

# DAIMLER TRUCK

# 2022

"2022 was a very special year for us, a challenging year in many ways - yet above all a successful first year for Daimler Truck as an independent listed company. Our strong results show that we managed our environment very well, be it the impact of Russia's war against Ukraine, ongoing supply chain constraints or high inflation".

Martin Daum, CEO



**SALES**  
(in thousand units)



**520**

2021: 455

**REVENUE**  
(in billion EUR)



**50.9**

2021: 39.8

**EBIT (adjusted)**  
(in million EUR)



**3,959**

2021: 2,552

**ROS (adjusted)\***  
(in %)



**7.7**

2021: 6.1

**FREE CASH FLOW\***  
(in million EUR)



**1,746**

2021: 1,556

**INCOMING ORDERS**  
(in k units)



**523**

2021: 590

\*Industrial Business

## Daimler Truck Key Figures Financial Year 2022

- We significantly increased sales (+14%), revenue (+28%), adjusted EBIT (+55%) and adjusted return on sales (+1.6% points).
- In this challenging environment, this is a strong achievement that we can be very satisfied with – thank you very much for your efforts!
- Despite the continuing difficult economic conditions, we are looking positively into 2023 and expect a further increase in revenue, adj. EBIT and adj. ROS.
- Further information are available here: [www.daimlertruck.com/investors](http://www.daimlertruck.com/investors), [www.media.daimlertruck.com](http://www.media.daimlertruck.com) and [social.cloud.tb intra.net/](http://social.cloud.tb intra.net/)

### Glossary:

**Cash Flow:** The cash flow provides information about the financial strength of a company and is determined as the difference between cash inflow (e.g. from the payment for vehicles sold) and cash outflow (e.g. for the payment of open supplier invoices, employee salaries or investments). This figure is in the focus of the investor because it shows, how much liquid funds can be used to repay loans or to distribute to shareholders EBIT.

**EBIT** (earnings before interest and taxes) provides information about the profitability of a company and its segments. It is the difference between the operating income and the operating expenses and can be derived directly from the income statement.

**ROS (adj.):** The Return on Sales is calculated as the ratio of EBIT to revenues. As a relative figure, it shows how profitable a company is and is often used in comparison to other companies in the same industry.