

# Annual Report 2022

**Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.**

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**Annex 1: Separate financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and Independent auditors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022**

## 1. Company Details

**Business Name:** Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.  
**Legal Form:** Joint-stock company  
**CRNo.:** 35 786 272  
**Business Register:** District Court Bratislava I, Section: Sa, File No.: 2416/B  
**Registered Office:** Mlynské Nivy 1, 820 04 Bratislava 24  
**Date of Establishment:** 17 April 2000

### Scope of Business:

- Establishment and management of standard funds and European standard funds

### Mutual Funds under Management as of 31 December 2022:

- REZERVNÝ FOND,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.
- KONZERVATÍVNE PORTFÓLIO,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.
- ACTIVE BOND FUND,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.
- FLEXIBILNÝ KONZERVATÍVNY FOND,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.
- EDÍCIA 2018,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.
- ACTIVE MAGNIFICA,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.
- STREDOEURÓPSKE AKTÍVNE PORTFÓLIO,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.  
(change of name from Stredoeurópsky Dlhopisový fond on July 1, 2022)
- DYNAMICKÉ PORTFÓLIO,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.
- VYVÁŽENÝ RASTOVÝ FOND,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.
- AKCIOVÉ PORTFÓLIO,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.
- MIX 15,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.

- MIX 30,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.
- ESG ZODPOVEDNÉ PORTFÓLIO,  
open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.

**Depositary:** Všeobecná úverová banka, a. s.  
**Registered Office:** Mlynské Nivy 1, 829 90 Bratislava 25

**Shareholder:** 100% Eurizon Capital SGR S.p.A.

Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s. (hereinafter also "Eurizon SK") is 100% shareholder in 2 subsidiaries, Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o. in Croatia and Eurizon Asset Management Hungary Zrt. in Hungary.

**Supervisory Board:** Prof. Giorgio Di Giorgio- chairman  
Alexander Resch- member  
Massimo Mazzini- member  
Oreste Auleta- member  
Doc. Ing. Tomáš Výrost, PhD.- member

**Management Board:** Marco Bus- chairman  
RNDr. Ing. Marian Matušovič, PhD.- member and CEO  
Liuba Samotyeva- member

**Proxy:** JUDr. Božena Malecká  
RNDr. Peter Šenk, PhD., MSc.  
Ing. Juraj Vaško

## **2. Report of Management Board on Company's Activities and Equity in 2022**

### **Market Environment in 2022**

Last year brought unexpected new shocks to the global economy and financial markets, when (post) pandemic supply chain problems and high inflation were even more exacerbated by the Russia's war against Ukraine. Through subsequent economic sanctions and counter-sanctions, this has caused a massive increase in energy prices, especially in Europe, which is the most dependent on Russian energy among the world's regions.

In addition to that central banks have started to raise their interest rates rapidly to combat record high inflation rates, especially its possible second-round effects through hot labour markets. As a result, the economic environment has deteriorated markedly over the year and global GDP growth is likely to have slowed down to 3.1% in 2022, according to the OECD's November forecast. Quite logically, especially in Eastern Europe, but also in the eurozone, China, the US and Japan.

By the third quarter, however, the deterioration was reflected in sentiment and expectations indicators rather than in levels of real economic activity, which was still relatively resilient. It was only the USA that experienced a technical recession in the first half of the year. Economic problems persisted in China, which had long adhered to a strict anti-covid policy, and when it finally abandoned it, the coronavirus epidemic was there in full swing. Expectations of a real recession stemming from high energy prices and higher interest rates had not yet been confirmed by the end of the year, but monthly and sentiment indicators suggested that the economic downturn in Europe had started in the last quarter.

Due to the high and persistent inflation, which spilled over into the strong labour market via wage growth and thus threatened to have second-round inflationary effects, the major central banks raised their short-term interest rates substantially during the year. By December, the ECB had raised its refinancing rate from 0.0% to 2.5%, the US Fed as high as to 4.5%. This has also significantly increased the aforementioned bond yields, i.e. long-term interest rates. And it has also triggered the transfer of large amounts of capital from emerging markets to the USA.

The sharp rise in interest rates also affected loans to the construction sector or mortgages, which began to affect negatively the real estate market. After many years of strong growth in house and apartment prices, their stagnation, or even decline in many countries, has had significant consequences for household wealth, household confidence as well as new investments in the real estate property market.

The impact of the changed macroeconomic and interest rate scenario has also been felt by the public sector. For 2023, Slovakia is projecting a budget deficit of up to 6.4% of GDP, the highest among eurozone members. To cover this budget gap, the Finance Ministry had to pay investors more than 4% in mid-October through its new 10-year bonds, which is twice as much as two months earlier. At the end of 2022 the financial market demanded a risk premium of more than one percentage point higher than at the beginning of the year when compared to equivalent German bonds. The outlook for creditworthiness of the Slovak Republic has been changed from neutral to negative by all three major global rating agencies, which creates a risk of a downgrade of rating for the next year.

Bond prices reacted appropriately in the opposite direction, i.e. by falling prices. Together with the bear market in equities, for the average investor holding half his/her portfolio in US bonds and the other half in equities, this was the worst year since 1931 in terms of the decline in the value of his/her investment. Among the various asset classes, technology stocks (Nasdaq index) in particular fared badly, probably due to the higher weight of the increased discount rate of investors, while British and Japanese stocks (FTSE, Nikkei index) and gold did relatively better, for example.

The euro initially weakened significantly against the dollar as uncertainty and higher interest rates attracted capital to the US currency, falling to below parity by September, but the single currency began to strengthen again as the ECB tightened policy and European economic risks from the energy crisis diminished. The Hungarian forint and, to a lesser extent, the Polish zloty also weakened. The Czech koruna, on the other hand, managed to close the end of the year on a stronger position than at the beginning of the year.

All mentioned facts had impact on performance of the mutual funds managed by the asset management company Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.

### **Market Scenario for 2023**

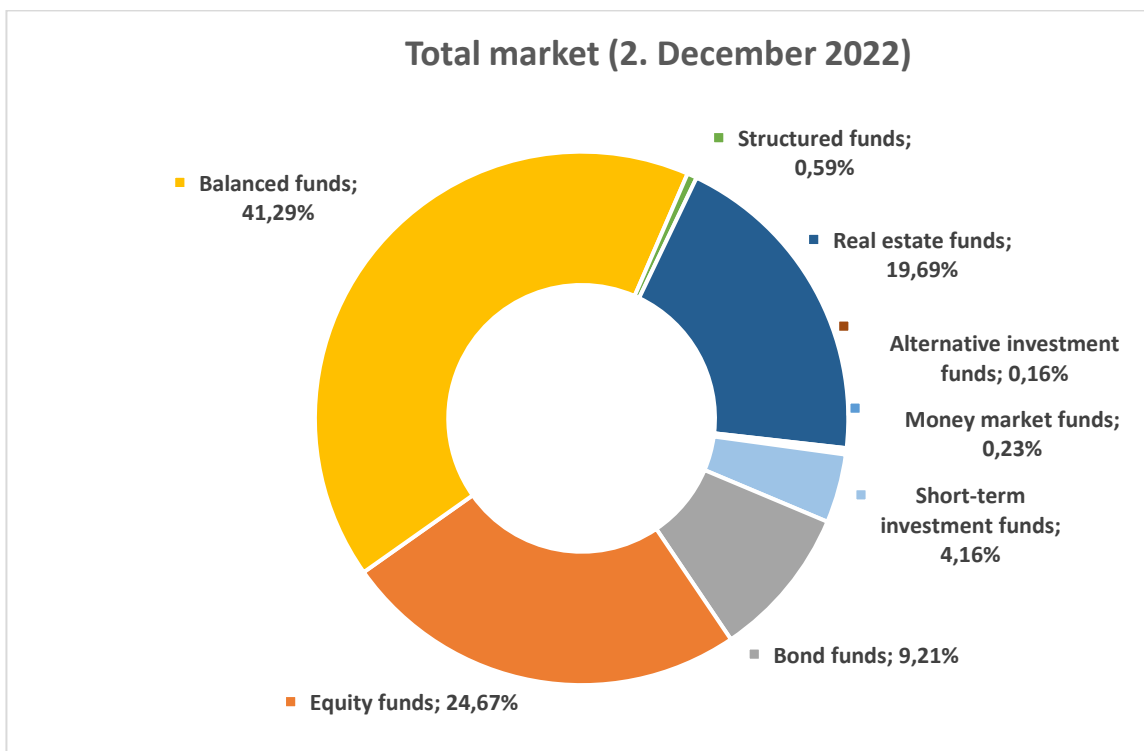
The world will certainly continue to struggle with high uncertainty in the coming year, as it appears that the war in Ukraine will not end so soon and Russia's energy (or other) blackmail of the West may continue and even escalate. Yet they are the Central European economies that are the most vulnerable to shocks resulting from this war. European energy prices, although significantly decreased since August 2022, are still at roughly three times their levels of the first half of 2021. Together with these factors, we expect world economic growth to slow down to 2.1% and Slovak economic growth to less than 1%. Slovak GDP could remain in positive territory, mainly thanks to the expected large drawdown of EU funds from the 2014-20 programming period, but the household savings rate will be very low due to high inflation.

Short-term interest rates will have to continue their rise to fight inflation, possibly up to 4.0% in the eurozone by Q2 2023. American key central bank interest rates could rise to 5.0%. Coupled with already higher long-term interest rates, this may not only slow down inflation and the economy, but also create risks of credit defaults in both the corporate as well as in public sectors around the world. The good news is that European inflation seems to have already peaked in October 2022 (inflation in the USA already peaked in June), but only time will tell how far and how fast it will fall towards the ECB and Fed's 2% target. However, the energy crisis also offers an incentive for investment in alternative sources and supplies, energy efficiency and decarbonisation in general.

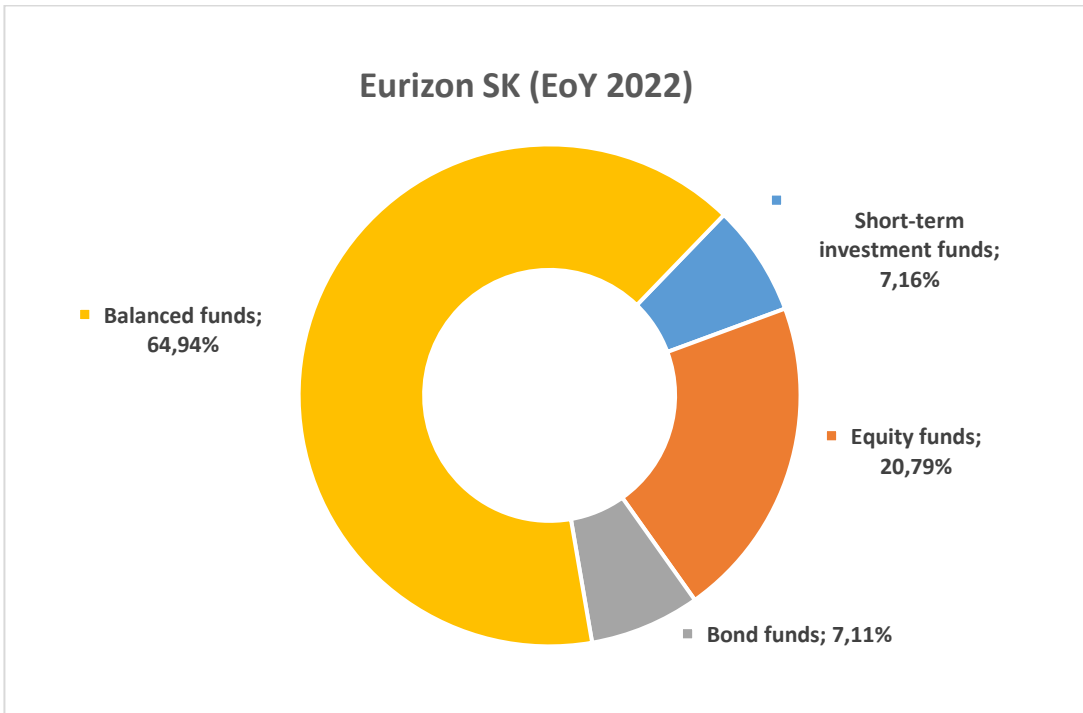
## Market of Collective Investment in Slovakia

Based on the data published by the Slovak Association of Asset Management Companies (SASS) as of 2 December 2022, the net value of assets in mutual funds, funds of institutional investors and portfolios under management amounted to EUR 12,402.9 mil., thus representing decrease by 4.9% compared with the end of 2021. Of the total volume under management the open mutual funds represented the volume of EUR 11,899.5 mil.

As far as the market share is concerned the first place, as in the previous year, belongs to the category of mixed funds (41.29%), followed by equity funds (24.67%) and real estate funds (19.69%). Bond funds represented the fourth highest market share (9.21%). The fifth position belongs to the short-term investments with the share of 4.16%.







Source: SASS; data as of 30 December 2022

In terms of net sales of mutual funds, it is possible to see a different development in 2022 for each of their categories. As at 30 November 2022 the total volume of net sales represented the amount of EUR 422 mil. The category of equity funds booked the highest volume (+EUR 507.3 mil.). They were followed by real estate funds (+ EUR 138.5 mil.) and money market funds (+ EUR 11.5 mil.). Negative net sales were achieved in short-term investment funds (- EUR 68.4 million), mixed funds (- EUR 102.8 million) and bond funds (- EUR 69.1 million).

## Position of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., in the Slovak market of collective investment

From the point of view of market share the asset management company Eurizon SK confirmed its stable position on the Slovak market of collective investment. With its market share of 12.35% it placed the third position and on 2 December 2022 it was managing the assets in the amount of EUR 1,470.01 mil. The managed assets of mutual funds Eurizon Capital SA represented the amount of EUR 683.61 mil. which corresponded to the market share of 5.74%.

The Board of Directors of the company Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s. has approved the **change of the name of the Stredoeurópsky Dlhopisový fond to Stredoeurópske Aktívne Portfólio** with effect from 1 July 2022, as well as the change of the investment policy. Stredoeurópske Aktívne Portfólio has arisen upon an innovation of the Stredoeurópsky Dlhopisový fond, which Eurizon SK has been offering to clients for almost 19 years. The geographic focus of the product remains the same in the form of investing primarily in the markets of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE region). The most important change is the inclusion of equity investments from the mentioned region and the associated increase in return potential for the client. The share of the equity component may reach a maximum of 40% of the value of the fund's assets. At the same time, the risk arising from investing in bonds denominated in the local currencies of Central and Eastern European countries will be reduced to some extent. Therefore, the overall riskiness of the Fund will not change significantly and will remain within the indicator SRRI 3.

Company	AUM 31/12/2021 (EUR mln)	AUM 30/11/2022 (EUR mln)	AUM change YTD	Market share 31/12/2021	Market share 30/11/2022	Market Share change YTD	Duplications 30/11/2022 (EUR mln)
TAM (Raiffeisen)	2 858,91	2 656,23	-7,1%	22,93%	22,32%	-0,61%	403,39
Raiffeisen	96,54	79,78	-17,4%	0,77%	0,67%	-0,10%	0,00
<b>Eurizon SLK</b>	<b>1 614,96</b>	<b>1 470,01</b>	<b>-9,0%</b>	<b>12,95%</b>	<b>12,35%</b>	<b>-0,60%</b>	<b>69,00</b>
<b>Eurizon LUX</b>	<b>586,68</b>	<b>683,61</b>	<b>16,5%</b>	<b>4,71%</b>	<b>5,74%</b>	<b>1,04%</b>	<b>0,00</b>
AM SLSP (Erste)	2 262,85	2 146,60	-5,1%	18,15%	18,04%	-0,11%	139,16
ESPA (Erste)	385,67	359,59	-6,8%	3,09%	3,02%	-0,07%	268,88
365.invest	1 868,73	1 438,50	-23,0%	14,99%	12,09%	-2,90%	139,25
KBC	437,18	449,74	2,9%	3,51%	3,78%	0,27%	0,00
ČSOB	181,14	177,44	-2,0%	1,45%	1,49%	0,04%	6,53
Amundi	789,27	717,01	-9,2%	6,33%	6,03%	-0,30%	0,00
IAD Investments	601,27	619,05	3,0%	4,82%	5,20%	0,38%	6,46
AXA	285,74	245,06	-14,2%	2,29%	2,06%	-0,23%	0,00
Others	499,67	856,89	71,5%	4,01%	7,20%	3,19%	6,34
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 468,62</b>	<b>11 899,52</b>	<b>-4,6%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>1039,0</b>

TOP 10 funds in Slovakia	Net sale 2022 (EUR)
AM SLSP Fond maximalizovaných výnosov	149 262 622,80
Eurizon AM Slovakia - Akciové Portfólio	141 081 576,25
PARTNERS Fond realitných investícií, o.p.f.	55 582 715,29
IAD - Prvý realitný fond	54 097 084,24
ERSTE BOND USA CORPORATE	49 743 959,19
TAM - AP Realitný fond	47 025 000,00
AM SLSP Fond budúcnosti o.p.f.	35 255 799,60
Eurizon Fund Equity Innovation R	32 498 489,58
Eurizon Fund - Equity World Smart Volatility	32 479 242,17
Eurizon AM Slovakia - Dynamické portfólio	31 838 019,07

Source: SASS; data as of 30 December 2022

## Open-End Mutual Funds of Eurizon SK and Sales Support

At the end of the year our company managed 13 open-end mutual funds. Rezervný fond (REF) ranks among the short investment funds. The category of bond funds is represented by Active Bond fund (ABF). Ten funds are from the category of mixed funds and they are intended for retail segment. These are the following funds: Vyvážený Rastový fond (VRF), Konzervatívne Portfólio (KOP), Dynamické Portfólio (DOP), Active Magnifica (AMG), Flexibilný Konzervatívny fond (FLK), Edícia 2018 (E18), MIX 15 (M15), MIX 30 (M30), ESG Zodpovedné Portfólio (ZPF) and Stredoeurópske Aktívne Portfólio (SEP). Akciové portfólio (APO) belongs to the group of equity funds.

A more detailed information on individual mutual funds inclusive all documents provided by the law can be found on our web page [www.eurizonslovakia.com/sk](http://www.eurizonslovakia.com/sk).

In the course of the year the company Eurizon SK provided also supporting activities to the funds distributor, i.e. to the company VÚB, a.s. in the area of the sale of 19 funds Eurizon Capital S.A. in the form of webinars, conference calls of retail business network inclusive Private banking.

In 2022 we accelerated educational and marketing activities related to ESG funds and as a result the total net sale of Art 8 and 9 funds in VUB network reached the level of EUR 125,8 million. Our market share of total gross sales of Article 8 and 9 funds was 32.7%, which is an improvement on the previous year 2021 (31.6%).

Towards the end of 2022 the company Eurizon SK generated profits in the amount of EUR 3.224 mil., with the cost-income ratio of 57%. The ratio operating costs- average assets under management represented 17 basis points. More detailed information on individual financial indicators can be found in the financial statements.

The average number of employees in Eurizon SK as of 31 December 2022 was 23.

## Eurizon Asset Management Hungary Zrt.

Year 2022 has brought 4,3%% rise in AuM in EUR, negatively affected by a strong weakening of forint against euro. Eurizon Asset Management Hungary Zrt. (hereinafter also "Eurizon HU") slided back to 6th position with 5,97% market share, partly due to the merge of 2 market participants that were both behind, but their aggregated market share became bigger. Eurizon HU is traditionally strong in the short bond asset class, that became outstandingly popular this year. This is a risk averse asset class and for this reason market players with huge distributor network and retail clientele as OTP and ERSTE could outperform the market.

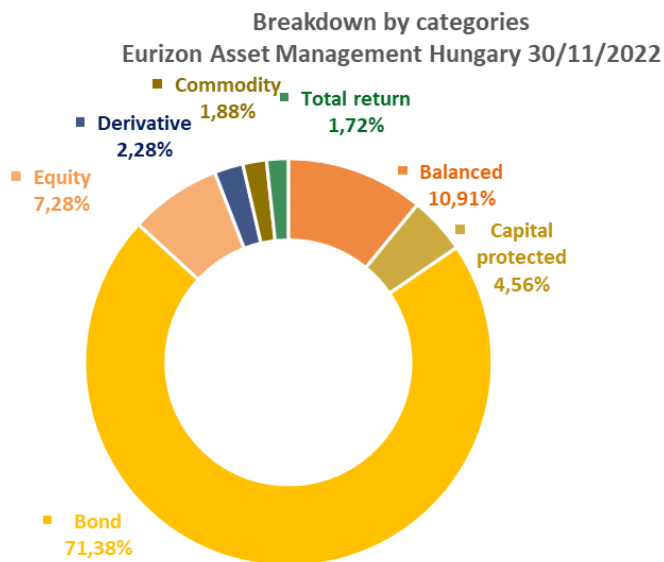
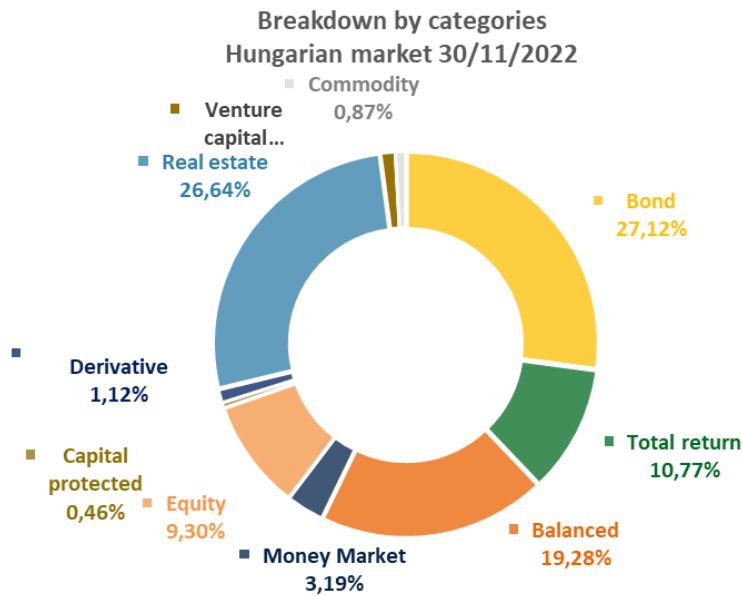
Despite of hard market conditions nominal AuM in HUF increased by 3% in investment funds managed by Eurizon HU, but due to the devaluation of HUF against the EUR the EUR denominated AuM decreased by 6,77%, as showed in the table below.

The overall Hungarian investment fund market escalated by 15,23% in HUF, reaching 4,3% in EUR.

Company	AUM 31/12/21 (EUR mln.)	AUM 30/11/22 (EUR mln.)	AUM change YTD	Market Share 31/12/21	Market Share 30/11/22	Market Share change YTD
<b>Eurizon</b>	<b>1420,0</b>	<b>1323,9</b>	<b>-6,77%</b>	<b>6,67%</b>	<b>5,97%</b>	<b>-0,71%</b>
OTP	4006,4	4362,7	8,89%	18,83%	19,66%	0,83%
ERSTE	2819,1	3974,1	40,97%	13,25%	17,91%	4,66%
KBC	3224,2	2598,4	-19,41%	15,15%	11,71%	-3,45%
MKB	959,9	1719,2	79,11%	4,51%	7,75%	3,24%
Hold	1353,1	1474,6	8,98%	6,36%	6,64%	0,28%
Diófa	637,2	876,6	37,57%	3,00%	3,95%	0,96%
Raiffeisen	846,5	864,1	2,07%	3,98%	3,89%	-0,08%
AEGON	310,8	633,0	103,70%	1,46%	2,85%	1,39%
Equilor	800,2	462,7	-42,18%	3,76%	2,08%	-1,68%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21 276,3</b>	<b>22 191,7</b>	<b>4,30%</b>			

Data source: Association of Hungarian Investment Fund and Asset Management Companies; as of November 30, 2022

At the beginning of the year the range of investment fund products consisted of 46 public investment funds, which decreased to 45 due to 8 expiring fixed term derivative fund and 7 new fund launches. In terms of asset mix, the investment funds managed by Eurizon HU are overweighed heavily in short bond funds and better than the market in fixed term, (partial) capital protected derivative funds category.



Data source Association of Hungarian Investment Fund and Asset Management Companies; as of November 30, 2022

As a consequence of the processes described above, Eurizon HU generated high net profit of 1.97 mln EUR, 72% above budget. Efficiency position of Eurizon HU remained good with cost-income ratio of 49%. Operating expenses to average AuM represented 14,9 basis points.

## Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o.

The Croatian UCITS fund market decreased in 2022 (by the end of November 2022) by -619 mln EUR (-21,71%). In the same period, Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o. (hereinafter also "Eurizon HR") UCITS AuM decreased by -185 mln EUR (-26,98%), which is 5,27 p.p. below the total Croatian UCITS fund market. As of March 2020, Eurizon HR took second place in market share on the Croatian UCITS market, in EoY 2021 holds it over 24% and with the November 2022 market share was 22,42%.

Company (UCITS data)	AuM	AuM	AuM	Market	Market	Market
	31.12.21. EUR mln.	30.11.22. EUR mln.	YTD % change	Share 31.12.21.	Share 30.11.22.	share YTD % change
ZB Invest	936,9	827,3	-11,69%	32,81%	37,01%	4,20%
<b>Eurizon HR</b>	<b>686,5</b>	<b>501,3</b>	<b>-26,98%</b>	<b>24,04%</b>	<b>22,42%</b>	<b>-1,62%</b>
Erste AM	385,4	212,8	-44,79%	13,50%	9,52%	-3,98%
Intercapital AM	215,2	158,5	-26,32%	7,54%	7,09%	-0,44%
RBA Invest	241,0	182,2	-24,37%	8,44%	8,15%	-0,29%
HPB Invest	121,1	95,3	-21,33%	4,24%	4,26%	0,02%
OTP Invest	190,6	185,5	-2,64%	6,67%	8,30%	1,63%
Others	78,6	72,4	-7,88%	2,75%	3,24%	0,49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 855</b>	<b>2 235</b>	<b>-21,71%</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	

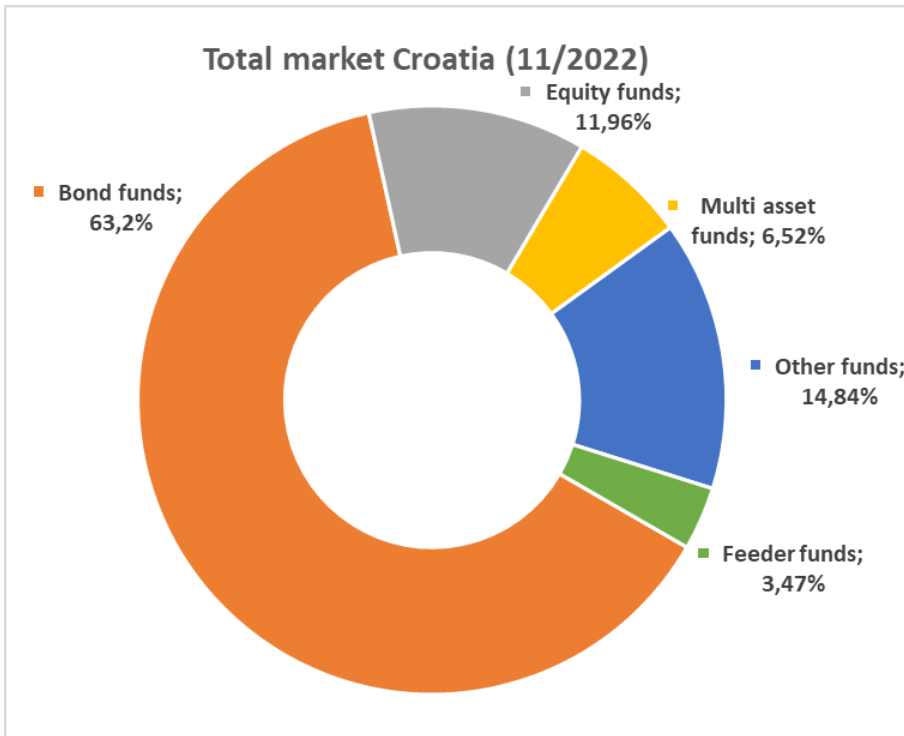
Data source: Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA – CFSSA); as of 30 November 2022

As of December 2022, Eurizon HR managed 21 mutual funds and 202 managed accounts (163 clients). In 2022 Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o. founded nine UCITS funds; Eurizon HR Active Defensive fond, Eurizon HR Target 2027 fond, Eurizon HR Active Defensive 2 fond, Eurizon HR Target 2027 II fond, Eurizon HR Target 2027 III fond, Eurizon HR Dollar Bond fond 3, Eurizon HR Target 2025 fond and Eurizon HR Target 2025 II fond. Managed accounts AuM increased as of November 2022 (+29%, +10,9 mln EUR of which 12,9 mln EUR net sales).

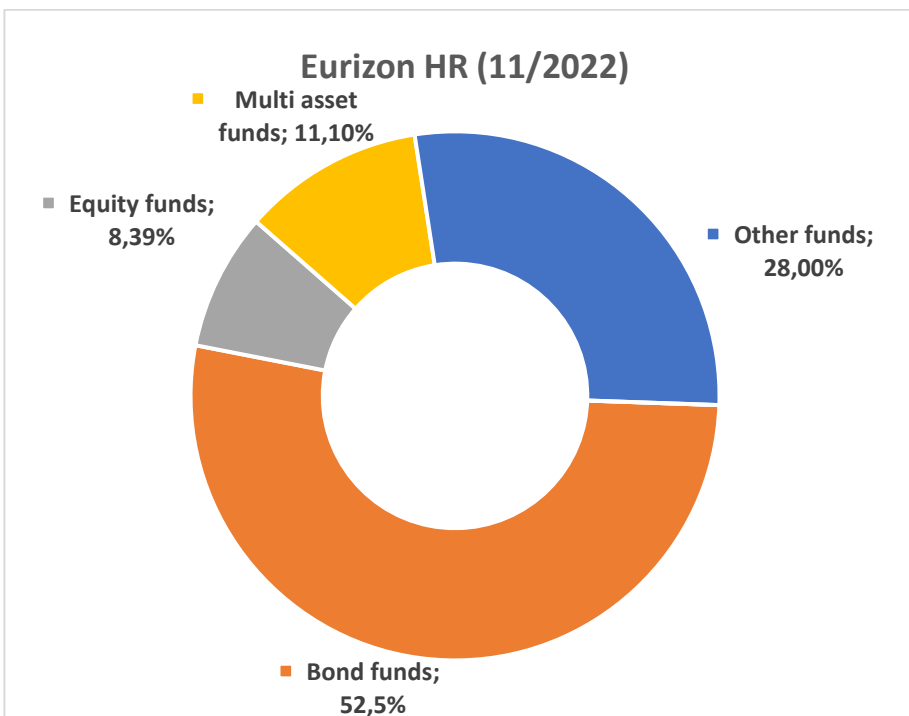
Bestselling funds in 2022 (by the end of December) were Eurizon HR Start fund (35,0 mln EUR or 14,9% of total gross sales), Eurizon HR Equity fund (27,8 mln EUR or 11,8%) and Eurizon HR Target 2027 fund (22,2 mln EUR or 9,5%). Best positive net sales performance in 2022 (by the end of December) was achieved by Eurizon HR Target 2027 fund (+22,2 mln EUR). In terms of asset mix (bond, balanced, other, equity funds) they all achieved negative net sales with EoY 2022 except other class which has achieved a positive net sales result from over 103 mln EUR.

Total number of clients in Eurizon HR funds increased by 1.452 (+2,14%), to 69.398. As of EoY 2022 retail clients represent 99,80% of total number of clients and 93,79% of total assets of Eurizon HR.

In terms of asset mix in the Croatian UCITS market at the end of November 2022, Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o. managed 52,5% in bond funds (10,7 p.p. less than market), 8,39% in equity funds (3,6 p.p. less than market), 11,10% in balanced fund and 28,0% in other funds.



Data source: Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA – CFSSA); as of 30 November 2022



Eurizon HR Flexible 30, Eurizon HR International Multi Asset, Eurizon HR Moderate 30 fund, Eurizon HR Dollar Progressive and Eurizon HR Equity World funds are in the "Other" funds in total market RH

Data source: Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA – CFSSA); as of 30 November 2022

Best performing Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o. funds in 2022 (by the end of December) were Eurizon HR D-Start fund (-1,46%), Eurizon HR Start fund (-2,98%) and Eurizon HR Short Term Bond fund (-3,85%).

According to the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o. posted in 2022 a net profit of EUR 3,23 thous.

**The Main Objectives of Eurizon SK for 2023 are to further develop:**

- cooperation, coordination, sharing of know-how and best practices in joint projects among Eurizon Capital, Intesa Sanpaolo Bank and VUB Bank in the area of optimisation of “core business” activities and processes as well as improvement of services for the clients
- improving of processes for integrating environmental, social and governance criteria into investment analysis and decision-making processes
- implementation of new regulations linked to SFDR legislation
- operation model of functioning of the company also by further implementation of group IT solutions, in particular in the area of portfolio management, risk management and middle office (implementation of additional modules of the new Aladdin platform supplied by BlacRock Financial Management, Inc.)
- improvement of financial literacy also through implementation of the latest on-line trends in the field of modern education, communication with the clients and organising workshops at universities and secondary schools using marketing activities (e.g. educational videos, communication via social media, etc.)
- expanding the spectrum of product range of Eurizon SK and Eurizon Capital SA funds, which will suitably complement the existing portfolio to cover the full range of investment strategies, with a focus on creating a sufficiently diversified portfolio
- improvement of service model of investment advisory services with concentration on affluent segment and upper mass segment and also on Private banking
- strong instructional and marketing support for long term investment savings with a focus on mass segment

The Management Board shall submit the following proposal for distribution of profit for 2022 at the General Meeting:

*In thousands of EUR*

Dividends paid out to shareholders  
Allocation to Statutory Reserved Fund  
Allocation to retained profit

2022
3,224





**Separate financial statements prepared in accordance  
with International Financial Reporting Standards  
as adopted by the European Union  
and Independent auditors' report  
for the year ended 31 December 2022**

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## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder, Supervisory Board and Management Board of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.:

### *Report on the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements*

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the separate financial statements of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s. ("the Company"), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements of the Company give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU ("IFRS EU").

#### *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities ("Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Act on Statutory Audit No 423/2015 Coll. and on amendments to the Act on Accounting No 431/2002 Coll., as amended by later legislation ("the Act on Statutory Audit") related to ethics, including Auditor's Code of Ethics, that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements, and we have fulfilled other requirements of these provisions related to ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### *Key audit matters*

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For the matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements section of our report, including in relation to this matter. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying separate financial statements.

THIS IS A TRANSLATION OF THE ORIGINAL SLOVAK REPORT

### *Fee and commission income*

The fee and commission income amounts to EUR 17,623 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2022 and represents significant part of the Company's total income (app. 91% of the total income).

Fee and commission income comprises management fees, fees for distribution of mutual fund certificates, termination fees and other fees and commissions. Management fees are earned from the funds under the Company's management and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period to which they relate. Fees for distribution of mutual fund certificates and termination fees are earned from the investors in the funds and are recognized on the respective distribution and termination of the mutual fund certificates (i.e. at a point in time).

Due to the significance of fee and commission income in relation to the total income of the Company, complexities resulting from the diversity of the fee rates applied and judgment involved in measuring net asset values ("NAVs") of funds serving as a basis for management fees, we evaluated fee and commission income as a key audit matter.

As part of our audit procedures, we documented our understanding of the Company's fee and commission policies and processes. We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the internal controls over the measurement, approval, recording and monitoring of the fee and commission income.

We involved IT specialists to assist us in testing of controls described above and to test IT systems used for processing of fee and commission income, including controls over access rights, data and change management.

We assessed the valuation of all securities within the portfolio of the Company, tracing the prices to publicly available sources and obtained confirmations of their existence from custodian.

Based on daily NAVs of the funds under administration, fee rates and calculation formulas stated in the funds' statutes we performed a recalculation of the management fees for all funds under management.

On the sample selected from all mutual fund certificates sold during 2022 and based on fee rates stated in the funds' statutes, we recalculated the fees for distribution of mutual funds.

On the sample selected from all mutual fund certificates redeemed during 2022 and fee rates stated in the funds' statutes, we recalculated the termination fees.

We further performed analytical review of monthly development of management fees, fees for distribution and termination fees and explained deviations from expected values.

We also assessed the disclosures in Note 2.20 (Fees and commissions) and Note 16 (Fee and commission income) in terms of their completeness and compliance with IFRS EU requirements.

### *Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Separate Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate financial statements that give true and fair view in accordance with IFRS EU, and for such internal control as management determines is



necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

#### *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate 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 and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council 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 separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements including the presented information as well as whether the separate financial statements captures the underlying transactions and events in a manner that leads to their fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

### ***Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements***

#### *Report on Information Disclosed in the Annual Report*

Management is responsible for the information disclosed in the annual report, prepared based on requirements of the Act on Accounting No 431/2002 Coll., as amended by later legislation ("the Act on Accounting"). Our opinion on the separate financial statements expressed above does not apply to other information contained in the annual report.

In connection with audit of the separate financial statements it is our responsibility to understand the information disclosed in the annual report and to consider whether such information is not materially inconsistent with audited separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit of the separate financial statements, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We considered whether the Company's annual report contains information, disclosure of which is required by the Act on Accounting.

Based on procedures performed during the audit of separate financial statements, in our opinion:

- Information disclosed in the annual report prepared for 2022 is consistent with the separate financial statements for the relevant year,
- The annual report contains information based on the Act on Accounting.

Additionally, based on our understanding of the Company and its situation, obtained in the audit of the separate financial statements, we are required to disclose whether material misstatements were identified in the annual report, which we received prior to the date of issue of this auditor's report. In this regard, there are no findings which we should disclose.

*Other requirements on content of auditor's report in compliance with Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council*

#### Appointment of Auditor

We were appointed as the statutory auditor by the General Meeting of the Sole Shareholder of the Company on 17 March 2022. Total uninterrupted engagement period, including previous renewals (extension of the period for which we were originally appointed) and reappointments for the statutory auditor, has lasted for 2 years.

Consistence with Additional Report to Audit Committee

Our audit opinion on the separate financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee of the Company, which we issued on the same date as the issue date of this report.

Non-audit Services

No prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council were provided by us to the Company and we remain independent from the Company in conducting the audit.

In addition to statutory audit services and services disclosed in the annual report and in the separate financial statements, no other services which were provided by us to the Company and its controlled undertakings.

17 February 2023  
Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.  
SKAU Licence No. 257



Mgr. Miroslav Stacho, statutory auditor  
UDVA Licence No. 1248

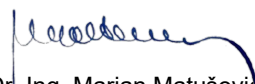


**Separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022**

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	7,953	2,786
Receivables from funds	4	1,462	1,562
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	5	11,023	16,618
Subsidiaries	6	2,938	2,938
Current income tax receivable		158	-
Intangible assets	7	127	154
Property, equipment and other tangible assets	8	103	167
Deferred tax asset	9	406	442
Other assets	10	87	96
		<b>24,257</b>	<b>24,763</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Current income tax liability		-	130
Accrued expenses	11	1,172	1,293
Lease liabilities	12	73	145
Other liabilities	13	1,059	1,066
		<b>2,304</b>	<b>2,634</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	14	4,094	4,094
Share premium	14	38,438	38,438
Legal reserve fund	14	819	819
Other funds	14	(37,934)	(37,934)
Retained earnings		16,539	16,712
		<b>21,953</b>	<b>22,129</b>
		<b>24,257</b>	<b>24,763</b>

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Management Board on 15 February 2023.



RNDr. Ing. Marian Matušović, PhD.  
 Member of the Management Board  
 and CEO



Marco Bus  
 Chairman of the Management Board



**Separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income  
for the year ended 31 December 2022**

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Interest and similar income		28	-
Interest and similar expense		(1)	(3)
<b>Net interest income</b>	15	27	(3)
Fee and commission income	16	17,623	18,700
Fee and commission expense	17	(13,018)	(13,617)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>		4,605	5,083
<b>Dividend income</b>	5	1,761	1,662
<b>Net (loss)/income from trading</b>	18	(189)	(113)
<b>Other income</b>		91	83
Personnel expenses	19	(1,240)	(1,472)
Other operating expenses	20	(1,255)	(1,193)
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	(64)	(60)
Depreciation of property, equipment and other tangible assets	8	(86)	(100)
<b>Operating expenses</b>		(2,645)	(2,825)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		3,650	3,887
Income tax expense	9	(426)	(487)
<b>Net profit for the year</b>		<u>3,224</u>	<u>3,400</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share	14	<u>2.61</u>	<u>2.76</u>

Net profit for the year equals comprehensive income.

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Separate statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2022**

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Share premium</b>	<b>Legal reserve fund</b>	<b>Other funds</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1 January 2021</b>	4,094	38,438	819	(37,934)	17,412	22,829
Transactions with shareholder						
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(4,100)	(4,100)
Net profit for the year (comprehensive income)	-	-	-	-	3,400	3,400
<b>31 December 2021</b>	<u>4,094</u>	<u>38,438</u>	<u>819</u>	<u>(37,934)</u>	<u>16,712</u>	<u>22,129</u>
<b>1 January 2022</b>	4,094	38,438	819	(37,934)	16,712	22,129
Transactions with shareholder						
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(3,400)	(3,400)
Net profit for the year (comprehensive income)	-	-	-	-	3,224	3,224
<b>31 December 2022</b>	<u>4,094</u>	<u>38,438</u>	<u>819</u>	<u>(37,934)</u>	<u>16,536</u>	<u>21,953</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Separate statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2022**

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before tax		3,650	3,887
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, equipment and other tangible assets		86	100
Amortisation of intangible assets		64	60
Interest and similar income		(28)	-
Interest and similar expenses		1	3
Dividend income		(1,761)	(1,662)
Unrealised loss/(gain) from trading		189	113
<i>Operating profit before changes in working capital</i>		<u>2,201</u>	<u>2,501</u>
Changes in receivables from funds		100	(63)
Changes in other assets		(11)	(13)
Changes in financial assets		20	(3)
Changes in other liabilities, accrued expenses and lease liabilities		(201)	273
Tax paid		(677)	(470)
<i>Net cash from operating activities</i>		<u>1,432</u>	<u>2,224</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Interest income		28	-
Interest paid		(1)	(3)
Dividend received		1,761	1,662
Sale/Purchase of financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		5,406	944
Purchase of intangible assets and property and equipment		(59)	(64)
<i>Net cash from investing activities</i>		<u>7,135</u>	<u>2,539</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Dividends paid		(3,400)	(4,100)
<i>Net cash used in financing activities</i>		<u>(3,400)</u>	<u>(4,100)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		5,167	663
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	3	<u>2,786</u>	<u>2,123</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	<b>3</b>	<u><u>7,953</u></u>	<u><u>2,786</u></u>

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## 1. General information

Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s. ('the Company'), IČO 35786272, DIČ 2021522690, with its registered seat at Mlynské Nivy 1, 820 04 Bratislava 24, was established in 2000 on the basis of a permit for establishment and activity granted by the decision of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic no. 002/2000/SS as of 3 April 2000. The Company was established on 17 April 2022 by its registration in the Business Register: District Court Bratislava I, Section: Sa, file no. 2416/B.

The core activities of the Company are the creation and administration of standard funds and European standard funds.

The Company changed its business name from "VUB Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s." to "Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.". The change occurred on 28 March 2020, when this fact was also registered in the Business Register. In connection with the change of business name, the names of the funds under management were also changed, as each mutual fund includes the name of the management company itself.

### Date of approval of the Financial Statements for the preceding accounting period

The Financial Statements of the Company as at 31 December 2021, i.e. for the preceding accounting period, were approved by the shareholder at the Company's general meeting on 17 March 2022.

### Funds under administration

The Company has established and as at 31 December 2022 was administering the following thirteen open-ended mutual funds:

<b>Name of mutual fund</b>	<b>Audited by</b>
VYVÁŽENÝ RASTOVÝ FOND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
STREDOEURÓPSKE AKTÍVNE PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
KONZERVATÍVNE PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
DYNAMICKÉ PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
REZERVNÝ FOND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
ACTIVE MAGNIFICA, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
ACTIVE BOND FUND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
AKCIOVÉ PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management, správ Slovakia. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
FLEXIBILNÝ KONZERVATÍVNY FOND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
MIX 30, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
MIX 15, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
EDÍCIA 2018, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
ESG ZODPOVEDNÉ PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.

The accounting records, financial reporting and assets of the funds are maintained separately from the accounting records, financial reporting and assets of the Company.

## 1. General information (continued)

**VYVÁŽENÝ RASTOVÝ FOND**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2001 based on a decision of the Financial Market Authority on granting a licence to establish a mutual fund dated 19 October 2001 No. UFT-016/2001/KSPF, which became legally effective on 29 October 2001. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 5 November 2001. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is to achieve the appreciation of assets in the mutual fund in USD (mutual fund's reference currency) through investments in equity and debt instruments of issuers from developing countries, with preference for the Central and Eastern Europe region, in particular in the form of fund shares, but this is without prejudice to the fact that the value of the share is expressed in EUR.

**STREDOEURÓPSKE AKTÍVNE PORTFÓLIO**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2003 based on a decision of the Financial Market Authority on granting a licence to establish a mutual fund dated 5 August 2003 No. GRUFT-017/2003/KSPF, which became legally effective on 22 August 2003. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 1 September 2003. Based on the prior consent of the National Bank of Slovakia granted by decision No. NBS1-000-069-978 No. 100-000-338-538 dated 11 April 2022 which became legally effective on 5 May 2022 the name of the mutual fund was changed from STREDOEURÓPSKY DLHOPISOVÝ FOND, otvorený podielový fond Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s. to STREDOEURÓPSKE AKTÍVNE PORTFÓLIO, otvorený podielový fond Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s. with effect from 1 July 2022. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is to achieve the appreciation of assets in the mutual fund in EUR (mutual fund's reference currency) through flexible asset allocation in money market, bond and equity assets of issuers from selected countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Part of the portfolio can be invested in cash or term deposits.

**KONZERVATÍVNE PORTFÓLIO**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2006 based on a decision of the National Bank of Slovakia on granting a licence to establish a mutual fund dated 13 January 2006 No. UDK-001/2006/KISS, which became legally effective on 17 January 2006. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 9 February 2006. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is to achieve the appreciation of assets in the mutual fund in EUR (mutual fund's reference currency) particularly through investments in short-term transferable securities and money market instruments, European government and corporate bonds as well as developed global equity markets.

**DYNAMICKÉ PORTFÓLIO**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2006 based on a decision of the National Bank of Slovakia on granting a licence to establish a mutual fund dated 13 January 2006 No. UDK-001/2006/KISS, which became legally effective on 17 January 2006. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 9 February 2006. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is to achieve the appreciation of assets in the mutual fund in EUR (mutual fund's reference currency) particularly through investments on developed global equity markets and European markets of government and corporate bonds.

**REZERVNÝ FOND**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2008 originally with the name VÚB AM PRIVÁTNY PEŇAŽNÝ FOND, otvorený podielový fond VÚB Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s. based on a decision of the National Bank of Slovakia on granting a licence to establish a mutual fund dated 11 September 2008 No. OPK-11092-1/2008-PLP, which became legally effective on 12 September 2008. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 23 September 2008. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is to achieve the appreciation of assets in the mutual fund in EUR (mutual fund's reference currency) through investments in money-market and debt instruments.

**ACTIVE MAGNIFICA**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2008 originally with the name VÚB AM PRIVÁTNE PORTFÓLIO MIX 30, otvorený podielový fond VÚB Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s. based on a decision of the National Bank of Slovakia on granting a licence to establish a mutual fund dated 11 September 2008 No. OPK-11092-2/2008-PLP, which became legally effective on 12 September 2008. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 30 September 2008. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is to achieve in compliance with laws the long-term appreciation of assets in the mutual fund in EUR (mutual fund's reference currency) mainly through dynamic allocation of the following types of assets: bond, equity and commodity, and that mainly in the form of unit certificates. Part of the portfolio can be invested in cash or term deposits.

**ACTIVE BOND FUND**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2013 based on a decision of the National Bank of Slovakia on granting a licence to establish a mutual fund dated 4 October 2013 No. ODT-8930/2013-1, which became legally effective on 7 October 2013. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 31 October 2013. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is to achieve the long-term appreciation of assets in the mutual fund in EUR (mutual fund's reference currency) through strategic allocation in particular to bond mutual funds and bond foreign collective investment undertakings focused on government (or state-guaranteed) issues issued or guaranteed by issuers from developed and also from developing countries and also on corporate issues issued by issuers from investment and non-investment rating range, whereas this strategic allocation may be tactically adjusted according to current views of the Company, e.g. also through bond futures. The remaining part of portfolio consists of cash, term deposits, money-market instruments, mutual funds focused on money market or debt securities.

## 1. General information (continued)

**AKCIOVÉ PORTFÓLIO**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2019 based on a decision of the National Bank of Slovakia on granting a licence to establish a mutual fund dated 10 June 2019 No. 100-000-175-070, Ref. No. NBS1-000-037-309 which became legally effective on 11 June 2019. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 11 July 2019. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is the appreciation of the assets of the mutual fund in the EUR currency (the reference currency of the mutual fund) by investing mainly in a global developed equity markets and in smaller extent into money market instruments, government or corporate debt. Part of portfolio comprises of cash on current account or deposit accounts.

**FLEXIBILNÝ KONZERVATÍVNY FOND**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2015 based on a decision of the National Bank of Slovakia on granting a licence to establish a mutual fund dated 23 September 2015 No. ODT-8792/2015-1 which became legally effective on 23 September 2015. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 1 November 2015. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is the appreciation of the assets of the mutual fund in the EUR currency (the reference currency of the mutual fund) on the basis of so called dynamic asset allocation of portfolio mainly investing in debt equity and money market instruments. Part of portfolio comprises of cash on current account or deposit accounts.

**EDÍCIA 2018**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2018 based on a decision of the National Bank of Slovakia on granting a license to establish a mutual fund dated 25 April 2018 No. 100-000-102-143 reference No NBS1-000-022-675, which became legally effective on 27 April 2018. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 17 May 2018 with the Subscription period lasting until 17 August 2018. The reference period started on 18 August 2018 and will end on 30 April 2023. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is the appreciation of the assets of the mutual fund in the EUR currency (the reference currency of the mutual fund) in a conservative manner, mainly by investing in money market, possibly fixed income asset classes.

**MIX 15**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2020 based on a decision of the National Bank of Slovakia on granting a licence to establish a mutual fund dated 6 July 2020 reference No. NBS1-000-049-853 No. 100-000-231-870 which became legally effective on 14 July 2020. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 5 August 2020. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is the appreciation of the assets of the mutual fund in the EUR currency (the reference currency of the mutual fund) on the basis of flexible asset allocation of portfolio mainly investing in mixed, debt, equity and money market instruments. Part of portfolio comprises of cash on current account or deposit accounts.

**MIX 30**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2021 based on a decision of the National Bank of Slovakia on granting an authorization to establish a mutual fund dated 28 June 2021 reference No. NBS1-000-059-823 No. 100-000-294-113 which became legally effective on 29 June 2021. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 12 August 2021. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is the appreciation of the assets of the mutual fund in the EUR currency (the reference currency of the mutual fund) on the basis of flexible asset allocation of portfolio mainly investing in mixed, debt, equity and money market instruments. Part of portfolio comprises of cash on current account or deposit accounts.

**ESG Zodpovedné portfólio**, an open-end mutual fund of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., was established in 2021 based on a decision of the National Bank of Slovakia on granting an authorization to establish a mutual fund dated 25 October 2021 reference No. NBS1-000-064-339 No. 100-000-307-106 which became legally effective on 8 November 2021. Issuing of mutual fund certificates started on 29 November 2021. The objective of the mutual fund's investment policy is the appreciation of the assets of the mutual fund in the EUR currency (the reference currency of the mutual fund) on the basis of flexible asset allocation of portfolio mainly investing in mixed, debt, equity and money market classes of assets in a way that the mutual fund could be classified pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council (hereinafter "SFDR"), i.e. as a financial product that, inter alia, promotes environmental and/or social characteristics; sustainable investments or financial products pursuant to Article 9 of the SFDR are thereby not excluded from the portfolio. Part of portfolio comprises of cash on current account or deposit accounts.

### Depository

The Company's depository is Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s., a member of the Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A Group, Mlynské Nivy 1, 829 90 Bratislava 25.

## 1. General information (continued)

### Management Board

The members of the Management Board of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 were:

	<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>
Chairman:	Marco Bus	Marco Bus
Members:	RNDr. Ing. Marian Matušovič, PhD. Liuba Samotyeva	RNDr. Ing. Marian Matušovič, PhD. Liuba Samotyeva

### Proxy

Proxy of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 were as follows:

	<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>
Members:	JUDr. Božena Malecká RNDr. Peter Šenk Ing. Juraj Vaško	JUDr. Božena Malecká RNDr. Peter Šenk Ing. Juraj Vaško

Two members together can act on behalf of the Company.

### Supervisory Board

The members of the Supervisory Board of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 were:

	<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>
Chairman:	Prof. Giorgio di Giorgio	Prof. Giorgio di Giorgio
Members:	Doc. Ing. Tomáš Výrost, PhD. Massimo Mazzini Alexander Resch Oreste Auleta	Doc. Ing. Tomáš Výrost, PhD. Massimo Mazzini Alexander Resch Oreste Auleta

### Structure of the group

In 2013, the Company became the new centre of the rationalisation project of the existing operations of the financial group of Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. (the 'ISP Group') for asset management in Eastern Europe. The creation of this centre was the result of a strategic cooperation between Eurizon Capital SGR S.p.A. and the International Subsidiary Banks Division of ISP. The Company assumed the role of the parent of a subgroup, which covers the Hungarian company Eurizon Asset Management Hungary Zrt. and the Croatian company Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o.

Eurizon Capital SGR S.p.A., seated at Piazzetta Giordano dell' Amore 3, 20121 Milano, Italy, a member of the ISP Group, is a direct parent company of Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.



## 1. General information (continued)

The Company is a member of the following groups:

	<b>Direct Parent Company</b>	<b>Ultimate Parent Company</b>
Name:	Eurizon Capital SGR S.p.A.	Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A
Consolidated financial statements archived with:	Piazzetta Giordano dell' Amore 3, 20121 Milano, Italy	Piazza San Carlo 156, 10 121 Torino, Italy

The Company has applied the exemption from the obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements and a consolidated annual report in accordance with Article 22 (8) of the Act on Accounting: its ultimate parent company Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A owns more than a 90 % share in the Company and prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union. The Company and all its subsidiaries are included in these consolidated financial statements.



## 2. Accounting methods and policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements of the Company ('the financial statements') as at 31 December 2022 have been prepared as ordinary financial statements in accordance with section 17 (6) of the Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting for the accounting period from 1 January 2022 until 31 December 2022 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') and with interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB ('IFRIC') as approved by the European Union Commission in accordance with the Regulation of the European Parliament and Council of the European Union.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, except for financial instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in thousands of euro ('€'), which is the Company's functional currency and rounded to the nearest thousand, unless indicated otherwise.

Negative balances are presented in brackets.

### 2.2 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

In the process of preparation of the financial statements, management has used its judgements and made estimates in determining the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The most significant use of judgements and estimates is in determining the fair value of financial instruments. Where the fair value of financial instruments recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques, which include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values.

#### *Determination of control over investees*

Management applies its judgement to determine whether the control indicators set out in Note 2.12 indicate that the Company controls a mutual fund. The Company acts as fund manager to 13 open-end mutual funds. Determining whether the Company controls such fund usually focuses on the assessment of the aggregate economic interest of the Company in the fund (comprising any carried interests and expected management fees) and the investors' rights to remove the fund manager.

The Company has concluded that it acts as an agent for the investors in all cases, and therefore has not consolidated these funds. For further disclosure in respect of the asset value of the mutual funds under management see Note 25.

#### *Measurement of lease liabilities and rights-of-use assets*

The application of IFRS 16 requires the Company to make judgments that affect the measurement of lease liabilities and the rights-of-use assets (note 2.15). These include: determining the contracts that fall within the scope of IFRS 16, determining the period over which the leased asset will be used and determining the interest rate used to discount future cash flows.

For the assessment of the lease term the Company takes into account not only the non-cancellable period and the contractual period, but also the option to extend the lease if the Company plans to exercise such option. The specified lease term is also used as the economic period of the right of use for which that right will be depreciated.

## 2. Accounting methods and policies (continued)

### 2.3 Standards and interpretations relevant to the Company's operations issued that are effective for current year

A number of the new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022 but they do not have a material effect on the financial statements.

Except for the changes below, company has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in Note 3 to all periods presented in the financial statements.

Standards and interpretations relevant to the company operations issued that are effective for current year

The following new and amended standards that are required to be applied by company do not have a significant impact on the company financial statements:

- COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16),
- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37),
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16),
- Reference to conceptual framework (Amendments to IFRS 3).

### 2.4 Standards and interpretations relevant to the Company's operations issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are not yet effective or not yet adopted by the European Union. Early application is permitted; however, the company has not early adopted the new and amended standards in preparing these financial statements. The company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

#### **IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts**

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 Financial Instruments on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17.

This is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts, covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts issued, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation contracts.

Company does not issue contracts in scope of IFRS 17, therefore its application does not have an impact on the financial performance, financial position or cash flows of the company.

#### **IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies (Amendments)**

The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted.

The amendments provide guidance on the application of materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. In particular, the amendments to IAS 1 replace the requirement to disclose 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose 'material' accounting policies. Also, guidance and illustrative examples are added in the Practice Statement to assist in the application of the materiality concept when making judgements about accounting policy disclosures.

Company expects that the standard, when initially applied, will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the company

## 2. Accounting methods and policies (continued)

### IAS 12 Income taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments)

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted.

In May 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12 and specify how companies should account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. Under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and lease liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning asset component) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal. The Amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

For leases, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognised from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. For all other transactions, the amendments apply to transactions that occur after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

The Company accounts for deferred tax on leases applying the 'integrally linked' approach, resulting in a similar outcome to the amendments, except that the deferred tax impacts are presented net in the statement of financial position. Under the amendments, the company will recognise a separate deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability. As at 31 December 2022, the taxable temporary difference in relation to the right-of-use asset is € 15 thousand and the deductible temporary difference in relation to the lease liability is € 15 thousand, resulting in a net deferred tax asset of € nil. The Company already presents such disclosure in notes to the separate financial statements (note 9).

Under the amendments, the Company will present a separate deferred tax liability of € 15 thousand and a deferred tax asset of € 15 thousand. There will be no impact on retained earnings on adoption of the amendments.

The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8),
- IFRS 16 Lease: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1),
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendment in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures).

### 2.5 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the reference exchange rates determined and declared by the European Central Bank or National Bank of Slovakia as at the date preceding the date of the accounting transaction or at any other day if required by special regulation.

At the reporting date, the assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency (except for advance payments made and advance payments received) are translated into the functional currency using the reference exchange rates determined and declared by the European Central Bank or National Bank of Slovakia as at the reporting date. The transaction in foreign currency is retranslated into the functional currency using the exchange rate valid at the date of the accounting transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised as 'Net income from trading' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

### 2.6 Financial instruments – date of recognition

Purchases or sales of financial assets (other than trade receivables) that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognised on the settlement date. Derivatives are recognised on a trade date basis.

## 2. Accounting methods and policies (continued)

### 2.7 Initial recognition of financial instruments

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The Company classifies all its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms into measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. At initial recognition, the financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value.

### 2.8 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

#### (i) Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- either: (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

If the Company owns more than one piece of the same security, the weighted average method is used at the disposal of the investment.

#### (ii) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

### 2.9 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, if, and only if, there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

### 2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents represent current account balances and term deposits with commercial banks with original maturities of one year or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

## 2. Accounting methods and policies (continued)

### 2.11 Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets in this category are those that are not held for trading and are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9, as they do not meet requirements of SPPI test.

Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value comprise share certificates of the managed open-ended mutual funds. Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. The fair value of financial assets owned, for which an active market exists, and where a market value can be reliably estimated, is measured at the quoted market prices. If the value of financial assets cannot be assessed using this method, the value is assessed by the Company upon agreement with the depositary, using generally accepted valuation methods. Such methods reflect the latest interest rates of financial instruments having either the same or comparable characteristics, the credibility of the issuer of the securities, the residual maturity and the currency in which payments flowing from the ownership title to these financial assets are denominated.

Changes in fair values are recorded to expense or revenue accounts and are reported as 'Net income from trading' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and debited or credited to appropriate securities accounts.

### 2.12 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company 'controls' an entity if it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Company reassesses whether it has control if there are changes to one or more elements of control. This includes circumstances in which protective rights held become substantive and lead to the Company having power over an entity.

Subsidiaries are recorded at cost less impairment losses. The impairment loss is measured using the Dividend discount model.

#### *Dividend discount model*

The Management of the companies subject to the impairment test provide a projection of dividends expected to be paid out by their companies in the next five years. The model calculates the present value of these cash flows, discounting them at the interest rate resulting from the CAPM (Capital Asset Pricing Model). Cash flows after the period of five years are determined by the present value of the perpetuity with a particular estimated growth rate, determined at Intesa Sanpaolo Group level specifically for the Slovak market.

### 2.13 Receivables

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and the Company does not intend to sell them immediately or in the near term. Receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Subsequently, receivables are carried at amortised cost if they meet both of the following conditions and are not designated as at FVTPL

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- their contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company measures loss allowances for receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

## 2. Accounting methods and policies (continued)

### 2.14 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

#### Amortisation plan

Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis in order to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful economic life as follows:

	<b>Number of years</b>
Software	7

Amortisation methods, useful lives and net book values are reassessed at each balance sheet date.

### 2.15 Leasing – Right-of-use and Lease Liabilities

The Company identified a lease contract for office space reported under 'Property, equipment and other tangible assets' in the category 'Buildings' (Note 2.16).

#### *Leases in which the Company is a lessee*

The Company applies a single accounting model that requires the lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases excluding exceptions listed in the Standard. The Company has decided to apply exemptions for short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

Based on the accounting policy applied the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the contract for all leases conveying the right to control the use of an identified assets for a period of time. The commencement date is the date on which a lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by a lessee.

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which is comprised of:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- Any lease payments made prior to or at the commencement date, deducted the incentives received for that lease;
- Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee;
- An estimate of the costs that the lessee will have to incur for the dismantling and removal of the leased asset or for the restoration of the site where the asset is located.

After the commencement date the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability.

The right-of-use is recognised as part of 'Property, equipment and other tangible assets'. The periods of expected use of the leased assets are set out in Note 2.16.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Company recognises liability retirement obligations mainly in relation to leased premises which would need to be restored to previous state when the lease ends. Liability retirement obligations are capitalised as part of the cost of right-of-use assets and depreciated over the asset's estimated useful life. The Company estimates the fair value of liability retirement obligations using average premises reinstatement cost and the discount rate which equals the risk-free interest rate for the Company and the currency of the lease contract.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. These include:

- fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;



## 2. Accounting methods and policies (continued)

- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease payments exclude variable elements which are dependent on external factors. Variable lease payments not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability are recognised directly in the profit and loss in the line 'Other operating expenses'.

The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate or the rate implicit in the lease contract. Interest expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the line 'Interest and similar expense'.

The lease term determined by the Company is comprised of:

- non-cancellable period of lease contracts,
- periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option,
- periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

Subsequently the Company measures the lease liability by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability,
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made, and
- re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Liabilities are recognised separately in the Statement of Financial Position under 'Lease liabilities'.

### 2.16 Property, equipment and other tangible assets

Property, equipment and other tangible assets are recorded at their acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Acquisition cost includes the purchase price plus other costs related to the acquisition, such as freight, duties and commissions. Irrecoverable value added tax is also part of the acquisition cost.

The costs of expansion, modernisation or improvements leading to increased productivity, capacity or efficiency are capitalised. Upkeep, maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred.

#### Depreciation plan

Property, equipment and other tangible assets is depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<b>Number of years</b>
Buildings (rights-of-use)	5
Property and equipment	4
Furniture and office equipment	4 – 6
Other items of property and equipment	4 – 6

Depreciation methods, useful lives and net book values are reassessed at each balance sheet date.

### 2.17 Liabilities

Liabilities are initially recorded at their fair value. Subsequently, they are carried at amortised cost.

## 2. Accounting methods and policies (continued)

### 2.18 Provisions

A provision represents a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are made if the following criteria are met:

- an obligation (legal or constructive) to perform exists, resulting from past events,
- it is probable that the event will occur and that it will require a cash outflow representing economic benefits,
- the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

### 2.19 Interest income and interest expense

Revenues and expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis, i.e. regardless of their actual financial settlement.

Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective yield of the interest-earning asset or interest-bearing liability. Interest income and expense include interest on coupons earned on securities and the gradually earned difference between the nominal value and the net acquisition cost of securities, i.e. discounts and premiums.

### 2.20 Fees and commissions

Fee and commission income from contracts is measured based on consideration specified with the customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a service to the customer. The following description provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of the Company's performance obligation in the contracts with the funds under management.

Fee and commission income comprises management fees, fees for distribution of mutual fund certificates and termination fees.

Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms:

#### **Management fees**

The management fees are earned from the funds under the Company's management and are accrued on a daily basis based on the net asset values of the funds under management ("NAV") applying the relevant fee rates from the funds' statutes.

Management fees meet a definition of series of distinct services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. The management fees for services provided by the Company represent delivery of a continuous service to the funds over the contract period with each time increment of service provided (i.e. each day) being distinct from the next. The funds consume the benefits of the services as the Company provides them and the measure of progress is the same (i.e. time lapsed). Because the series criteria are met, the Company accounts for the management fees as a single performance obligation.

The Company accounts for a variable consideration only when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of the fee income will not occur. The cumulative amount of consideration from the management fee to which the Company is entitled is not constrained, because it is calculated based on the NAV each day. Therefore, the consideration is known on the day when the fee is calculated.

Management fees are invoiced to the funds on a monthly basis and essentially remunerate the Company's management of the investment portfolios of the funds.

#### **Fees for distribution of mutual fund certificates**

Fees for distribution of mutual fund certificates are fees earned from the investors in the funds on the purchase of the mutual fund certificates. The fees are based on the number of redeemed mutual fund certificates and respective rates from the funds' statutes. They are invoiced to investors upon purchase of the mutual fund certificates.



## 2. Accounting methods and policies (continued)

**Termination fees** Termination fees are fees for redemptions of mutual fund certificates. Termination fees are earned from the investors in the funds. The fees are based on the rates as per the fund's statutes and number of redeemed mutual fund certificates. Termination fees are invoiced upon redemption of the mutual fund certificates of the funds under management.

Revenue recognition under IFRS 15:

<b>Management fees</b>	Revenue from management fees is recognised over time as the services are rendered.
<b>Fees for distribution of mutual fund certificates</b>	Revenue related to fees for distribution of mutual fund certificates is recognised at the point in time when the transaction, i.e. the sale of fund certificate, takes place.
<b>Termination fees</b>	Revenue related to termination fees is recognised at the point in time when the redemption takes place.

The Company pays fees mainly for the distribution of the open-ended mutual funds based on specific contracts with VÚB Bank. These are recognized on the respective distribution and termination dates of the mutual fund certificate. Fees paid are reported under 'Fee and commission expense'.

### 2.21 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on the date the dividend is declared.

### 2.22 Net income from trading

Net income from trading includes gains and losses arising from purchases, disposals and changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities including securities. It also includes the result of all foreign currency transactions.

### 2.23 Personnel expenses

Contributions are made to the state's medical, retirement benefit, health and unemployment schemes at the statutory rates in force during the year, based on gross salary payments. The cost of social security payments is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the same period as the related salary cost. The Company takes part in the voluntary additional old-age pension savings program for its employees. Based on this program, the Company does not have to recognise any additional liabilities to its employees.

### 2.24 Income tax

Income tax comprises current income tax and deferred income tax.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences between the tax base of assets or liabilities and their carrying amount using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The Company also pays other indirect operating taxes which are included in 'Other operating expense'.

## **2. Accounting methods and policies (continued)**

### **2.25 Regulatory requirements**

In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 203/2011 on Collective Investments, the Company is subject to several limitations in respect of risk limitations and risk spreading relating to its investment activities.

### **2.26 Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and amounts due from banks with contractual maturity up to one year.

### 3. Cash and cash equivalents

The breakdown of cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	2022	2021
Current accounts	1,029	2,786
Term deposits	6,924	-
	<u>7,953</u>	<u>2,786</u>

The breakdown of term deposits as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

<i>v thousands of euro</i>	Curr ency	Principal	Accured interest	Total	Interest rate	Maturity
<b>Bank</b>						
Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s.	EUR	900	6,0	906	2,26%	19.09.2023
Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s.	EUR	2,000	10,0	2,010	2,72%	27.10.2023
Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s.	EUR	2,000	6,0	2,006	2,89%	23.11.2023
Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s.	EUR	2,000	2,0	2,002	3,20%	22.12.2023
		<u>6,900</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>6,924</u>		

The Company has current accounts in € and HUF with its authorised depository Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s.

### 4. Receivables from funds

The structure of receivables from funds as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	2022	2021
DYNAMICKÉ PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f.	529	549
ACTIVE MAGNIFICA, o.p.f.	129	185
FLEXIBILNÝ KONZERVATÍVNY FOND, o.p.f.	63	100
ACTIVE BOND FUND, o.p.f.	74	108
KONZERVATÍVNE PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f.	59	77
VYVÁŽENÝ RASTOVÝ FOND, o.p.f.	91	143
STREDOEURÓPSKE AKTÍVNE PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f.	25	41
REZERVNÝ FOND, o.p.f.	10	12
EDÍCIA 2018, o.p.f.	11	15
AKCIOVÉ PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f.	397	242
MIX 15, o.p.f.	15	23
MIX 30, o.p.f.	40	57
ZPF, o.p.f.	19	10
	<u>1,462</u>	<u>1,562</u>

### 5. Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

The structure of financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	2022	2021
Securities held for liquidity purpose	10,857	16,545
Securities held for remuneration policy	166	73
	<u>11,023</u>	<u>16,618</u>

## 5. Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

The Company held the following financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 December 2022:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	CCY	Units	Acqui- sition cost	Unit FV in CCY	Fair Value
REZERVNÝ FOND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	EUR	298 919 506	10 973	0,036321	10 857
KONZERVATÍVNE PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	EUR	-	-	-	-
DYNAMICKÉ PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	EUR	1 126 760	51	0,043978	50
VYVÁŽENÝ RASTOVÝ FOND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	EUR	-	-	-	-
ACTIVE BOND FUND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	EUR	457 456	51	0,108828	50
FLEXIBILNÝ KONZERVATÍVNY FOND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	EUR	706 403	<u>68</u>	0,094115	<u>66</u>
			<u>16 613</u>		<u>16 618</u>

The Company held the following financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 December 2021:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	CCY	Units	Acqui- sition cost	Unit FV in CCY	Fair Value
REZERVNÝ FOND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	EUR	450 568 185	16 540	0,036721	16 545
KONZERVATÍVNE PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	EUR	-	-	-	-
DYNAMICKÉ PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	EUR	447 152	22	0,050291	22
VYVÁŽENÝ RASTOVÝ FOND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	EUR	-	-	-	-
ACTIVE BOND FUND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	EUR	177 398	22	0,122510	22
FLEXIBILNÝ KONZERVATÍVNY FOND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.	EUR	274 632	<u>29</u>	0,104471	<u>29</u>
			<u>16 613</u>		<u>16 618</u>

## 6. Subsidiaries

*in thousands of euro*

	Share in %	2022	2021
Eurizon Asset Management Hungary Zrt.	100	2,278	2,278
Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o.	100	660	660
		<u>2,938</u>	<u>2,938</u>

Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o. has its registered seat at Ulica Grada Vukovara 271, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia. Eurizon Asset Management Hungary Zrt. has its registered seat at Petrezselyem utca 2-8, 1024 H, Budapest, Hungary. Both companies provide asset management services.

The Company is not a partner with unlimited liability in any other company.

Dividend income from subsidiaries was as follows:

*in thousands of euro*

	2022	2021
Eurizon Asset Management Hungary Zrt.	1,599	1,501
Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o.	162	161
	<u>1,761</u>	<u>1,662</u>

## 7. Intangible assets

The movements in intangible assets in 2022 were as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	Software	Other intangible assets	Assets in progress	Total
<b>Acquisition cost</b>				
1 January 2022	1 013	-	-	1 013
Additions	-	-	37	37
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Transfers	9	-	(9)	-
31 December 2022	<u>1 022</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1 050</u>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>				
1 January 2022	(859)	-	-	(859)
Amortisation for the year	(64)	-	-	(64)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
31 December 2022	<u>(923)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(923)</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
1 January 2022	154	-	-	154
31 December 2022	<u>99</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>127</u>

## 7. Intangible assets (continued)

The movements in intangible assets in 2021 were as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Software</b>	<b>Other intangible assets</b>	<b>Assets in progress</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Acquisition cost</b>				
1 January 2021	954	-	-	954
Additions	-	-	59	59
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Transfers	59	-	(59)	-
31 December 2021	<u>1 013</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1 013</u>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>				
1 January 2021	(799)	-	-	(799)
Amortisation for the year	(60)	-	-	(60)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
31 December 2021	<u>(859)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(859)</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
1 January 2021	<u>155</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>155</u>
31 December 2021	<u>154</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>154</u>

Intangible assets comprise mainly software used to perform the valuation of the funds' assets, administration of the clients' database and risk management. The estimated useful life of the software is in line with the amortisation plan of the Company (seven years). In order to maintain the highest efficiency and effectiveness, the software is being upgraded continuously.

The gross book value of fully amortised assets that are still used by the Company was € 573 thousand as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021 € 574 thousand).

## 8. Property, equipment and other tangible assets

The movements in property, equipment and other tangible assets in 2022 were as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Furniture and office equipment</b>	<b>Other tangible assets</b>	<b>Assets in progress</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Acquisition cost</b>					
1 January 2022	506	3	-	-	509
Additions	-	-	-	22	22
Disposals	(62)	(2)	-	-	(64)
Transfers	22	-	-	(22)	-
31 December 2022	466	1	-	-	467
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
1 January 2022	(340)	(2)	-	-	(342)
Depreciation for the year	(86)	-	-	-	(86)
Disposals	62	2	-	-	64
31 December 2022	(364)	-	-	-	(364)
<b>Net book value</b>					
1 January 2022	166	1	-	-	167
31 December 2022	102	1	-	-	103

Of which right-of-use assets:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Acquisition cost</b>			
1 January 2022	338	66	404
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-
31 December 2022	338	66	404
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
1 January 2022	(229)	(34)	(263)
Depreciation for the year	(55)	(17)	(72)
Disposals	-	-	-
31 December 2022	(284)	(51)	(335)
<b>Net book value</b>			
1 January 2022	109	32	141
31 December 2022	54	15	69



## 8. Property, equipment and other tangible assets (continued)

The movements in property, equipment and other tangible assets in 2021 were as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Furniture and office equipment</b>	<b>Other tangible assets</b>	<b>Assets in progress</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Acquisition cost</b>					
1 January 2021	556	3	-	-	559
Additions	(55)	-	-	5	(50)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	5	-	-	(5)	-
31 December 2021	<u>506</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>509</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
1 January 2021	(240)	(2)	-	-	(242)
Depreciation for the year	(100)	-	-	-	(100)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2021	<u>(340)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(342)</u>
<b>Net book value</b>					
1 January 2021	<u>316</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>317</u>
31 December 2021	<u>166</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>167</u>

Of which right-of-use assets:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Acquisition cost</b>			
1 January 2021	393	66	459
Additions	(55)	-	(55)
Disposals	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-
31 December 2021	<u>338</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>404</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
1 January 2021	(161)	(17)	(178)
Depreciation for the year	(68)	(17)	(85)
Disposals	-	-	-
31 December 2021	<u>(229)</u>	<u>(34)</u>	<u>(263)</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
1 January 2021	<u>232</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>281</u>
31 December 2021	<u>109</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>141</u>

The Company's insurance covers all standard risks to tangible assets and intangible assets (theft, robbery, natural hazards, vandalism, and other damages).

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, no property, equipment and other tangible assets were pledged by the Company to secure transactions with counterparties.

## 9. Taxes

The effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate in 2022 and in 2021. The reconciliation of the Company's profit before tax with the actual corporate income tax is as follows:

*in thousands of euro*

	2022		2021	
	Tax base	Tax at applicable tax rate (21%)	Tax base	Tax at applicable tax rate (21%)
Profit before tax	3,650	(767)	3,887	(816)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit				
Tax deductible expense upon payment	1,181	(248)	1,220	(256)
Creation of reserves for bonuses	838	(176)	495	(104)
Creation of provisions for accrued expenses	28	(6)	41	(9)
Creation of social fund	17	(4)	23	(5)
Representation expenses	42	(9)	15	(3)
Other	95	(20)	141	(30)
	<u>2,201</u>	<u>(463)</u>	<u>1,935</u>	<u>(407)</u>
Tax effect of revenues that are deductible in determining taxable profit				
Dividends received	(1,761)	(370)	(1,662)	349
Tax deductible expense upon payment – paid	(1,220)	(256)	(1,164)	244
Use of reserves for bonuses	(894)	(188)	(186)	39
Use of reserves for accrued expenses	(45)	(9)	(90)	19
Release of reserves for bonuses	-	-	-	-
Other	(113)	(24)	(90)	19
	<u>(4,033)</u>	<u>(847)</u>	<u>(3,192)</u>	<u>670</u>
Current income tax	<u>1,818</u>	<u>(382)</u>	<u>2,630</u>	<u>(553)</u>
Other Taxes		(5)		(66)
Deferred income tax at 21%		(39)		(66)
Income tax expense		<u>426</u>		<u>487</u>
Effective tax rate		<u>11,67 %</u>		<u>12.53 %</u>

## 9. Taxes (continued)

### Deferred tax

In 2022 and 2021, the Company accounted for deferred tax from taxable temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax value.

Deferred taxes as at 31 December 2022 are calculated on all temporary differences using a tax rate of 21% as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>Income/ (loss)</b>	<b>2021</b>
Difference between tax value and net book value of tangible assets	(15)	15	(30)
Difference between tax value and net book value of lease liabilities	15	(15)	30
Other liabilities – tax base after payment	406	36	442
Deferred tax asset	<u>406</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>442</u>

Deferred taxes as at 31 December 2021 are calculated on all temporary differences using a tax rate of 21% as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Income/ (loss)</b>	<b>2020</b>
Difference between tax value and net book value of tangible assets	(30)	29	(59)
Difference between tax value and net book value of lease liabilities	30	(30)	60
Other liabilities – tax base after payment	<u>442</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>376</u>
Deferred tax asset	<u>442</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>376</u>

## 10. Other assets

The structure of other assets as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Other receivables and prepayments	87	96
Other assets	-	-
	<u>87</u>	<u>96</u>

There are no overdue receivables within other assets. The Company did not create any impairment losses for receivables as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

## 11. Accrued expenses

The breakdown of accrued expenses as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
VÚB – management fees	886	970
VÚB – fees for distribution of fund share certificates	178	153
ISP Group Services	12	17
VÚB – other	5	6
Generali – management fees	39	44
Epsilon – management fees	14	19
Eurizon – management fees	12	16
Audit	8	7
Competitions for salesmen	-	-
Eurizon – service level agreement	-	17
Eurizon – license agreement	-	12
Other	18	32
	<u>1 172</u>	<u>1,293</u>

## 12. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities resulting from the lease of office premises and cars as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 were as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
1 January	145	283
Accrued interest	1	3
Leasing payments: interest	(1)	(3)
Leasing payments: principal	(72)	(138)
31 December	<u>73</u>	<u>145</u>

## 13. Other liabilities

The breakdown of other liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Year-end bonuses	719	838
Undrawn vacations	68	69
Payables to employees	-	-
Social security payables	33	31
Other direct and indirect taxes	37	18
Social fund	14	15
Supervisory Board remuneration	5	5
VÚB Leasing	-	-
VÚB, a.s. – fees	-	-
Other liabilities	183	90
	<u>1,059</u>	<u>1,066</u>

There were no overdue payables within the balance of other liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

### 13. Other liabilities (continued)

The movements in social fund liability were as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>1 Jan 2022</b>	<b>Creation</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>31 Dec 2022</b>
Social fund	(15)	30	(31)	(14)

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>1 Jan 2021</b>	<b>Creation</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021</b>
Social fund	(1)	33	(17)	(15)

### 14. Equity

The movements on the equity accounts are detailed in the Statement of changes in equity.

#### Share capital

The shareholding structure of the Company is as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Eurizon Capital SGR S.p.A.	100.0 %	100.0 %

On 9 June 2018 Eurizon Capital SGR S.p.A. became sole shareholder of the Company.

The share capital as at 31 December 2022 in the amount of € 4,094 thousand consists of 1,233 ordinary shares (as at 31 December 2021 the share capital was in the amount of € 4,094 and consisted of 1,233 ordinary shares) with a nominal value of € 3,320 each. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company. All shares of the Company were authorized, issued and fully paid as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

Earnings per share of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and as at 31 December 2021:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Net profit for the year (EUR thousand)	3,224	3,400
Number of shares	1,233	1,233
Basic and diluted earnings per share (EUR)	<u>2.61</u>	<u>2.76</u>

#### Share premium and Other funds

Compensation for the issue of new shares in 2013 consisted of in-kind contributions in the form of holdings in the companies PBZ Invest d.o.o. as a contribution of the shareholder Privredna Banka Zagreb d.d. and CIB Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt. as a contribution of the shareholder Eurizon Capital S.A. The fair value of these companies was allocated between the share capital in the amount of € 2,434 thousand and the share premium in the amount of € 38,438 thousand.

As the transaction was a common control transaction, the value was subsequently adjusted to the value that had been recognised in the original parent companies before the transaction. The value adjustment of € (37,934) thousand is recognised under Other funds.

## 14. Equity (continued)

### Legal reserve fund

Under the Slovak Commercial Code, all companies are required to maintain a legal reserve fund and can only be used to cover future losses. The Company is obliged to contribute an amount to the fund each year that is not less than 10% of its annual net profit until the aggregate amount reaches a minimum level equal to 20 % of the issued share capital. The aggregate amount of legal reserve fund is € 819 thousand as at 31 December 2022, which represents the level of 20% of the issued share capital (as at 31 December 2021: € 819 thousand, which represented the level of 20% of the issued share capital).

### Distribution of profit

On 17 March 2022 the General Assembly meeting was held, at which the shareholders approved the 2021 profit distribution as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2021</b>
Dividend payment to shareholders	3,400
	<u>3,400</u>

### Proposed distribution of profit

The Management Board will propose the following 2022 profit distribution at the General Assembly meeting to be held on 28 March 2023:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2022</b>
Dividend payment to shareholders	3,224
	<u>3,224</u>

## 15. Interest and similar expense

The breakdown of net interest expense is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Lease liabilities	(1)	(3)
	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(3)</u>

## 16. Fee and commission income

In the following table fee and commission income from contracts with the funds in the scope of IFRS 15 is disaggregated by main type of services:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	2022				Total
	Management fees	Fees for sale of mutual fund certificates	Termination fees	Other fees and commissions	
Dynamické Portfólio, o.p.f.	5,544	671	64	-	6,279
Active Magnifica, o.p.f.	1,748	27	10	-	1,785
Active Bond Fund, o.p.f.	1,006	10	12	-	1,028
Flexibilný Konzervat. fond, o.p.f.	914	13	4	-	931
Konzervat. portfólio, o.p.f.	766	2	21	-	789
Vyváž. Rastový fond, o.p.f.	1,179	36	28	-	1,243
Stredoeurópske Aktívne Port., o.p.f.	363	2	6	-	371
Magnifica Edícia III, o.p.f.	-	-	-	-	-
Edícia Svet, o.p.f.	-	-	-	-	-
Edícia 2018, o.p.f.	145	-	-	-	145
Magnifica Edícia I, o.p.f.	-	-	-	-	-
Rezervný fond, o.p.f.	124	-	-	-	124
Akiové portfólio, o.p.f.	2,551	1,291	80	-	3,922
MIX 15, o.p.f.	205	4	4	-	213
MIX 30, o.p.f.	529	19	2	-	550
ZPF, o.p.f.	170	65	8	-	243
Other fees	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>15,244</u>	<u>2,140</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17,623</u>

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	2021				Total
	Management fees	Fees for sale of mutual fund certificates	Termination fees	Other fees and commissions	
Dynamické Portfólio, o.p.f.	5,219	889	54	-	6,162
Active Magnifica, o.p.f.	2,337	88	14	162	2,601
Active Bond Fund, o.p.f.	1,402	64	13	26	1,505
Flexibilný Konzervat. fond, o.p.f.	1,316	45	6	6	1,373
Konzervat. Portfólio, o.p.f.	960	3	19	-	982
Vyváž. Rastový fond, o.p.f.	1,649	138	22	-	1,809
Stredoeurópske Aktívne Port., o.p.f.	568	4	7	-	579
Magnifica Edícia III, o.p.f.	219	-	-	20	239
Edícia Svet, o.p.f.	215	-	-	28	243
Edícia 2018, o.p.f.	175	-	-	16	191
Magnifica Edícia I, o.p.f.	106	-	-	9	115
Rezervný fond, o.p.f.	146	-	-	-	146
Akiové portfólio, o.p.f.	1,285	803	25	-	2,113
MIX 15, o.p.f.	255	86	5	1	347
MIX 30, o.p.f.	247	38	-	-	285
ZPF, o.p.f.	3	7	-	-	10
Other fees	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>16,102</u>	<u>2,165</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>18,700</u>



## 17. Fee and commission expense

The breakdown of expenses for fees and commissions is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Fees for fund administration	(10,812)	(11,400)
Fees for sale of mutual fund certificates	(2,189)	(2,197)
Bank fees	(12)	(15)
Other fees	(5)	(5)
	<u>(13,018)</u>	<u>(13,617)</u>

## 18. Net (loss)/income from trading

The breakdown of net loss from trading is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
(Loss)/income from securities	(186)	(74)
Realised FX losses	(3)	(39)
	<u>(189)</u>	<u>(113)</u>

## 19. Personnel expenses

The breakdown of personnel expenses is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Wages and salaries	(471)	(694)
Bonuses for 2022	(450)	(474)
Social security costs	(318)	(304)
	<u>(1 239)</u>	<u>(1,472)</u>

Average number of employees by categories:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Key management personnel	1	1
Middle management	7	7
Administration	17	14
Headcount as at 31 December	<u>25</u>	<u>22</u>

The average number of employees as well as employees in Administration include two employees (2021: two employees) on maternity leave as at 31 December 2022.

## 20. Other operating expenses

The breakdown of other operating expenses is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Advisory services	(393)	(448)
IT systems maintenance	(229)	(346)
Rent	(26)	(24)
Advertising and promotional activities	(151)	(89)
Fee to NBS, Investment Guarantee Fund	(173)	(84)
Market information providers (Bloomberg, Reuters)	(132)	(77)
Travelling	(27)	(3)
Supervisory Board remuneration	(23)	(23)
Audit	(14)	(12)
Education	(11)	(13)
Office supplies	(7)	(7)
Fuel	(6)	(4)
Other car expenses	(8)	(7)
Archive	(9)	(16)
Copy machine service	(2)	(2)
Other	(44)	(38)
	<u>(1,255)</u>	<u>(1,193)</u>

The breakdown of audit and assurance services is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Audit of the separate financial statements	(11)	(10)
Audit of the consolidation package	(3)	(2)
	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(12)</u>

Expenses for the statutory audit of the mutual funds under the Company's administration are recorded as an expense of the individual funds.

## 21. Financial and operational risk management

The purpose of risk management is to achieve an optimal ratio between the risk profile of the Company and its profitability. The Company, based on the activities it performs, is exposed particularly to the following types of risks: credit, market and operational risk. The risk management process comprises mainly risk identification, risk quantification, reporting, and preventing and detecting measures.

Due to the non-complex structure of the financial instruments portfolio, the Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and operational risk. The Company is not exposed to share price risk. Nor is the Company exposed to currency risk since the Company maintains its accounting books in euro and its activities are conducted in euro and generally the investments are made only into funds investing into financial assets denominated in euro.

### 21.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's cash and cash equivalents as well as investment securities in open-end mutual funds and receivables from the funds.

In order to achieve the required appreciation of the invested assets and acceptable risk position, as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Company only invested into low-risk instruments with a short duration denominated in €. The Company does not require collateral to minimise credit risk, which reflects the nature of the Company's operations and counterparties.

The Company does not use any internal ratings to assess the credit quality of the financial assets. The quality of financial assets based on external credit risk ratings was as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>External rating</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	A2 *	7,953	2,786
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	n/a	11,023	16,618
Receivables from funds	n/a	1,462	1,562

\* external rating according to Moody's rating agency

Out of the total balance of EUR 11,023 thousand as at 31 December 2022, EUR 10,857 thousand is invested in REZERVNÝ FOND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s., a fund that invests in bonds issued by banks and sovereign states and in money market instruments (bank deposits). As at 31 December 2022, the composition of the investments in the fund was as follows: 53,48% in cash and cash equivalents, 15,26% in bonds of financial institutions, 18,18% in state bonds, 12,36% in corporate bonds and 0,72% in mortgage bonds (31 December 2021: 47,57%, 22,47%, 18,23%, 10,32% and 1,23%, respectively).

The quality of the fund's investments based on internal credit risk ratings was as follows:

<b>Internal rating</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
AA	-	-
AA-	-	2.10%
A+	0,64%	-
A	10.06%	5.22%
A-	17.21%	13.15%
BBB+	23.69%	35.91%
BBB	42,85%	36.74%
BBB-	5.54%	3.52%
BB+	-	3.35%

Credit risk is considered to be low, due to the fact that the fund's investment policies require investments in instruments from issuers with higher ratings.

## 21. Financial risk management (continued)

### 21.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company is not able to meet its payment obligations when they fall due (funding liquidity risk). Normally, the Company is able to cover cash outflows with cash inflows, highly liquid assets and its ability to obtain credit. With regard to the highly liquid assets in particular, there may be strains in the market that make them difficult (or even impossible) to sell or be used as collateral in exchange for funds. From this perspective, the Company's liquidity risk is closely tied to the market liquidity conditions (market liquidity risk).

The following table provides a breakdown of financial assets and liabilities by their residual contractual maturity from the balance sheet date to the agreed due date. If there is a possibility of early repayment, or if a repayment schedule exists which enables an early repayment, the table is prepared with the most prudent classification of the due date. Those financial assets without an agreed due date are disclosed commonly within the category 'unspecified maturity'.

The residual maturity of financial assets as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Within 1 month</b>	<b>1 – 3 months</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>	<b>1 – 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>Unspecified maturity</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Amounts due from banks	1,029	-	6,924	-	-	-	7,953
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	11,023	11,023
Receivables from funds	1,462	-	-	-	-	-	1,462
	<u>2,491</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,924</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,023</u>	<u>20,438</u>

The residual maturity of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Within 1 month</b>	<b>1 – 3 months</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>	<b>1 – 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>Unspecified maturity</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Accrued expenses	1,172	-	-	-	-	-	1,172
Lease liabilities	6	12	54	1	-	-	73
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,178</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,245</u>

There is no contractual maturity defined for the funds held by the Company. These funds are redeemable on demand, but management does not expect to dispose of them within one year.

## 21. Financial risk management (continued)

The residual maturity of financial assets as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Within 1 month</b>	<b>1 – 3 months</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>	<b>1 – 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>Unspecified maturity</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Amounts due from banks	2,786	-	-	-	-	-	2,786
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	16,618	16,618
Receivables from funds	1,562	-	-	-	-	-	1,562
	<u>4,348</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,618</u>	<u>20,966</u>

The residual maturity of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Within 1 month</b>	<b>1 – 3 months</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>	<b>1 – 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>Unspecified maturity</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Accrued expenses	1,293	-	-	-	-	-	1,293
Lease liabilities	6	12	54	73	-	-	145
Total	1,299	12	54	73	-	-	1,438

### 21.3 Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as the value of certain financial instruments will vary due to market changes in interest rates and the maturity of interest-earning assets will differ from the maturity of interest-bearing liabilities used as the source of financing the assets. The extent to which a financial instrument is exposed to interest rate risk can be derived from the period during which the interest rate is fixed to the financial instrument.

Interest rate risk of the company's investment in the fund REZERVNÝ FOND, o.p.f. Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s. is low. The modified duration of the portfolio of the part of the portfolio of this fund representing investments in deposits, debt securities and financial derivatives in the mutual fund may be a maximum of 1 year. The modified duration of this fund's portfolio at the end of 2022 was 0.47 years, 0.47 at the end of 2021.

## 21. Financial risk management (continued)

An overview of statement of financial position items by the agreed period during which the underlying interest rate is fixed for the item as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Within 1 month</b>	<b>1 – 3 months</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>	<b>1 – 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>Unspecified maturity</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Amounts due from banks	1,029	-	6,924	-	-	-	7,953
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	11,023	11,023
Receivables from funds	1,462	-	-	-	-	-	1,462
	<u>2,491</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,924</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,023</u>	<u>20,438</u>

An overview of statement of financial position items by the agreed period during which the underlying interest rate is fixed for the item as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Within 1 month</b>	<b>1 – 3 months</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>	<b>1 – 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>Unspecified maturity</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Amounts due from banks	2,786	-	-	-	-	-	2,786
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	16,618	16,618
Receivables from funds	1,562	-	-	-	-	-	1,562
	<u>4,348</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,618</u>	<u>20,966</u>

## 21. Financial risk management (continued)

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

### 31 December 2022 in thousands of euro

#### Assets

	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	7,953	-	7,953
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	11,023	11,023
Subsidiaries	-	2,938	2,938
Receivables from funds	1,462	-	1,462
Current income tax receivable	158	-	158
Intangible assets	-	127	127
Property, equipment and other tangible assets	-	103	103
Deferred income tax asset	-	405	405
Other assets	87	-	87
	<u>9,660</u>	<u>14,596</u>	<u>24,256</u>

#### Liabilities

Current income tax liability	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	(1,172)	-	(1,172)
Lease liabilities	(72)	(1)	(73)
Other liabilities	(1,058)	-	(1,058)
	<u>(2,302)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2,303)</u>
	<u>7,358</u>	<u>14,595</u>	<u>21,953</u>

### 31 December 2021 in thousands of euro

#### Assets

	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	2,786	-	2,786
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	16,618	16,618
Subsidiaries	-	2,938	2,938
Receivables from funds	1,562	-	1,562
Current income tax receivable	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	154	154
Property, equipment and other tangible assets	-	167	167
Deferred income tax asset	-	442	442
Other assets	76	20	96
	<u>4,424</u>	<u>20,339</u>	<u>24,763</u>

#### Liabilities

Current income tax liability	(130)	-	(130)
Accrued expenses	(1,293)	-	(1,293)
Lease liabilities	(18)	(127)	(145)
Other liabilities	(1,066)	-	(1,066)
	<u>(2,507)</u>	<u>(127)</u>	<u>(2,634)</u>
	<u>1,917</u>	<u>20,212</u>	<u>22,129</u>

## 21. Financial risk management (continued)

### 21.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks, such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations. The Company adopted the Standardised Approach for Operational Risk management and measurement.

## 22. Adequacy of own funds

The Management Company is obliged to comply with regulatory requirements issued primarily by the NBS, which are set out under Act No. 203/2011 on collective investment and under the Decree of NBS No. 7/2011 about proportionality of own resources. These include limits and restrictions on capital adequacy. These requirements apply to all management companies in Slovakia and their compliance is determined on the basis of reports submitted by the management company under statutory accounting rules.

The summary of these requirements valid for 2022 is as follows:

- Initial capital of the Company is at least € 125 thousand.
- The Company is obliged to observe the adequacy of own funds. Own funds of the management company are appropriate under this Act, unless they are below:
  - a) € 125 thousand plus 0.02% of the value of the assets in the funds managed by the Company exceeding € 250,000,000, this amount is not increased when it reaches € 10,000,000;
  - b) One quarter of average general operating costs of the management company for the previous calendar year. If the management company operated for less than one year, a quarter of the amount of general operating costs referred to in its business plan.
  - c) The Company may not acquire in its property or property in the open-ended mutual fund, which it manages, more than 10% of the total nominal value of shares with voting rights issued by one issuer.
- The Company may not acquire in its property or assets to the open-ended mutual fund, which manages, shares with voting rights which would enable the Company to exercise a significant influence on the management of the issuer located in the territory of the Slovak republic, or in a non-EU State.
- The Company is required to comply with restrictions on the acquisition of significant influence in the management of the issuer established in EU Member State, provided by the law of that Member State, taking into account the property in the mutual fund, which it manages.
- Internal organisation of the Company shall provide risk minimisation for the holders of mutual fund certificates or for the Company's clients by preventing conflict of interest between the Company and its clients, between two of its clients mutually, between one of its clients and the holders of mutual fund certificates or between the holders of mutual fund certificates.

The Company regularly and on a timely basis informs the NBS about the amount of initial capital, its own resources and structure according to the NBS measure No. 7/2011 on asset management company's own resources and attaches the information about proportionality of own resources according to the law No. 203/2011 on collective investments.

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Indicator value 2022</b>	<b>Indicator value 2021</b>
Initial capital	706	655
Paid up share capital	4,094	4,094
Share premium	38,438	38,438
Retained earnings	13,312	13,312
Items decreasing value of own funds	(3,066)	(3,092)
Reserve fund and other funds	(37,115)	(37,115)
Accumulated losses of previous periods	-	-
<b>Capital total</b>	<b>15,663</b>	<b>15,637</b>
<b>Data on compliance with the limits of own funds</b>	<b>2,218 %</b>	<b>2,387 %</b>

The limit of initial capital was fulfilled at 2,218 % (2021: 2,387 %).



### 23. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	3	7,953	7,953
Receivables from funds	5	1,462	1,462
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	4	11,023	11,023

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,786	2,786
Receivables from funds	5	1,562	1,562
Financial assets at mandatorily fair value through profit or loss	4	16,618	17,618

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments disclosed at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>		<b>December 2022</b>			
	<b>Note</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	3	-	7,953	-	7,953
Receivables from funds	4	-	-	1,462	1,462
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	5	-	11,023	-	11,023

<i>in thousands of euro</i>		<b>December 2021</b>			
	<b>Note</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	3	-	2,786	-	2,786
Receivables from funds	4	-	-	1,562	1,562
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	5	-	16,618	-	16,618

The Company uses the following hierarchy for the determination and disclosure of fair value of financial instruments based on the valuation technique:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Other techniques, by which all inputs which have a significant impact on the posted fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly;

Level 3: Techniques that use inputs with significant impact on the posted fair value, but these inputs are not based on observable market data.

#### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents represent current account balances and short-term deposits with a maturity period of less than 14 days. Accordingly, the book value is considered to be the fair value.

## 23. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

### *Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss*

All securities are carried at quoted market prices. Company calculates the value of assets and liabilities in each mutual fund, as well as net asset value (NAV of mutual fund). The value of mutual fund share certificates is derived from the relevant fund's NAV, simply by dividing the NAV by the number of shares outstanding, which is in line with the regulation of the National Bank of Slovakia (NBS). The NBS sets out guidelines on how to calculate NAV in a standard mutual fund or special public mutual fund. The NBS also provides a method to calculate the value of new shares when issuing new shares in open mutual funds for each work day. This calculation is based on the day's closing values of individual components of the Fund's assets (foreign currencies components are translated to euro at the official European Central Bank rates prevailing at the end of the day).

### *Receivables from funds*

Receivables from funds represent due management fees from the funds. As they are short-term the book value is considered to be the fair value.

## 24. Financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies

All financial assets and liabilities of the Company were denominated in EUR.

## 25. Related parties transactions

Related parties are those counterparties that represent:

- (a) enterprises that directly, or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, have a significant influence or are under common control of the reporting enterprise;
- (b) associates – enterprises in which the parent company has significant influence and which are neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture;
- (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company, and anyone expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the Company;
- (d) key management personnel, that is, those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the families of such individuals; and
- (e) enterprises in which a substantial interest in the voting power is owned, directly or indirectly, by any person described in (c) or (d) or over which such a person is able to exercise significant influence. This includes enterprises owned by directors or major shareholders of the Company and enterprises that have a member of key management in common with the Company.

## 25. Related parties transactions (continued)

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form. All transactions with related parties were performed on an arm's length basis.

The breakdown of receivables and payables with related parties as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Mutual Funds EAMS</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>Shareholders</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>Other companies in ISP group</b> <sup>(3)</sup>	<b>Generali</b> <sup>(4)</sup>	<b>KMP</b> <sup>(5)</sup>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7,953	-	-	7,953
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	11,023	-	-	-	-	11,023
Financial asset for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-	2,938	-	-	2,938
Right-of-use assets	-	-	70	-	-	70
Receivables from funds	1,462	-	-	-	-	1,462
Other assets	-	-	10	-	-	10
	<b>12,485</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,971</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,456</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Accrued expenses	-	12	1,095	39	-	1,146
Lease liabilities	-	-	73	-	-	73
Other liabilities	-	92	42	-	724	858
	<b>-</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>2,077</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Mutual Funds EAMS – Related party (a)

<sup>(2)</sup> Eurizon Capital SGR S.p.A. – Shareholder of the Company (a)

<sup>(3)</sup> Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s.; Consumer Finance Holding, a.s.; VÚB Leasing a. s.; Eurizon Capital S.A.; Epsilon SGR; Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o.; Eurizon Asset Management Hungary Zrt.; Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A – Related parties (a)

<sup>(4)</sup> VÚB Generali dôchodková správcovská spoločnosť, a.s. – Related party (a)

<sup>(5)</sup> KMP – Key management personnel and supervisory board (d)

The breakdown of receivables and payables with related parties as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Mutual Funds EAMS</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>Shareholders</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>Other companies in ISP group</b> <sup>(3)</sup>	<b>Generali</b> <sup>(4)</sup>	<b>KMP</b> <sup>(5)</sup>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,786	-	-	2,786
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,618	-	-	-	-	16,618
Financial asset for sale	-	-	20	-	-	20
Subsidiaries	-	-	2,938	-	-	2,938
Right-of-use assets	-	-	142	-	-	142
Receivables from funds	1,562	-	-	-	-	1,562
Other assets	-	-	4	-	-	4
	<b>18,180</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,070</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Accrued expenses	-	45	1,165	44	-	1,254
Lease liabilities	-	-	145	-	-	145
Other liabilities	-	-	57	-	438	495
	<b>-</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>1,894</b>

**25. Related parties transactions (continued)**

Summary of transactions with group companies and other related parties during the year 2022:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Mutual Funds EAMS</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>Share-holders</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>Other companies in ISP group</b> <sup>(3)</sup>	<b>Generali</b> <sup>(4)</sup>	<b>KMP</b> <sup>(5)</sup>	<b>Total</b>
Interest and similar income	-	-	28	-	-	28
Interest and similar expense	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Fee and commission income	17,623	-	-	-	-	17,623
Fee and commission expense	-	-	(12,855)	(161)	-	(13,016)
Dividend income	-	-	1,761	-	-	1,761
Net loss from trading	-	-	10	-	-	10
Other income	-	-	44	-	-	44
Personnel expenses	-	-	-	-	(1,239)	(1,239)
Other operating expenses	-	(164)	(224)	-	(23)	(411)
Depreciation of property, equipment and other tangible assets	-	-	(89)	-	-	(89)
	<u>17,623</u>	<u>(164)</u>	<u>(11,326)</u>	<u>(161)</u>	<u>(1,262)</u>	<u>4,710</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Mutual Funds EAMS – Related party (a)

<sup>(2)</sup> Eurizon Capital SGR S.p.A. - shareholder of the Company (a)

<sup>(3)</sup> Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s., Consumer Finance Holding, a.s.; VÚB Leasing a. s.; Eurizon Capital S.A. ; Epsilon SGR; Eurizon Asset Management Croatia d.o.o.; Eurizon Asset Management Hungary Zrt.; Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A – Related parties (a)

<sup>(4)</sup> VÚB Generali dôchodková správcovská spoločnosť, a.s. – Related party (a)

<sup>(5)</sup> KMP – Key management personnel and supervisory board (d)

Summary of transactions with group companies and other related parties during the year 2021:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Mutual Funds EAMS</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>Share-holders</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>Other companies in ISP group</b> <sup>(3)</sup>	<b>Generali</b> <sup>(4)</sup>	<b>KMP</b> <sup>(5)</sup>	<b>Total</b>
Interest and similar expense	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
Fee and commission income	18,700	-	-	-	-	18,700
Fee and commission expense	-	-	(13,440)	(174)	-	(13,614)
Dividend income	-	-	1,662	-	-	1,662
Net loss from trading	-	-	(33)	-	-	(33)
Other income	-	-	38	-	-	38
Personnel expenses	-	-	-	-	(693)	(693)
Other operating expenses	-	(178)	(309)	-	-	(487)
Depreciation of property, equipment and other tangible assets	-	-	(103)	-	-	(103)
	<u>18,700</u>	<u>(178)</u>	<u>(12,188)</u>	<u>(174)</u>	<u>(693)</u>	<u>5,467</u>

## 25. Related parties transactions (continued)

The asset value of mutual funds managed by Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s. is shown in the table below:

<i>in thousands of euro</i>	<b>Mutual funds' assets as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>Mutual funds' assets as at 31 December 2021</b>
DYNAMICKÉ PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s.	488,074	451,053
ACTIVE MAGNIFICA, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s.	134,659	189,374
KONZERVATÍVNE PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s	95,339	113,161
ACTIVE BOND FUND, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s.	102,220	153,938
REZERVNÝ FOND, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s.	102,743	123,034
FLEXIBILNÝ KONZERVATÍVNY FOND, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s	83,916	131,511
STREDOEURÓPSKE AKTÍVNE PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s.	27,811	37,866
VYVÁŽENÝ RASTOVÝ FOND, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s	73,266	113,043
EDÍCIA 2018, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s.	21,479	28,438
AKCIOVÉ PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s	302,491	184,142
MIX 15, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s.	19,868	29,256
MIX 30, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s.	43,925	60,521
ESG ZODPOVEDNÉ PORTFÓLIO, o.p.f. EAMS, správ.spol, a.s.	19,611	7,853
	<b>1,515,402</b>	<b>1,623,190</b>

## 26. Subsequent events

There were no other events after 31 December 2022 that would have a material effect on the fair presentation of the matters disclosed in these financial statements.



RNDr. Ing. Marian Matušovič, PhD.  
 Member of the Management Board  
 and CEO



Marco Bus  
 Chairman of the Management Board