	(476,134)
Reserve for discounting Employee Severance indemnity	(161,081)	(139,624)
Total Other reserves	**(13,593,270)**	**(13,133,414)**

22. PROVISIONS

Provisions at December 31st, 2020 amounts to total Euro 12,869,008 (2019: 19,383,252) and, attached below, follows their division by nature:

- Provision for employee benefits (Non current liabilities)

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2020**	**12/31/2019**	**Delta**	**%**
Provisions for employee benefits	2,369,522	2,001,514	368,008	18%
Total Provisions for employee benefits and other non current provisions	**2,369,522**	**2,001,514**	**368,008**	**18%**

- Provisions for risk and charge (Non current liabilities)

(Amounts in Euro)	**12/31/2020**	**12/31/2019**	**Delta**	**%**
Tax litigation	358,157	358,157	-	0%
Other provisions	1,115,760	1,108,760	7,000	1%
Provision related to risk in claims with personnel	1,317,000	1,358,271	(41,271)	100%
Provision related to risk in claims with Customers & Vendors	1,741,629	1,515,860	225,769	100%
Total Provisions for risk and charge and other non current provisions	**4,532,546**	**4,341,048**	**191,498**	**4%**

- Other current provision (Current liabilities)

(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	Delta	%
Provision related to insurance services	5,734,407	13,040,690	(7,306,283)	-56%
Total Other current provisions	**5,734,407**	**13,040,690**	**(7,306,283)**	**-56%**

23. OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019
Payables towards Shareholders	9,670,183	10,071,907
Payables towards Related Parties	5,249,538	6,694,770
Payables towards Italian Tax Authority	1,324,533	5,005,577
Total Other non-current liabilities	**16,244,253**	**21,772,254**

24. TRADE PAYABLES

(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	Delta	%
Trade payables	28,952,828	27,109,710	1,843,118	7%

25. RELATED PARTIES

Ferrari Group's related parties are listed below:

Related Parties	Relationship
Bcube Luxury BV	*Associated*
CDS S.r.l.	*Associated*
Ferrari Canada	*Associated*
Ferrari Express Ltd	*Associated*
Ferrari Hecny Logistics Hong Kong	*Associated*
Ferrari Hecny Logistics Shangai	*Associated*
Ferexpress LLC	*Associated*
Ferrari Hecny Logistics Malaysia	*Associated*
Hecny Logistic Taiwan	*Associated*
Ferrari CDS S.r.l.	*Associated*
Ferrari Group Netherlands B.V.	*Associated*
Ferrari Macau	*Associated*
Ferrari Sociedade Unipessoal Limitada	*Associated*
Delana Group Limited	*Associated*
Ferrari Protetion	*Associated*

Modi Corporation Ltd.	*Associated*
Marco Deiana	*Shareholders of Parent Company*
Ferrari Logistics Sam Montecarlo	*Shareholders in common*
Regency Limited	*Other relationship*
Dario Dino Ferrari	*Other relationship*
Miranda Ferrari	*Other relationship*

Preparing the consolidated financial statement, the Group management eliminates all the intercompany transactions between subsidiaries included in the consolidation area,

The volume of transactions of the Group entities with the associated companies is reported below:

(Amounts in Euro)	**Relationship**	**Receivables**	**Payables**	**Revenues**	**Expenses**
Bcube Luxury BV	*Associated*	284,263	395,093	178,165	1,442,584
CDS S.r.l.	*Associated*	295,720	4,037	822	1,110,710
Ferrari Canada	*Associated*	28,286	5,476	170,114	13,393
Ferrari Express Ltd	*Associated*	460,921	538,769	1,340,707	1,623,729
Ferrari Hecny Logistics Hong Kong	*Associated*	-	560,735	-	-
Ferrari Hecny Logistics Shangai	*Associated*	620,091	348,443	2,629,374	1,436,221
Ferexpress LLC	*Associated*	-	1,007	-	-
Ferrari Hecny Logistics Malaysia	*Associated*	47,135	77,116	221,030	102,859
Hecny Logistic Taiwan	*Associated*	147,198	11,632	-	-
Ferrari CDS S.r.l.	*Associated*	-	75,000	-	-
Ferrari Group Netherlands B.V.	*Associated*	474,935	-	171,436	-
Ferrari Macau	*Associated*	-	105,427	206,897	-
Ferrari Sociedade Unipessoal Limitada	*Associated*	-	4,514	-	-
Deiana Group Limited	*Associated*	-	-	-	-
Ferrari Protetion	*Associated*	-	-	-	-
Modi Corporation Ltd.	*Associated*	-	14,219	-	-
Marco Deiana	*Shareholders of Parent Company*	-	9,670,183	-	-
Ferrari Logistics Sam Montecarlo	*Shareholders in common*	107,895	205,707	-	-
Regency Limited	*Other relationship*	-	-	-	-
Dario Dino Ferrari	*Other relationship*	-	3,302,321	-	-
Miranda Ferrari	*Other relationship*	-	1,947,217	-	-
Total		**2,466,445**	**17,266,895**	**4,918,545**	**5,729,497**

All related party transactions are concluded at market conditions, Market condition means condition similar to those normally applied to unrelated parties for transactions of a similar nature, size and risk, or based upon regulated rates or set prices, or applied to entities with which the Company is obligated by law to contract at a certain price.

26. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group had no contingent liabilities at the year-end.

27. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

The Group had no capital commitments at the year-end.

28. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

(Amounts in Euro)	2020	2019
Audit fees for Consolidated and "Parent only" financial statement	18,000	18,000

29. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The Group's ultimate controlling party is Mr. Marco Deiana.

30. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

In February 2021, due to reorganization process started in 2016 and still in progress, the Parent Company (previously known as "Ferrari Group Limited") entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with its wholly owned subsidiary Deiana Group Limited, transferring the control of most of its operating subsidiaries.

After this operation: the parent company (previously known as Ferrari Group Limited) formally changed its name to Deiana Holding Limited and its subsidiary (previously known as Deiana Group Limited) changed its name to Ferrari Group Limited.Furthermore, in March 2021 after the end of the financial year, the group managed to close the strategic acquisition of the Hecny JV in Mainland China.

DEIANA HOLDING LIMITED (FORMERLY FERRARI GROUP LIMITED)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Parent Only

as at December 31st, 2020

Company Registration Number 10052892

CONTENTS

PAGES

Statement of Financial Position	46
Statement of Changes in Equity	47
Notes to the Financial Statements	48 - 52

Statement of Financial Position

(Amounts in Euro)	Notes	12/31/2020	12/31/2019 Restated
Other intangible assets	33	2,370,400	2,370,400
Intangible assets		**2,370,400**	**2,370,400**
Investments in Group and other companies	34	85,647,079	85,383,343
Non-current other financial assets	36	4,207,903	16,444,071
Investments and other financial assets		**89,881,982**	**101,827,414**
Deferred tax assets		**1,084,621**	**2,441,426**
Total Non-current asset		**93,337,002**	**106,639,240**
Trade receivables	35	10,114,407	2,518,399
Current tax receivables	35	-	423,217
Other current assets	35	2,782,250	5,827,467
Cash and cash equivalents	34/35	4,123,302	4,050,683
Total Current assets		**17,019,959**	**12,819,766**
TOTAL ASSETS		**110,356,961**	**119,459,006**
Share capital		61,052,660	36,802,060
Other reserves		(3,722,348)	(4,555,109)
Retained profit/(loss)		15,750,986	26,759,034
Subscribed Capital		**73,081,298**	**59,005,985**
Total Equity		**73,081,298**	**59,005,985**
Non-current financial liabilities	36	14,611,781	27,746,737
Total Non-current liabilities		**14,611,781**	**27,746,737**
Other current provisions		5,731,778	13,053,290
Trade payables	35	14,798,058	15,702,209
Current tax payables	35	149,609	2,838,025
Other current liabilities	35	1,984,438	1,567,760
Total Current liabilities		**22,663,882**	**32,706,284**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**110,356,961**	**119,459,006**

The profit attributable to the company was EUR 13,242,552 (2019: EUR 3,470,841).

Statement of Changes in Equity

(Amounts in Euro)	Issued capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Net result	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2019	33,991,764	(2,185,826)	1,265,101	22,878,181	**55,949,220**
Allocation of 2018 result	-	-	22,878,181	(22,878,181)	-
Foreign Exchange	-	(2,369,283)	-	-	**(2,369,283)**
Issue of shares	2,810,296	-	-	-	**2,810,296**
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	7,826,864	**7,826,864**
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	(855,089)	**(855,089)**
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	(4,356,023)	**(4,356,023)**
Balance at December 31, 2019	**36,802,060**	**(4,555,109)**	**24,143,282**	**2,615,752**	**59,005,985**
Allocation of 2019 result	-	-	2,615,752	(2,615,752)	-
Foreign Exchange	-	832,761	-	-	**832,761**
Bonus Issue of shares	24,250,600	-	(24,250,600)	-	-
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	13,242,552	**13,242,552**
Balance at December 31, 2020	**61,052,660**	**(3,722,348)**	**2,508,434**	**13,242,552**	**63,362,008**

Notes to the Financial Statements

31. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The separate financial statements of the company are presented as required by the companies Act 2006. The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Accordingly, in the year ended 31 December 2020 the company has reported under FRS 101 as issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, the financial statements have therefore been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) Reduced Disclosure Framework as issued by the Financial Reporting Council incorporating the Amendments to FRS 101 issued by the FRC in July 2017.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share-based payment, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash flow statement and certain related party transaction. The Company's shareholders have been notified in writing about the intention to take advantage of the disclosure exemptions and no objections have been received.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the consolidated financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the re-measurement of certain financial instruments to fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are the same as those set out in the consolidated financial statements except as noted below.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are stated at cost less, when appropriate, provisions for impairment.

32. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

As permitted by s408 of the Companies Act 2006 the Company has elected not to present its own profit and loss account or statement of other comprehensive income for the year. The profit attributable to the Company is disclosed in the footnote to the Company's balance sheet.

33. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(Amounts in Euro)	Other intangible assets
Cost	
As at December 31, 2019	2,370,400
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Other	-
As at December 31, 2020	**2,370,400**
Amortisation	
As at December 31, 2019	-
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Other	-
As at December 31, 2020	**-**
Carrying Value	
As at December 31, 2019	2,370,400
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Other	-
As at December 31, 2020	**2,370,400**

34. INVESTMENTS

(Amounts in Euro)	Investments in Group and other entities	Other non-current financial assets	Total
Cost			
As at December 31, 2019	85,383,343	20,800,094	106,183,437
Additions	290,736	-	290,735
Disposals	-	(16,592,191)	(16,592,191)
As at December 31, 2020	**85,674,079**	**4,207,903**	**89,881,982**
Impairment			
As at December 31, 2019	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**
Carrying Value			

As at December 31, 2019	85,383,343	20,800,094	106,183,437
Additions	290,736	-	290,735
Disposals	-	(16,592,191)	(16,592,191)
As at December 31, 2020	**85,674,079**	**4,207,903**	**89,881,982**

34. INVESTMENTS (Continued)

At 31 December 2020 the company had interest in the following subsidiaries:

Name of subsidiary	Total Value	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	% Ownership interest	% Voting power
SW System S.r.l.	24,179	Italy	IT Services	100%	100%
Ferrari S.p.A.	27,235,686	Italy	Freight transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Expéditions SA	17,697,492	Switzerland	Freight transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Logistics Germany GMBH	1,903,533	Germany	Freight transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Belgium BVBA	391,972	Belgium	Freight transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Logistics Japan	886,282	Japan	Freight transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Express S.L.	1,905,507	Spain	Freight transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Logistics Southern Africa	78,404	Southern Africa	Freight transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Group Portugal	47,760	Portugal	Freight transport	100%	100%
Mc Rusch Pte Ltd	1	Singapore	Freight transport	100%	100%
AF Ferrari Secure Logitec Pvt India	494,617	India	Freight transport	100%	100%
Ferrari France SAS	10,299,253	France	Freight transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Logistics (Asia) Ltd	9,616,140	Hong Kong	Freight transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Logistics (Korea) Co. Ltd	237,750	Korea	Freight Transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Group Netherlands BV	39,335	Netherlands	Freight Transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Logistics Netherlands B.V.	1	Netherlands	Freight Transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Logistics Middle East – UAE	6,484,087	Dubai	Freight Transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Immogroup S.A.	5,126,538	Switzerland	Freight Transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Logistics Ireland Limited	10,000	Ireland	Freight Transport	100%	100%
Ferrari Logistics Asia (Thailand)	1	Thailand	Freight Transport	100%	100%
Grosvenor Underwriting Limited	506,723	UK	Freight Transport	100%	100%
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**83,255,261**				

At 31 December 2020 the company had interests in the following associates:

Name of associate	Total Value	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	% Ownership interest	% Voting power
Ferrari Express Ltd	482,121	UK	Freight transport	50%	50%
Ferrari Express Inc.	825,270	USA	Freight transport	50%	50%

Bcube Luxury BV	1,367,739	Netherlands	Freight transport	40%	40%
Ferrari Express LLC	8,480	USA	Freight transport	30%	30%
Ferrari Hecny Logistics HK	4,321	Hong Kong	Freight transport	50%	50%
Ferrari Hecny Logistics M SDN BHD	887	Malaysia	Freight transport	33%	50%
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**2,688,818**				

35. NET WORKING CAPITAL

(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019
Current tax receivables	-	423,217
Trade receivables	10,114,407	2,518,399
Other current assets	2,782,250	5,827,467
Cash and cash equivalents	4,123,302	4,050,683
Trade payables	(14,798,058)	(15,702,209)
Current tax payables	(149,609)	(2,383,025)
Other current liabilities	(1,984,438)	(1,567,760)
Net working capital	**87,854**	**(6,833,228)**

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Carrying amount		*Fair Value*	
(Amounts in Euro)	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2020	12/31/2019
Cash and cash equivalents	4,123,302	4,050,683	4,123,302	4,050,683
Non-current other financial assets	4,207,903	20,800,094	4,207,903	20,800,094
Current financial assets	-	-	-	-
Financial assets	**8,331,205**	**24,850,777**	**8,331,205**	**24,850,777**
Non-current financial liabilities	(14,611,781)	(27,746,737)	(14,611,781)	(27,746,737)
Current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	**(14,611,781)**	**(27,746,737)**	**(14,611,781)**	**(27,746,737)**
Net Financial Position - *Short term*	**4,123,302**	**4,050,683**	**4,123,302**	**4,050,683**

Net Financial Position - *Long Term*	(10,403,878)	(6,946,643)	(10,403,878)	(6,946,643)
Net Financial Position	(6,280,576)	(2,895,960)	(6,280,576)	(2,895,960)

37. TAX RECONCILIATION NOTE

(Amounts in Euro)	GBP	EURO
Profit before taxes	13,177,520	14,824,829
Less::		
Accrual of risk and charges	(5,945,481)	(6,688,720)
Distributions not taxable	(5,832,949)	(6,562,121)
Taxable profit	1,399,090	1,573,988
Income taxes	265,827	299,058
Income taxes (Tax rate)	*19%*	*19%*
Deferred taxes expense	1,129,641	1,270,857
Income taxes (Tax rate)	*19%*	*19%*
Witholding tax	10,989	12,362
Total taxes	1,406,457	1,582,277