PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
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LeasePlan Finance N.V.
Attn: the Board of Directors
P.J. Oudweg 41
1314 CJ ALMERE-STAD
The Netherlands

2 July 2007, Amsterdam

Subject: Financial statements year end 2006

Dear Sirs,

We are pleased to send you a certified copy of the financial report for the year 2006, which contains our auditors' report dated 2 July 2007.

We confirm that we give our consent to you to include our auditors' report in 1 copy of the financial report for the year 2006, which correspond with the attached certified copy.

We confirm that we give our consent to your publication of the copy of our auditors' report, as included in the section Other information of the enclosed documents, which have been certified by us, provided that the annual accounts prepared are adopted without changes by the general meeting of shareholders, and that they are filed with the Trade Register within one month of 2 July 2007. If you publish the financial report and the auditors' report on the Internet, you must safeguard that the annual accounts are adequately segregated from any other information on the website. This could be done by publishing the annual accounts as a separate, non-editable file, or by including a warning as soon as the reader leaves the annual accounts (such as "You are now leaving the protected annual accounts audited by the accountant").

One copy of the financial report must be signed by the members of the Board of Directors and must be offered to the shareholder. This financial report must be adopted in a general meeting of shareholders and the adoption must be laid down in the minutes of the Meeting.

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Please note that, if prior to the general meeting of shareholders there are circumstances that necessitate adjustment of the financial report, such an adjustment must be made before the general meeting of shareholders is held, by virtue of article 362, paragraph 6, Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code and article 392, paragraph 1, under g, Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. Naturally, in such a situation, our consent is revoked.

Within 8 days after adoption by the shareholder, the annual accounts must be filed with the Chamber of Commerce in Almere-Stad. In an accompanying letter to the Chamber of Commerce, you should mention that the original annual accounts have been signed by the Management Board and adopted by the shareholders' meeting, and the date on which this took place. This can be omitted if the financial report filed clearly states the aforementioned information, e.g. in case you file a signed copy.

It should be borne in mind that filing the financial report is required by law and that any failure to file them constitutes an offence. In certain cases, failure to file may lead to you, as director, being held liable.

Please do not hesitate to contact us, if you have any queries.

Yours faithfully,

R.E.H.M. van Adrichem RA

LeasePlan

Leaseplan Finance NV
Almere

Financial statements
for the year 2006

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21-7-07

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Management report

The management takes pleasure in submitting its LeasePlan Finance N.V. (the "Company")'s annual report for the financial year ended 31 December 2006. The balance sheet total amounts to EUR 7.4 billion. Compared to 2005 (EUR 5.9 billion) the balance sheet has increased by EUR 1.5 billion. Of this increase, 0.9 billion was due to loans to group companies arising from organic growth of their lease portfolios as well as replacement of their bi-lateral external bank funding. This increase is also due to the transfer of group funding activities from LeasePlan Corporation N.V. to the Company. The balance of the increase of EUR 0.6 billion is attributed to an excess cash balance (call money).

In 2006 the Company continued establishing itself successfully in the international debt capital markets by issuing both public bond issues as well as private placements. The result of our strategy to refinance LeasePlan group by tapping the international debt markets rather then than relying on bank funding has materialized in EUR 2.6 billion increase of the debt securities issued by the Company, replacing previous loans from ABN Amro Bank. This refinancing strategy was the direct result of the change of shareholders, which required the Company and the rest of LeasePlan group to be fully independent with regards to funding.

In July 2006 the EMTN program which the Company is co-issuer was increased to EUR 10 billion (2005: 7.5 billion).

The funding of inter company lending takes place via the Company's Debt Capital market activities as well as from the Euro Commercial Paper programme under which the Company is a co-issuer and via taking deposits from subsidiaries.

The Company has also been active in the foreign exchange swap markets and interest rate derivatives markets to take advantage of arbitrage possibilities and to use these instruments for hedging of interest rate and currency risks. The Company does not pursue trading strategies with the above-mentioned derivatives.

The Company is exposed to various risks such as currency risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The Company manages these risks through the use of various derivatives and other contracts with third parties. For details of the Company's financial risk management and derivatives used, refer to note 3 of the financial statement.

The net result for 2006 amounted to EUR 12.1 million as compared to EUR 8.2 million the year before. The increase is mainly due to strong loan portfolio growth and interest rate position result. In addition there was a one-off income from ABN Amro bank (EUR 2.6 million) as compensation for the early termination of the credit facility agreement in 2006, which the Company was benefiting from.

The company intends to continue with it's current strategy of refinancing part of the Leaseplan group through the international debt markets. The Board of management cannot predict with reasonable accuracy the expected results of the company for the forthcoming year, due to the number of external factors influencing the result. It is expected that the number of employees of the company will increase to 20 in 2007 (2006 - Nil). It is also anticipated that the level of Financial Assets of the company will increase to EUR7.044 billion in 2007, as compared to EUR 6.74 billion in 2006.

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As at January 1, 2007, the Company took over the assets and liabilities of LeasePlan Capital Ltd, a LeasePlan group company who was borrowing funds from LeasePlan Finance N.V. in order to sub-lend them to group subsidiaries. We anticipate this transaction will positively contribute to the profit expected in 2007.

Almere, 2 July 2007

Board of management:

B. P. Snijders

T. Termer

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Balance sheet as at 31 December 2006

(after appropriation of result)

EUR (x1,000)	Notes	2006	2005
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Loans to group companies	4	2,773,404	3,001,739
Current assets			
Loans to group Companies	4	3,966,546	2,805,069
Interest receivable on inter-company loans	5	83,495	81,594
Deferred Taxation	6	100	-
Accruals	7	16,965	35,188
Cash at banks	8	585,270	7,903
		4,652,376	2,929,754
		7,425,780	5,931,493
LIABILITIES			
Shareholder's equity			
Issued and paid-up capital	9	45	45
Retained Earnings	9	36,336	24,248
		36,381	24,293
Financial liabilities			
Loans from group companies	10	-	43,000
Loans from Banks	11	-	340,334
Debt securities	12	4,062,982	2,367,568
		4,062,982	2,750,902
Current liabilities			
Loans from group companies	10	278,639	329,770
Loans from Banks	11	93,370	793,789
Debt securities	12	2,861,300	1,963,561
Interest due on loans	13	76,453	63,622
Taxation		120	73
Other liabilities	14	16,384	5,483
Bank Overdraft	8	151	-
		3,326,417	3,156,298
		7,425,780	5,931,493

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Profit and loss account for the year 2006

EUR (x1,000)

	Notes	2006	2005
Income			
Interest receivable and similar income	16	233,427	174,315
Interest payable and similar charges	17	180,832	147,528
		52,595	26,787
Expenses			
General Expenses	18	38,776	17,697
Result before tax		13,819	9,090
Tax on result	19	1,731	909
Net result		12,088	8,181

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Notes

1. GENERAL

The Company, which is a subsidiary of LeasePlan Corporation N.V., was incorporated on 30 November 1994. The objective of the Company is to act as a finance company, by borrowing and lending money from and to third parties and related companies and treasury activities. The Company is only operating through its Dublin branch (Ireland).

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the statutory provisions of Part 9, Book 2, of the Netherlands Civil Code and the firm pronouncements in the Guidelines for Annual Reporting in the Netherlands as issued by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements are denominated in Euro.

The financial statements have been prepared taking into account the Art 403 exemptions of book 2 of the Dutch Civil code. Amongst other things, Art 403 means that LeasePlan Corporation N.V. is jointly and severally liable for all debts resulting from legal acts performed by the Company. The Company is also exempted from preparing cash flow statement since it is included in its parent company's (LeasePlan Corporation N.V.) consolidated financial statements.

The Company has the same ownership structure for 2006 as it had as on 30 December 2005. Volkswagen Bank GmbH has a 50% interest and the two other investors are, Mubadala Development Company, Abu Dhabi, and Olayan Group, with its head office in Athens, each have a 25% interest in Global Mobility Holding B.V.

2. ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

General

Assets and liabilities are stated at nominal value, unless stated otherwise.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Resulting exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Interest payable and receivable on interest rate swaps are disclosed in the balance sheet at the year-end exchange rate. The commitment for the principal amount and the fair values of the swaps are disclosed by way of notes to the financial statements. Interest income and expenses on interest rate swaps and the related interest payable and receivable are stated at the net contracted amounts and are attributed to the financial year to which they relate.

Taxation

Since the company is only operating through its Dublin branch, the provision for corporation tax is calculated based upon applicable Irish tax law.

Comparison with Prior year

The principles of valuation and determination of result remain unchanged compared to the prior year.

Receivables on group companies

Debtors disclosed under financial fixed assets are stated at the face value of the amount owed, which normally consists of its face value, net of any provisions considered necessary.

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Impairment of Financial Assets

On each balance sheet date, the company tests whether there are any indications of assets being subject to impairment. If any such indications are present, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. If this proves to be impossible, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is identified. An asset is subject to impairment if its carrying amount is higher than its recoverable value; the recoverable value is the higher of the net realisable value and the value in use.

Net realisable value is determined based on the active market. For the determination of the value in use, cash flows are discounted. An impairment is directly recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account, unless the asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss qualifies as a revaluation decrease.

If it is established that a previously recognised impairment no longer applies or has declined, the increased carrying amount of the assets in question is not set higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no asset impairment been recognised.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash represents cash in hand, bank balances and deposits with a maturity of less than twelve months. Current account overdrafts at banks are included under bank overdraft to credit institutions under the heading current liabilities.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised for legally enforceable or constructive obligations existing on the balance sheet date, the settlement of which is probable to require an outflow of resources whose extent can be reliably estimated.
Provisions are measured on the basis of the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligations as at the balance sheet date. Provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligations.

If the expenditure to settle obligations is expected to be recovered from third parties, the recovery is carried as an asset on the balance sheet if it is likely to be received upon settlement of the obligation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised to provide for timing differences between the value of the assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes on the one hand and for tax purposes on the other. Deferred tax liabilities are calculated based on the tax rate prevailing on the balance sheet date or the rates that will apply in the future, insofar as these have been set down by law.

Deferred taxes are recognised for timing differences concerning group companies, participating interests and joint ventures, unless Leaseplan Finance NV. is able to determine the moment of expiry of the timing difference and it is not likely that the timing difference will expire in the foreseeable future.

Deferred taxes are recognised at face value.

Long-term liabilities

Long-term liabilities are carried at nominal value.

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Financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is determined by reference to their quoted bid prices at the reporting date. The fair value of held-to-maturity investments is determined for disclosure purposes only. All other on-balance financial instruments are valued at cost, usually face value, unless stated otherwise.

Market value is the amount at which an asset can be traded or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. If no market value can be readily and reliably established, market value is approximated by deriving it from the market value of components or of a comparable financial instrument, or by approximating market value using valuation models and valuation techniques. For that purpose, use is made of recent similar arm's length transactions, of the DCF method (discounted value of cash flows) and option valuation models, making allowance for specific circumstances.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are the company's sources of debt funding and relate to liabilities to financial institutions, funds entrusted and debt securities issued. Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are recognised at their nominal value. Any discount associated with the interest bearing loans and borrowings is amortised over the life of the debt.

Related Party Transactions

As stated in the management report on page 3, the principal activity of the company is the financing of part of the Leaseplan Group through the international debt markets. During the year the company would have provided financing to other companies within the group. The following is a list of related parties:

LeasePlan Capital Limited
LeasePlan Capital (AUD) Limited
Leaseplan Capital (GBP) Limited
Leaseplan Capital (NOK) Limited
LeasePlan Capital (USD) Limited
LeasePlan (Schweiz) AG
LeasePlan Supply Services AG
Mox Renting Iberica
Mox Technology Limited
Euro Insurances Limited
LeasePlan Fleet Management N.V.
LeasePlan Fleet Management Services Ireland Limited
LeasePlan Österreich Fuhrparkmanagement GmbH
LeasePlan UK Limited
LeasePlan Sverige AB

Comparative Figures

Certain reclassifications have been made to the comparatives to conform to the current year presentation.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY
   - Liquidity risk - The companies aims to fund its assets with liabilities with at least the same duration. To manage liquidity risk the company limits the repayments of borrowings in any calendar month. The treasury risk manager checks compliance with risk limits.
   - Interest risk - The Company takes interest risk when lendings and borrowings have a different interest typical duration. This risk is managed by using interest

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derivatives that offset exposures. A consciously taken modest interest position remains which is limited by daily exposure limits. The treasury risk manager checks compliance with risk limits.

- Currency risk – The company funds its assets with liabilities in the same currencies or uses FX derivatives to avoid currency risk. Further there are limits for earned profit in currencies. Profit is sold regularly to stay within these limits. The treasury risk manager checks compliance with risk limits.
- Credit risk – The Company takes credit risk on deposits and derivative counterparties. These counterparties are all regulated 'A' or higher rated banks, with most of whom ISDAs are in place. There are limits for exposures to counterparties. The treasury risk manager checks compliance with risk limits.
- Operational risks – Operational risk management is concerned chiefly with identifying weaknesses in internal procedures and external causes of wilful or accidental damage to the company. Procedures are adapted to prevent loss-making situations or limit their potential impact. The company actively manages operational risks using a database that collects information on operational losses incurred by the company and a risk self assessment method.
- Compliance risk – The Company is aware that sound business operations are dependent on the reliability and discipline of all staff. The company has therefore introduced a set of corporate values. Line management is specifically responsible for ensuring that these values are observed

4. LOANS TO GROUP COMPANIES

Maturity EUR (x1,000)	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
0 – 1 month	1,865,500	1,061,999
1 – 3 months	617,341	532,790
3 – 12 months	1,483,705	1,210,280
1 yr – 5 yr	2,773,404	3,001,739
Total	6,739,950	5,806,808

The loans to group companies are based on the prevailing offer on the market, so that the fair value approximates to the book value.

The average interest rates applicable to the outstanding balances can be summarised as follows:

	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
Loans to Group Companies	4.03%	3.46%

5. INTEREST RECEIVABLE ON LOANS

The interest receivable on loans represents the interest accrued on loans to group companies.

6. DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred taxation represents a timing difference on some unwound swaps which are being amortised to the profit and loss account over their original residual life.

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7. ACCRUALS

The accruals are specified as follows:

EUR (x1,000)	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
Discount from issue notes	12,175	18,106
Interest on FX swaps and CIRS	-	14,797
Interest from Banks	1,062	-
Interest on early withdrawal of ABN AMRO credit agreement	2,570	-
Unamortised losses unwound swaps	862	2,244
Other	396	41
	17,065	35,188

8. CASH AT BANKS

Cash at banks consists of current/short-term deposit accounts, specified as follows:

EUR (x1,000)	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
ABN AMRO current account	-	636
Short term Deposits	992	7,267
Call Money	584,278	-
	585,270	7,903
ABN AMRO Bank Overdraft	151	-

9. SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

The movements during the year 2006 can be specified as follows:

EUR (x1,000)	Issued and paid-up capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2006	45	24,248	24,293
Net result 2006		12,088	12,088
Balance as at 31 December 2006	45	36,336	36,381

Issued and paid-up capital

The authorised share capital consists of:

EUR (x1,000)	
500 shares of Euro 454 nominal value each	227
Of which not issued	182
Issued and paid up	45

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10. LOANS FROM GROUP COMPANIES

Maturity EUR (x1,000)	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
0 - 1 month	255,639	319,770
1 - 3 months	23,000	10,000
3 - 12 months	-	-
1 yr - 5 yr	-	43,000
Total	278,639	372,770

The company's management are of the opinion that the fair value of the loans from Group companies approximates to their book value.

11. LOANS FROM BANKS

Maturity EUR (x1,000)	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
0 - 1 month	13,370	2,418
1 - 3 months	80,000	363,335
3 - 12 months	-	428,036
1 yr - 5 yr	-	340,334
Total	93,370	1,134,123

The company's management are of the opinion that the fair value of the loans from Banks approximates to their book value.

The average interest rates applicable to the outstanding bank balances can be summarised as follows:

	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
Loans from Banks	3.83%	3.26%

12. DEBT SECURITIES

Instrument type EUR (x1,000)	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
Bonds & Notes	5,755,143	3,010,021
Commercial Paper	1,169,139	1,321,108
Total	6,924,282	4,331,129

The average interest rates applicable to the outstanding balances can be summarised as follows:

	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
Bonds & Notes	4.00%	2.52%
Commercial Paper	4.12%	2.53%

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Maturity	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
EUR (x1,000)		
0 - 1 month	786,154	361,763
1 - 3 months	1,140,362	309,475
3 - 12 months	934,784	1,292,053
1 yr - 5 yr	3,965,540	2,305,861
> 5 yrs	97,442	61,707
Total	6,924,282	4,331,129

The debt securities include an outstanding balance of EUR2,692.6 million which is denominated in non-euro currency as at 31 December 2006 (the main currencies being USD, GBP, CHF and DKK). The remainder of the debt is denominated in Euro.

13. INTEREST DUE ON LOANS

This amount represents the accrued interest payable on loans, due in the next financial year.

14. OTHER LIABILITIES

The other liabilities are specified as follows:

	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
EUR (x1,000)		
Accrued interest on FX swaps and CIRS	15,460	-
Sundry creditors	909	5,465
Other liabilities	15	18
	16,384	5,483

15. DERIVATIVES

Derivatives are financial instruments, the principal amounts of which are not included in the balance sheet, either because the rights and obligations arise out of one and the same contract, the performance of which is due after the balance sheet date, or because the principals are used solely as variables for calculation purposes. Derivative transactions are undertaken to hedge interest rate and foreign currency exposures relating to loans to group companies.

The use of derivatives is therefore reducing any interest rate and/or currency risk that the Company incurs, because of its lending and borrowing. The total amount of derivatives concluded is causing any remaining interest rate and currency risk to be small.

The contracted amounts of the various derivatives are listed below. The headings for the interest rate contracts are based on the relevant maturity date of the interest rate exposure.

Notional amounts					Positive replacement costs
EUR (x1,000)	total	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 year	
Interest rate contracts	6,277,836	2,952,853	3,281,064	43,919	20,867
Currency contracts	2,281,328	1,955,788	290,116	35,424	12,310
Total	8,559,164	4,908,641	3,571,180	79,343	33,177

The above amounts give an indication of the extent of the contracts, but do not indicate the extent of the risks. The risks inherent in derivatives are determined on the basis of the credit risk, expressed in terms of the credit equivalent. This also includes the market risk, which is expressed as the positive exposure on a marked-to-market basis. The credit equivalent amounts to approximately 1.2% of the total balance sheet.

The credit equivalent can be broken down as follows:

2006	Non-weighted	Weighted
EUR (x1,000)		
Interest Rate Contracts	37,931	7,586
Currency contracts	49,031	9,806
Total	86,962	17,392

Comparative figures are as follows:

2005	Non-weighted	Weighted
EUR (x1,000)		
Interest Rate Contracts	24,512	4,902
Currency contracts	24,749	4,950
Total	49,261	9,852

16. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
EUR (x1,000)		
Interest receivable from group companies	233,427	174,315

17. INTERST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
EUR (x1,000)		
Interest payable to Group Companies	13,286	14,243
Interest payable to Third parties	27,422	86,070
Bond Interest	138,144	43,141
Loss on Unwound Swaps	779	3,085
Other charges	1,201	989
	180,832	147,528

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18. GENERAL EXPENSES

These expenses consist of:

EUR (x1,000)	31 Dec. 2006	31 Dec. 2005
Staff costs	1,257	1,102
Professional fees/services	818	168
IT	279	97
Capital Discount	1,316	754
Commercial Paper Discount	35,032	14,979
Other office expenses	74	597
	38,776	17,697

19. TAX ON RESULT

The relatively low tax burden is mainly influenced by the operating activities of the Dublin branch. The current rate of corporation tax is 12½% (2005: 10%).

20. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Employees of LeasePlan Capital Ltd. are taking care of the administration of LeasePlan Finance N.V. The administration and the staff costs are split on a 50% - 50% basis between LeasePlan Capital Ltd. and LeasePlan Finance N.V. The number of staff employed by LeasePlan Capital Ltd. as at the end of the year was 16 (2005: 12).

21. REMUNERATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MANAGING BOARD AND SUPERVISORY BOARD

Both members of the Managing Board as well as the Supervisory Board receive no remuneration chargeable to the Company (2005: nil).

22. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

On December 18, 2006, LeasePlan Finance NV and LeasePlan Corporation NV entered into a joint credit facility for EUR 2 billion with a consortium of banks.

Almere, 2 July 2007

Board of Management:

B.P. Snijders

T. Termer

Supervisory Board:

V. Daemi

A. Tomas

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Other information

APPROPRIATION OF RESULT

In accordance with Article 19 of the Articles of Association of the company the result for the year is at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Management proposes that the net result for the year amounting to EUR 12,088,000 be allocated to the other reserves. This proposal has been incorporated in these financial statements.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No material events affecting the company have occurred since the balance sheet date.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

The report of the auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V., is set forth on the next page.

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To the General Meeting of Shareholders of
LeasePlan Finance N.V.

Auditor's report

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2006 of LeasePlan Finance N.V., Almere which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2006, the profit and loss account for the year then ended and the notes.

The management board's responsibility

The management board of the company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and for the preparation of the management report, both in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law. This law requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of LeasePlan Finance N.V. as at 31 December 2006, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Pursuant to the legal requirement under 2:393 sub 5 part e of the Netherlands Civil Code, we report, to the extent of our competence, that the management report is consistent with the financial statements as required by 2:391 sub 4 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

Amsterdam, 2 July 2007
PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

R.E.H.M. van Adrichem RA