

FCA ? The Group's success largely depends on the ability of the current management team to operate and manage the business. The Group's success largely depends on the ability of senior executives and other members of management to execute the Group's strategy.

FCA - The FCA Group may be subject to more intensive competition if other manufacturers pursue consolidation in the automotive industry. The FCA Group has advocated consolidation in its industry due to the Group's view that the automotive industry is overcapacity.

FCA ? The Group may be exposed to shortfalls in its pension plans. Certain of the defined benefit pension plans are currently underfunded. As of December 31, 2015, the defined benefit pension plans were underfunded by approximately \$1.1 billion. To determine the appropriate level of funding and contributions to defined benefit plans, as well as the investment strategy, the Group uses actuarial assumptions. Any reduction in the discount rate or the value of plan assets, or any increase in the present value of obligations, could result in a significant increase in the Group's pension liability.

FCA ? The lack of a captive finance company in certain key markets could place the Group at a competitive disadvantage. The Group's dealers enter into wholesale financing arrangements to purchase vehicles from the Group to hold inventory. Unlike many of the competitors, the Group does not own and operate a controlled finance company dedicated to financing vehicle sales. In other markets, the Group relies on controlled finance companies, joint ventures and commercial relationships. ? the performance of loans and leases in their portfolio, which could be materially affected by delinquencies, defaults, and repossessions; ? wholesale auction values of used vehicles; ? higher than expected vehicle return rates and the residual value performance of vehicles they lease; and ? fluctuations in interest rates and currency exchange rate. Any financial services provider, including the Group's joint ventures and controlled finance companies, will also be subject to these risks. To the extent that a financial services provider is unable or unwilling to provide sufficient financing at competitive rates, the Group's sales and profitability could be materially affected.

FCA - Vehicle sales depend heavily on affordable interest rates for vehicle financing. In certain regions, including NAFTA, financing for new vehicle sales has been available at relatively low interest rates. Higher interest rates could reduce vehicle sales and profitability.

FCA - Limitations on the Group's liquidity and access to funding may limit the ability to execute the Business Plan. The Group's future performance will depend on, among other things, its ability to finance debt repayment obligations. Any limitations on the Group's liquidity, due to decreases in vehicle sales, the amount of or restrictions in its access to capital markets, could materially affect the Group's ability to execute its Business Plan.

FCA ? The Group's current credit rating is below investment grade and any further deterioration may significantly increase the Group's cost of capital. The Group's ability to access the capital markets or other forms of financing and the related costs depend, among other things, on the Group's credit rating. Any downgrade may increase the Group's cost of capital and potentially limit its access to sources of financing. Since the rating agencies may separately review and rate FCA US on a stand-alone basis, it is possible that the Group's credit rating could be downgraded even if the Group's overall credit rating remains unchanged.

FCA ? The Group's ability to achieve cost reductions and to realize production efficiencies is critical to maintaining profitability. While some productivity improvements are within the Group's control, others depend on external factors, such as changes in commodity prices, labor costs, and exchange rates.

FCA ? The Group's business operations may be impacted by various types of claims, lawsuits, and other contingencies. The Group is involved in various product liability, warranty, product performance, asbestos, personal injury, and other claims. The Group's operations could be materially affected by the outcome of these claims.

FCA - A significant malfunction, disruption or security breach compromising the electronic control systems controlling the Group's vehicles, as well as vehicles manufactured by other OEMs, contain interconnected and increasing complexity. Such a malfunction, disruption or security breach could result in a significant loss of sales and profitability.

FCA ? The Group may not be able to realize anticipated benefits from acquisitions that may be undertaken, and the Group may engage in acquisitions or enter into, expand or exit from strategic alliances which could involve ? technological and product synergies, economies of scale and cost reductions not occurring as expected; ? unexpected liabilities; ? incompatibility in processes or systems; ? unexpected changes in laws or regulations; ? inability to retain key employees; ? inability to source certain products; ? increased financing costs and inability to fund such costs; ? significant costs associated with terminating or modifying alliances; and ? problems in retaining customers and integrating operations, services, personnel, and customer bases. If problems or issues were to arise among the parties to one or more strategic alliances for managerial, financial, or other reasons, the Group's operations and profitability could be materially affected.

FCA - There can be no assurance that the FCA Group will be able to offset the earnings power lost as a result of the separation of Ferrari N.V. In January 2016, FCA completed the previously announced separation of Ferrari N.V., which was intended to, among other things, allow the Group to focus on its core automotive business.

FCA - Failure to maintain adequate financial and management processes and controls could lead to errors in the Group's financial reporting. The Group continuously monitors and evaluates changes in its internal controls over financial reporting. In support of the Group's financial reporting, the Group maintains a system of internal controls. In addition, if the Group does not maintain adequate financial and management personnel, processes and controls, the Group's financial reporting could be materially affected.

FCA - A disruption or security breach in Group's information technology systems could disrupt business and affect the Group's ability to keep the business operating effectively. A significant malfunction, disruption or security breach compromising the operation of the Group's information technology systems could result in a significant loss of sales and profitability. The Group's ability to keep the business operating effectively depends on the functional and efficient operation of its information technology systems. A malfunction or security breach that results in a wider or sustained disruption to the business could have a material adverse effect on the Group's operations and profitability.

In addition to supporting operations, the Group uses systems to collect and store confidential and sensitive data

FCA - The Group may not be able to adequately protect its intellectual property rights, which may harm its business. The Group's success depends, in part, on its ability to protect its intellectual property rights. If the Group fails to protect its intellectual property rights, its competitive advantage may be reduced. The laws of some countries in which the Group operates do not offer the same protection of intellectual property rights as the laws of the United States.

FCA - The Group is subject to risks relating to international markets and exposure to changes in local conditions. The Group is subject to risks inherent to operating globally, including those related to:

- ? exposure to local economic and political conditions;
 - ? import and/or export restrictions;
 - ? multiple tax regimes, including regulations relating to transfer pricing and withholding and other taxes on repatriation;
 - ? foreign investment and/or trade restrictions or requirements, foreign exchange controls and restrictions on currency convertibility;
 - ? the introduction of more stringent laws and regulations.
- Unfavorable developments in any one or a combination of these areas (which may vary from country to country) could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business.

FCA - Developments in emerging market countries may adversely affect the Group's business. The Group operates in a number of emerging markets, both directly (e.g., Brazil and Argentina) and through joint ventures. The automotive market in these emerging markets is highly competitive, with competition from many of the large established automotive manufacturers.

The Group anticipates that additional competitors, both international and domestic, will also seek to enter these emerging markets.

FCA ? The Group's reliance on joint ventures in certain emerging markets may adversely affect the development of these markets. The Group intends to expand its presence in emerging markets, including China and India, through partnerships and joint ventures. The Group's reliance on joint ventures to enter or expand its presence in these markets may expose the Group to the risks associated with joint ventures, including the risk of loss of control and the risk of disputes.

FCA - The Group depends on its relationships with suppliers. The Group purchases raw materials and components from a large number of suppliers and depend on services provided by these suppliers.

FCA ? The Group faces risks associated with increases in costs, disruptions of supply or shortages of raw materials. The Group uses a variety of raw materials in its business including steel, aluminum, lead, resin and copper, and other materials. As with raw materials, the Group is also at risk for supply disruption and shortages in parts and components for its products. The Group will continue to work with suppliers to monitor potential disruptions and shortages and to mitigate the impact of any such disruptions. Any interruption in the supply or any increase in the cost of raw materials, parts, components and systems could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business.

FCA - Labor laws and collective bargaining agreements with the Group's labor unions could impact its ability to operate. Substantially all of the Group's production employees are represented by trade unions, are covered by collective bargaining agreements and are subject to labor laws and regulations that may limit the Group's ability to manage its workforce.

FCA ? The Group is subject to risks associated with exchange rate fluctuations, interest rate changes, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group operates in numerous markets worldwide and is exposed to market risks stemming from fluctuations in exchange rates, interest rates and credit and liquidity risk. The Group uses various forms of financing to cover funding requirements for industrial activities and for providing financial services. In addition, although the Group manages risks associated with fluctuations in currency and interest rates through the use of derivatives, financial services activities of the Group are also subject to the risk of insolvency of dealers and retail customers.

FCA - FCA is a Dutch public company with limited liability, and the shareholders may have rights different from those of the shareholders of a U.S. corporation. The rights of the shareholders of FCA are governed by the partial, but not the full, application of the Dutch law of shareholders' companies, the Dutch Civil Code of Obligations and the Dutch Companies Act of 1990.

FCA - It may be difficult to enforce U.S. judgments against FCA. FCA is incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, and a substantial portion of the assets are outside of the United States.

FCA ? FCA operates so as to be treated as exclusively resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes, but the United Kingdom is not a company incorporated in the United Kingdom (?U.K.?). Therefore, whether FCA is resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes is uncertain. Although it has been accepted that FCA's central management and control is in the U.K., it would nevertheless be treated as a U.K. resident for tax purposes. FCA is a U.K. resident for tax purposes for all purposes, and although it has been accepted that "central management and control" is in the U.K., FCA will be resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes.

FCA - The U.K.'s controlled foreign company taxation rules may reduce net returns to shareholders. On the assumption that FCA is resident for tax purposes in the U.K., it will be subject to the U.K. controlled foreign company ("CFC") rules. Various exemptions are available. One of these is that a CFC must be subject to tax in its territory of residence.

Where the entity exemptions are not available, profits from activities other than finance or insurance will only be exempt from U.K. tax if:
? some of the CFC's assets or risks are acquired, managed or controlled to any significant extent in the U.K.;
? the CFC could not manage the assets or risks itself; and
? the CFC is party to arrangements which increase its profits while reducing tax payable in the U.K. and the arrangements are not entered into for bona fide commercial reasons.
Profits from finance activities (whether considered trading or non-trading profits for U.K. tax purposes) or from insurance activities are exempt from U.K. tax. Although FCA does not expect the U.K.'s CFC rules to have a material adverse impact on its financial position, it cannot predict the effect of the CFC rules on its future financial performance.

FCA - If FCA is deemed to not maintain a permanent establishment in Italy, it could experience a material increase in its tax liability.

Whether FCA has maintained a permanent establishment in Italy after the Merger (an ?Italian P.E.?) is largely a matter of fact. FCA filed a ruling request with the Italian tax authorities in respect of the continuation of the Fiscal Unit via the Merger.

Risks related to the Group's substantial existing indebtedness

FCA ? The Group has significant outstanding indebtedness, which may limit its ability to obtain additional funding. The extent of the Group's indebtedness could have important consequences on its operations and financial results. ? the Group may not be able to secure additional funds for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service and other needs; ? the Group may need to use a portion of its projected future cash flow from operations to pay principal and interest on its debt; ? the Group is more financially leveraged than some of its competitors, which may put the Group at a competitive disadvantage; ? the Group may not be able to adjust rapidly to changing market conditions, which may make it more vulnerable to economic downturns. These risks may be exacerbated by volatility in the financial markets, particularly those resulting from perceived uncertainty about the global economic environment. Even though the Group is the 100% indirect owner of FCA US, it operates separately from a cash management perspective. However, with the replacement of the prior FCA revolving credit facilities with the new FCA revolving credit facilities, the Group's financial flexibility may be affected. Furthermore, certain of its notes include covenants that may be affected by FCA US's circumstances. In particular:

FCA - Restrictive covenants in the debt agreements could limit the Group's financial and operating flexibility

The indentures governing certain of the Group's outstanding public indebtedness, and other credit agreements, contain restrictive covenants that may limit the Group's ability to:

- incur additional debt;
- make certain investments;
- enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates;
- sell certain assets or merge with or into other companies;
- use assets as security in other transactions; and
- enter into sale and leaseback transactions.

FCA - Restrictions arising out of FCA US's senior credit facilities may hinder the Group's ability to manage its liquidity. FCA US is party to credit agreements for certain senior credit facilities. These debt instruments include covenants that may restrict the Group's ability to take certain actions. In particular, in January 2014 and February 2015, FCA US paid distributions of U.S.\$1.9 billion (€1.4 billion) and U.S.\$1.5 billion (€1.1 billion), respectively. These restrictive covenants could have an adverse effect on the Group's business by limiting its ability to take certain actions. These agreements also limit FCA US's ability to prepay certain of its indebtedness or impose limitations that may restrict the Group's ability to take certain actions. If FCA US is unable to comply with these covenants, its outstanding indebtedness may become due and payable. Compliance with certain of these covenants could also restrict FCA US's ability to take certain actions that its management may deem to be in the best interests of the Group. Should FCA US be unable to undertake strategic initiatives due to the covenants provided for by the above-referenced credit facilities, the Group's financial and operating flexibility may be limited.

FCA - No assurance can be given that restrictions arising out of FCA US's senior credit facilities will be eliminated or modified. In connection with the Group's capital planning to support the Business Plan, the Group has announced the intention to refinance its senior credit facilities.

FCA - Substantially all of the assets of FCA US and its U.S. subsidiary guarantors are unconditionally pledged to secure FCA US's senior credit facilities. FCA US is an obligor and several of its U.S. subsidiaries are guarantors under FCA US's senior credit facilities.

Risks related to the Group's common shares

FCA ? The Group's maintenance of two exchange listings may adversely affect liquidity in the market for its common shares. The Group's common shares are listed and traded on both the New York Stock Exchange (?NYSE?) and the Milan Stock Exchange (?Borsa Italiana?).

FCA - The loyalty voting structure may affect the liquidity of the Group's common shares and reduce the commensurate value of the loyalty voting structure. The loyalty voting structure could reduce the liquidity of FCA's common shares and adversely affect the Group's ability to raise capital.

FCA - The loyalty voting structure may make it more difficult for shareholders to acquire a controlling interest, which could affect the Group's ability to raise capital. The provisions of the articles of association which establish the loyalty voting structure may make it more difficult for shareholders to acquire a controlling interest.

FCA - There may be potential Passive Foreign Investment Company tax considerations for U.S. Shareholders. Shares of the Group's stock held by a U.S. holder would be stock of a passive foreign investment company (?PFIC?) if the U.S. holder is a U.S. individual, estate or trust. While the Group believes that shares of its stock are not stock of a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax consequences of the loyalty voting structure are uncertain.

FCA - The tax consequences of the loyalty voting structure are uncertain. No statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how the receipt, ownership, or disposition of the Group's common shares may be treated for tax purposes. The fair market value of the Group's special voting shares, which may be relevant to the tax consequences, is not known. The tax treatment of the loyalty voting structure is unclear and shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors.

FCA - Tax may be required to be withheld from dividend payments

Although the U.K. and Dutch competent authorities have ruled that the Group should be treated as solely resident in the Netherlands, should Dutch or Italian withholding taxes be imposed on future dividends or distributions with respect to the Group's common shares, the Group's financial and operating flexibility may be limited.

CNH INDUSTRIAL

Risks related to the business, strategy and operations

CNH Industrial ? The Group is exposed to political, economic and other risks beyond our control as a result of our global operations. The Group manufactures and sells products and offer services in several continents and numerous countries and

- ? changes in laws, regulations and policies that affect, among other things:
 - import and export duties and quotas;
 - currency restrictions;
 - the design, manufacture and sale of the Group's products, including, for example, engine emissions regulations;
 - interest rates and the availability of credit to the Group's dealers and customers;
 - property and contractual rights;
 - where and to whom products may be sold, including new or additional trade or economic sanctions imposed;
 - taxes;
- ? regulations from changing world organization initiatives and agreements;
- ? changes in the dynamics of the industries and markets in which the Group operates;
- ? varying and unpredictable needs and desires of customers;
- ? varying and unexpected actions of competitors;
- ? labor disruptions;
- ? disruption in the supply of raw materials and components;
- ? changes in governmental debt relief and subsidy program policies in certain significant markets such as Argentina;
- ? war, civil unrest and terrorism.

Unfavorable developments in any one of these areas, which vary from country to country and many of which are

CNH Industrial - Difficulty in obtaining financing or refinancing existing debt could impact the Group's financial performance.
 The Group's future performance will depend on, among other things, its ability to finance debt repayment obligations.
 The Group's ability to access the capital markets or other forms of financing and related costs are highly dependent on market conditions.
CNH Industrial ? The Group is subject to exchange rate fluctuations, interest rate changes and other market risks.
 The Group operates in numerous markets worldwide, and is accordingly exposed to market risks stemming from these operations.
 The Group uses various forms of financing to cover the funding requirements of Industrial Activities and for financial investments.
 Although the Group seeks to manage currency risk and interest rate risk, including through hedging activities, there are risks associated with these activities.
 The Group also faces risks from currency devaluations. Currency devaluations result in a diminished value of future cash flows.

CNH Industrial ? The Group faces risks associated with relationships with employees.
 In many countries where the Group operates, employees are protected by various laws and/or collective labor agreements.

CNH Industrial - Reduced demand for equipment would reduce the Group's sales and profitability.
 The performance of the agricultural equipment market is influenced, in particular, by factors such as:
 - the price of agricultural commodities and the relative level of inventories;
 - the profitability of agricultural enterprises, farmers' income and their capitalization;
 - the demand for food products; and
 - agricultural policies, including aid and subsidies to agricultural enterprises provided by governments and/or international organizations.
 In addition, unfavorable climatic conditions, especially during the spring, a particularly important period for generating demand for agricultural equipment.
 The performance of the construction equipment market is influenced, in particular, by factors such as:
 - public infrastructure spending; and
 - new residential and non-residential construction.
 The performance of the commercial vehicles market is influenced, in particular, by factors such as:
 - changes in global market conditions, including changes in levels of business investment and sales of commercial vehicles;
 - public infrastructure spending.

The above factors can significantly influence the demand for agricultural and construction equipment, as well as commercial vehicles.
CNH Industrial ? The Group depends on suppliers for raw materials, parts and components.
 The Group relies upon suppliers for raw materials, parts and components that are required to manufacture its products.
 The Group uses a variety of raw materials in its businesses, including steel, aluminum, lead, resin and copper.

CNH Industrial - Competitive activity, or failure by the Group to respond to actions by its competitors, could adversely affect the Group's performance.
 The Group operates in highly competitive global and regional markets. Depending on the particular country, the Group's competitive environment may vary significantly.

CNH Industrial - Costs of ongoing compliance with, or failure to comply with, increasingly stringent environmental regulations could impact the Group's performance.
 The Group is subject to comprehensive and constantly evolving laws, regulations and policies in numerous jurisdictions.
 Further, environmental, health and safety regulations change from time to time, as may related interpretations and enforcement.

CNH Industrial - A decrease in government incentives may adversely affect the Group's results.
 Government initiatives that are intended to stimulate demand for products sold by the Group, such as changes in tax laws, may be discontinued or reduced.

CNH Industrial ? The Group's future performance depends on the Group's ability to innovate and on market conditions.
 The success of the Group's businesses depends on its ability to maintain or increase market share in existing markets and to enter new markets.

CNH Industrial ? The Group's existing operations and expansion plans in emerging markets could entail significant risks.
 The Group's ability to grow its businesses depends to an increasing degree on its ability to increase market share in emerging markets.

CNH Industrial ? The Group is subject to extensive anti-corruption and antitrust laws and regulations.
 The Group's global operations are subject to a number of laws and regulations that govern its operations around the world.

CNH Industrial - Risks associated with the Group's defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment obligations could impact the Group's performance.

At December 31, 2015, the funded status for the Group's defined benefit pension, and other post-employment. To the extent that the Group's obligations under a plan are unfunded or underfunded, the Group will have to use

CNH Industrial - Dealer equipment sourcing and inventory management decisions could adversely affect the Group. The Group sells finished products primarily through an independent dealer network and directly to OEMs and is

CNH Industrial - Adverse economic conditions could place a financial strain on the Group's dealers and adversely affect the Group's financial performance. Global economic conditions continue to place financial stress on many of the Group's dealers. Dealer financial

CNH Industrial - The Group may not be able to realize anticipated benefits from any acquisitions and, further, could incur costs. The Group has engaged in the past, and may engage in the future, in mergers and acquisitions or enter into, ex

- technological and product synergies, economies of scale and cost reductions not occurring as expected;
 - unexpected liabilities;
 - incompatibility in integrating processes, operations or systems;
 - unexpected changes in laws;
 - inability to retain key employees;
 - inability to source certain products;
 - increased financing costs and inability to fund such costs;
 - significant costs associated with terminating or modifying alliances; and
 - problems in retaining customers and integrating operations, services, personnel, and customer bases.
- If problems or issues were to arise among the parties to one or more strategic alliances for managerial, financial

CNH Industrial - Risks associated with the termination of the Group's strategic alliance with Kobelco Construction Machinery Co., Ltd. Effective December 31, 2012, CNH Global and Kobelco Construction Machinery Co., Ltd. (KCM) terminated the alliance. The agreements regulating the dissolution of the alliance provide that, starting from January 1, 2013 until Decem

CNH Industrial - The Group's business operations may be impacted by various types of claims, lawsuits and other legal proceedings. The Group is involved in pending litigation and investigations on a wide range of topics, including dealer and supplier

CNH Industrial - The agricultural equipment industry is highly seasonal, which causes the Group's results of operations to fluctuate. Farmers traditionally purchase agricultural equipment in the spring and fall, the main planting and harvesting seasons. Estimated retail demand may exceed or be exceeded by actual production capacity in any given calendar quarter. To the extent production levels (and timing) do not correspond to retail demand, the Group may have too much

CNH Industrial - The Group has significant outstanding indebtedness, which may limit its ability to obtain additional financing. As of December 31, 2015, the Group had an aggregate of \$26,458 million (including \$20,129 million relating to

- the Group may not be able to secure additional funds for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service and other
- the Group may need to use a portion of its projected future cash flow from operations to pay principal and interest
- the Group may be more financially leveraged than some of its competitors, which could put the Group at a competitive
- the Group may not be able to introduce new products or pursue business opportunities;
- the Group may not be able to adjust rapidly to changing market conditions, which may make the Group more
- the Group may not be able to access the capital markets on favorable terms, which may adversely affect its

These risks are exacerbated by the ongoing volatility in the financial markets, in part resulting from perceived s

CNH Industrial - Restrictive covenants in debt agreements could limit the Group's financial and operating flexibility. The indentures or other instruments governing the Group's outstanding debt securities and other credit agreements

- incur additional indebtedness;
- make certain investments;
- enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates;
- sell certain assets or merge with or into other companies;
- use assets as security in other transactions; and/or
- enter into sale and leaseback transactions.

Although the Group does not believe any of these covenants materially restrict its operations currently, a breach

CNH Industrial - Risks related to increased information technology security threats. The Group relies upon information technology systems and networks in connection with a variety of business activities. While the Group actively manages information technology security risks within its control, there can be no assurance. A failure or breach in security could expose the Group and its customers, dealers and suppliers to risks of mismanagement. CNH Industrial - The loss of members of senior management could have an adverse effect on the Group's business. The Group's success is largely dependent on the ability of its senior executives and other members of management

CNH Industrial - The Group's business may be affected by unfavorable weather conditions, climate change or other factors. Poor, severe or unusual weather conditions caused by climate change or other factors, particularly during the planting and harvest seasons. In addition, natural disasters, pandemic illness, equipment failures, power outages, disruptions to the Group's supply

CNH Industrial - Changes in demand for food and alternate energy sources could impact the Group's revenues. Changing worldwide demand for farm outputs to meet the world's growing food and alternative energy demands

CNH Industrial - International trade policies may impact demand for the Group's products and its competitive position. Government policies on international trade and investment such as sanctions, import quotas, capital controls or other measures may impact the Group's operations.

Risks related to financial services

The Group offers a wide range of financial services and products to Agricultural Equipment, Construction Equipment and Financial Services. In light of the above, the following risks associated with the financial services offered by the Group should be considered:

CNH Industrial - Credit risk

Fundamental to any organization that extends credit is the credit risk associated with its customers/borrowers. This risk is influenced by:

- relevant industry and general economic conditions;
- the availability of capital;
- the terms and conditions applicable to extensions of credit;
- interest rates (and changes in the applicable interest rates);
- the experience and skills of the customer's management team;
- commodity prices;
- political events;
- the weather; and
- the value of the collateral securing the extension of credit.

Deterioration in the quality of the Group's financial assets, an increase in delinquencies or defaults, or a reduction in the value of the collateral securing the repayment of the loan, may result in a loss of income. When a borrower defaults on a loan and the Group repossesses collateral securing the repayment of the loan, the Group may not be able to recover the full amount of the loan.

CNH Industrial - Funding risk

The Group's Financial Services business has traditionally relied upon the ABS market and committed asset-backed financing. The Group's ability to access these markets may be affected by changes in market conditions.

CNH Industrial - Repurchase risk

In connection with ABS transactions, the Group makes customary representations and warranties regarding the quality of the underlying assets. If these representations and warranties are found to be inaccurate, the Group may be required to repurchase the assets, which could result in a loss of income.

CNH Industrial - Regulatory risk

The operations of the Group's Financial Services business are subject, in certain instances, to supervision and regulation by government agencies. These agencies may:

- regulate credit granting activities, including establishing licensing requirements;
- establish maximum interest rates, finance and other charges;
- regulate customers' insurance coverage;
- require disclosures to customers;
- govern secured and unsecured transactions;
- set collection, foreclosure, repossession and claims handling procedures and other trade practices;
- prohibit discrimination in the extension of credit and administration of loans; and
- regulate the use and reporting of information related to a borrower.

To the extent that applicable laws are amended or construed differently, new laws are adopted to expand the scope of regulation, or existing laws are interpreted more strictly, the Group's operations may be adversely affected.

CNH Industrial - Potential Impact of the Dodd-Frank Act

The various requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Dodd-Frank Act) may affect the Group's operations. The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions that may affect the Group's ability to access credit and the cost of financing.

Other risks

CNH Industrial operates and will continue to operate, as a company that is resident in the U.K. for tax purposes. CNH Industrial is not incorporated in the U.K.; therefore, in order to be resident in the U.K. for tax purposes, CNH Industrial must have its central management and control in the U.K.

Even if CNH Industrial's central management and control is in the U.K., CNH Industrial is considered to be resident in Italy for Italian tax purposes. CNH Industrial's residence for Italian tax purposes is also largely a question of fact based on all the circumstances.

Because this analysis is highly factual and may depend on future changes in CNH Industrial's management and operations, there is no assurance that CNH Industrial will remain a U.K. tax resident.

Should CNH Industrial be treated as an Italian tax resident, CNH Industrial would be subject to corporate income tax in Italy. This could result in a loss of income.

CNH Industrial - The Group may incur additional tax expense or become subject to additional tax exposure

The Group is subject to income taxes in many jurisdictions around the world. Its tax liabilities are dependent upon the Group's operations in these jurisdictions. Changes in tax laws or interpretations of tax laws may result in additional tax expense or exposure.

CNH Industrial - CNH Industrial, as successor to Fiat Industrial, is jointly liable with Fiat Chrysler Automobiles N.V. for the obligations of Fiat Industrial

CNH Industrial is successor to Fiat Industrial, a company formed as a result of the demerger of Fiat S.p.A. (which was merged with Fiat Chrysler Automobiles N.V. in 2012). CNH Industrial is jointly and severally liable with Fiat Chrysler Automobiles N.V. for the obligations of Fiat Industrial.

CNH Industrial - The Group's maintenance of two exchange listings may adversely affect liquidity in the market

The dual listing of the Group's common shares on the NYSE and the MTA may split trading between the two markets, which could result in a loss of liquidity. This could result in a loss of income.

CNH Industrial - The loyalty voting structure may concentrate voting power in a small number of the Group's shareholders

A relatively large proportion of the voting power of CNH Industrial could be concentrated in a relatively small number of shareholders. This could result in a loss of income.

CNH Industrial - The loyalty voting structure may affect the liquidity of the Group's common shares and reduce the Group's ability to raise capital

The loyalty voting structure may affect the liquidity of the Group's common shares and reduce the Group's ability to raise capital. This could result in a loss of income.

CNH Industrial - The loyalty voting structure may prevent or frustrate attempts by the Group's shareholders to
The provisions of the Articles of Association establishing the loyalty voting structure may make it more difficult f
The loyalty voting structure may also prevent or discourage shareholders' initiatives aimed at changes in mana

Juventus Football Club

Juventus Football Club - Risks connected to general economic conditions
Overall, Juventus' financial position, income statement and cash flows are affected by general economic condi

Juventus Football Club - Risks connected to the sponsorship market
The economic weakness mentioned above continues to affect the market of sports sponsorships which currentl

Juventus Football Club - Risks connected to funding requirements
Numerous factors affect Juventus' financial position. In particular, these include the fulfilment of sports and bus

Juventus Football Club - Risks related to the ability to attract 'human capital'
Achieving sports and economic results depends on the ability to attract and keep top quality managers, players

Juventus Football Club - Risks related to radio and television rights
The main part of its revenues comes from the sale of radio and television rights, the pay per view
Moreover, for several years now, live streaming and piracy on Internet have caused the loss of income for TV b

Juventus Football Club - Risks associated with failure to qualify for sports tournaments
The company's earnings are significantly affected, both directly and indirectly, by the results achieved by the te

Juventus Football Club - Risks associated with the Transfer Campaign
The results of operations and financial position are affected significantly by the acquisitions and disposals made
Like all its main competitors, the company has been faced with a significant increase in salaries and bonuses in
The possibility that these trends may continue in future years cannot be excluded and may affect the company's

Juventus Football Club - Risks related to sporting activities
Players' registration rights represent the company's main production factor. Sports activities are subject to risk

Juventus Football Club - Risks connected with management of the trademark
Trademark infringement by third parties, which jeopardizes an important portion of revenues, is another risk the
As of July 1, Juventus directly manages the licensing & retail activities previously entrusted to the Nike Group.

Juventus Football Club - Risks connected to digital media
The company has adopted appropriate procedures and rules of conduct to manage media relations. However,

Juventus Football Club - Risks connected with management of the company-owned stadium
During the 2011/2012 football season, Juventus became the first club in Serie A to own its own stadium, and si
The company is therefore exposed to risks related to the structure of the stadium and the management of the s
Lastly, a reduction of supporters and played matches would have a negative effect on Juventus's financial posi

Juventus Football Club - Behavior of the public and risks connected to the no-fault liability of football clubs
Under current regulations, football clubs have a no-fault liability in relation to certain acts of their registered play
Following these events, the need to consolidate security measures during home matches could arise, with addi

Juventus Football Club - Risks connected to any unlawful behavior of registered players
Given current sports regulations on football clubs' liabilities regarding the behavior of their players, the possibil

Juventus Football Club - Risks connected to fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rates
Juventus uses various forms of funding to assure the cash flow needed for its business. These include credit lin
Juventus conducts almost all its purchase and sale transactions in euro. As a result, the company is not expose

Juventus Football Club - Risks connected to Financial Fair Play and compliance with economic and financial pa
A European-wide licensing system is in place for the admission of football clubs to the club competitions organi
Financial Fair Play is based on the break-even result, according to which clubs can participate in European con
From the 2015/2016 season, the FIGC has launched policies aimed at the introduction of Financial Fair Play al
The company has obtained a UEFA license and the National License to play in championships for the 2015/20

Juventus Football Club - Risks connected to the outcome of pending litigation
With the assistance of its legal advisers, the company manages and constantly monitors all current disputes an
Future negative effects, both minor and major, on Juventus' the results of operations, financial position and ca

Juventus Football Club ? Risks connected to tax litigation

Considering the specific nature of the football industry and in particular transactions regulating the Transfer Car

Periodi correlati:

FY 2014

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