



Auditor's report on Quadriga Asset Managers, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

(Together with the annual accounts and directors' report of Quadriga Asset Managers, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2023)

(Translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)



KPMG Auditores, S.L.
Paseo de la Castellana, 259 C
28046 Madrid

Independent Auditor's Report on the Annual Accounts

(Translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

To the Shareholders of Quadriga Asset Managers, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Quadriga Asset Managers, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet at 31 December 2023, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual accounts give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the equity and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (specified in note 2 to the annual accounts) and, in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria set forth therein.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Accounts* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those regarding independence, that are relevant to our audit of the annual accounts pursuant to the legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain. We have not provided any non-audit services, nor have any situations or circumstances arisen which, under the aforementioned regulations, have affected the required independence such that this has been compromised.

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



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Most Relevant Aspects of the Audit

The most relevant aspects of the audit are those that, in our professional judgement, have been considered as the most significant risks of material misstatement in the audit of the annual accounts of the current period. These risks were addressed in the context of our audit of the annual accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these risks.

Recognition of fee and commission income (see note 18.b to the annual accounts)

The recognition of fee and commission income is the most significant item in the Company's income statement. It consists mainly of the management fees charged to collective investment undertakings (CIUs) it manages, as well as for trading and advisory services provided to customers, and we therefore consider it important to assess the correct recognition of this income and its allocation to the appropriate period. Our audit approach included both an assessment of the Company's control environment in relation to the calculation of fees and commissions, as well as various tests of detail on such calculations.

Specifically, the main tests of detail performed on the recognition of fee and commission income were as follows:

- We checked that the Spanish CIUs considered in the calculation and billing of management fees match those managed by the Company during the year according to the registers of the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV). In the case of foreign CIUs, we confirmed the existence of a management contract in force during the year.
- We recalculated the management fees, whether fixed or variable, for the CIUs managed by the Company and contrasted the fee percentages applied with those set out in the CIU prospectuses and with the limits stipulated in the applicable regulations.
- We checked that the management fee income accrued by the Company and the amounts receivable by the Company are recorded as an expense and balance payable, respectively, in the CIUs managed.
- We checked the advisory and trading fees recorded by the Company by testing a sample of transactions.
- We assessed whether the information on fee and commission income disclosed in the annual accounts meets the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework.



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Other Information: Directors' Report

Other information solely comprises the 2023 directors' report, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Company's Directors and which does not form an integral part of the annual accounts.

Our audit opinion on the annual accounts does not encompass the directors' report. Our responsibility for the directors' report, in accordance with the requirements of prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts, consists of assessing and reporting on the consistency of the directors' report with the annual accounts, based on knowledge of the entity obtained during the audit of the aforementioned annual accounts, and assessing and reporting on whether the content and presentation of the directors' report are in accordance with applicable legislation. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are required to report them.

Based on the work carried out, as described in the preceding paragraph, the information contained in the directors' report is consistent with that disclosed in the annual accounts for 2023 and the content and presentation of the report are in accordance with applicable legislation.

Directors' Responsibility for the Annual Accounts

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying annual accounts in such a way that they give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and financial performance of the Company in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable to the entity in Spain, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts 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 prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain 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 the annual accounts.



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As part of an audit in accordance with prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, 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 entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.



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We communicate with the Directors of the entity 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.

From the significant risks communicated to the Directors of Quadriga Asset Managers, S.G.I.I.C., S.A., we determine those that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts of the current period and which are therefore the most significant risks.

We describe these risks in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

KPMG Auditores, S.L.

On the Spanish Official Register of Auditors ("ROAC") with No. S0702

(Signed on original in Spanish)

Juan Pedro Hidalgo Urtiaga

On the Spanish Official Register of Auditors ("ROAC") with No. 23,007

30 April 2024



Auditor's Report on Quadriga Asset Managers, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

(Along with the Annual Accounts and Directors'
Report of Quadriga Asset Managers, S.G.I.I.C.,
S.A. for the year ended 31/12/2023)

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

QUADRIGA ASSET MANAGERS, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

Balance Sheets

31 December 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Euros to two decimal places)

ASSETS	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
1. Cash	5	599.62	1,277.59
1.1 Cash at hand		599.62	1,277.59
1.2 Banks		-	-
2. Receivables from financial intermediaries or individual customers	6 and 8	7,277,230.93	5,750,087.29
2.1 Demand deposits		530,533.87	1,810,731.27
2.2 Term deposits		-	600,000.00
2.3. Repurchase agreements		-	-
2.4 Receivables for fees and commissions pending		5,081,338.58	2,103,638.50
2.5 Receivables from securities transactions		-	-
2.6 Receivables from Group companies		106,485.24	188,650.31
2.7 Receivables from security deposits		-	-
2.8 Other receivables		1,558,873.24	1,047,067.21
2.9 Doubtful assets		-	-
2.10 Valuation Adjustments		-	-
3. Debt securities		1,481,593.70	-
3.1 Domestic government debt portfolio		1,481,593.70	-
3.2 External government debt portfolio		-	-
3.3 Fixed income securities in the internal portfolio		-	-
3.4 Fixed income securities in the external portfolio		-	-
3.5 Hybrid financial assets		-	-
3.6 Doubtful assets		-	-
3.7 Valuation Adjustments		-	-
4. Matured investments pending collection		-	-
5. Shares and equity investments	6	1,342,823.25	1,479,052.11
5.1 Shares and equity investments in the internal portfolio	7	600.00	600.00
5.2. Shares and equity investments in the external portfolio	7	-	-
5.3. Equity investments	9	36,500.00	36,500.00
5.4 Financial assets at fair value through equity		1,305,723.25	1,441,952.11
5.5. Impairment allowances on shares and other equity investments	9	-	-
6. Derivatives		-	-
7. Insurance contracts linked to pensions		-	-
8. Property, plant and equipment	10	114,075.34	44,126.59
8.1 For own use		114,075.34	44,126.59
8.2 Investment property		-	-
8.3 Property, plant and equipment held for sale		-	-
8.4 Provisions for impairment of property, plant and equipment (-)		-	-
9. Intangible assets	11	23,136.04	21,665.78
9.1 Goodwill		-	-
9.2 Computer software		23,136.04	21,665.78
9.3 Other intangible assets		-	-
9.4 Provisions for impairment of intangible assets (-)		-	-
10. Tax assets	19	30,385.72	12,322.71
10.1 Current		-	-
10.2 Deferred assets		30,385.72	12,322.71
11. Prepayments and accrued income	6 and 13	44,261.74	37,668.75
11.1 Prepaid expense		44,261.74	37,668.75
11.2 Other accruals		-	-
12. Other assets	6 and 13	189,941.78	197,748.77
12.1 Advances and loans to staff		12,009.36	17,114.69
12.2 Due from shareholders for called capital		-	-
12.3 Lease guarantee deposits		-	-
12.4 Other assets		177,932.42	180,634.08
TOTAL ASSETS		10,504,048.12	7,543,949.59

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the annual accounts for 2023.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

QUADRIGA ASSET MANAGERS, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

Balance Sheets

31 December 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Euros to two decimal places)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
1. Payables to financial intermediaries or individual customers	6 and 14	2,266,069.36	1,855,536.62
1.1 Loans and credits		2,929.62	16,291.85
1.2 Fees and commissions payable		-	-
1.3 Payables for services rendered		-	-
1.4 Payables for securities transactions		-	-
1.5 Payables to Group companies		373,635.25	421,773.16
1.6 Remuneration payable to personnel		1,190,745.87	332,215.92
1.7 Other payables		698,758.62	1,085,255.69
1.8 Valuation adjustments: accrued interest not yet due (+)		-	-
2. Derivatives		-	-
3. Subordinated liabilities		-	-
4. Provisions for risks	21	480,000.00	480,000.00
4.1 Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		-	-
4.2. Provisions for taxes and other legal contingencies		480,000.00	480,000.00
4.3 Provisions for other risks		-	-
5. Tax liabilities	19	-	-
5.1 Current		-	-
5.2 Deferred		-	-
6. Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale		-	-
7. Prepayments	6 and 15	220,312.80	300,805.83
7.1. Fees and commissions and other unearned income		-	1,529.79
7.2 Accrued expenses not yet due		220,312.80	299,276.04
7.3 Other accruals		-	-
8. Other liabilities	6 and 15	2,051,263.62	962,371.63
8.1 Public entities		518,476.77	197,386.50
8.2 Balances for finance lease transactions		-	-
8.3 Balances payable on subscribed securities		-	-
8.4 Other liabilities		1,532,786.85	764,985.13
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5,017,645.78	3,598,714.08
9. Valuation adjustments in equity	7	(92,868.70)	(88,848.13)
9.1 Financial assets through equity		(92,868.70)	(88,848.13)
9.2 Cash flow hedges		-	-
9.3 Net foreign investment hedges		-	-
9.4 Currency exchange differences		-	-
9.5 Other adjustments		-	-
10. Capital	16	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
10.1 Issued and subscribed		3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
10.2 Uncalled capital pending payment (-)		-	-
11. Share premium		-	-
12. Reserves	16	634,083.64	889,180.80
12.1 Legal reserve		577,676.93	563,186.65
12.2 Voluntary reserve		56,406.71	187,655.03
12.3 Other reserves		-	138,339.12
13. Profit/loss from prior years	16	-	-
13.1 Retained earnings		-	-
13.2 Prior years' losses (-)		-	-
14. Profit/loss for the year	16	1,945,187.40	144,902.84
15. Other equity instruments		-	-
16. Own shares and equity instruments (-)		-	-
17. Interim dividend approved (-)		-	-
18. Grants, gifts and legacies received		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		5,486,402.34	3,945,235.51
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		10,504,048.12	7,543,949.59

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QUADRIGA ASSET MANAGERS, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

Balance Sheets

31 December 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Euros to two decimal places)

RISK AND COMMITMENT ACCOUNTS	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
1. Bank and other guarantees extended		-	-
2. Other contingent liabilities		-	-
3. Forward securities purchase commitments		-	-
4. Financial derivatives		-	-
5. Other risk and commitment accounts		-	-
TOTAL RISK AND COMMITMENT ACCOUNTS		-	-
OTHER OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
1. Credit facilities unconditionally available for drawdown		-	-
2. Securities and other financial instruments held on deposit		-	-
3. Assets under management	16	933,991,458.92	993,599,162.02
3.1 Financial investment funds		-	-
3.2 Investment property funds		-	-
3.3 Hedge funds		-	-
3.4 Hedge fund CIUs		-	-
3.5 Private equity and closed-end funds		11,205,000.00	11,205,000.00
3.6 SICAV open-ended investment schemes		70,950,101.80	72,736,124.57
3.7 Investment property companies		-	-
3.8 Free investment companies		93,735,319.61	82,022,707.54
3.9 Private equity and closed-end companies		300,253,312.62	300,265,216.39
3.10 Foreign collective investment undertakings		457,847,724.89	527,370,113.52
3.11 Pension fund		-	-
4. Remaining assets in discretionary portfolio management	16	-	-
5. Assets marketed		46,367,660.38	40,219,371.23
5.1 National CIUs managed		46,297,096.58	40,170,635.27
5.2 Domestic CIUs not managed		-	-
5.3 Foreign CIUs managed		70,563.80	48,735.96
5.4 Foreign CIUs not managed		-	-
6. Assets under advice		601,652,646.65	531,659,210.28
6.1 Government debt and listed securities		-	-
6.2 Holdings and shares in domestic and foreign investment vehicles		-	-
6.3 Unlisted securities		-	-
6.4 Structured products and derivatives		-	-
6.5 Closed-end investment vehicles, venture capital firms		-	-
6.6 Other		601,652,646.65	531,659,210.28
7. Past due and uncollected non-performing assets		-	-
8. Other off-balance sheet items		-	-
TOTAL OTHER OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS		1,582,011,765.95	1,565,477,743.53
TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS		1,582,011,765.95	1,565,477,743.53

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the annual accounts for 2023.

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QUADRIGA ASSET MANAGERS, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

Income statements for the years
ended 31 December 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Euros to two decimal places)

DEBIT	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
1. Interest and similar charges on financial liabilities		1,959.16	7,873.51
1.1 Interest		1,959.16	7,873.51
1.2 Subordinated liabilities		-	-
1.3 Adjustments to interest expense on hedging transactions		-	-
1.4 Remuneration of capital with characteristics of financial liabilities		-	-
1.5 Other interest		-	-
2. Commissions and brokerage fees paid	18 (b)	3,300,539.38	3,284,003.20
2.1 Marketing fees		109,969.25	123,743.11
2.2 Services related to the management of real estate CIUs		-	-
2.3 Securities transactions		-	-
2.4 Derivatives transactions		-	-
2.5 Fees paid for management delegation		-	-
2.6 Fees paid for advisory services		1,205,811.82	1,028,484.03
2.7 Fees retro-assigned		-	-
2.8 Fees paid to representatives/agents		1,646,392.89	1,616,171.07
2.9 Other fees and commissions		338,365.42	515,604.99
3. Losses on financial transactions	7	-	-
3.1 Domestic government debt		-	-
3.2 Domestic government debt		-	-
3.3 Internal fixed income securities		-	-
3.4 External fixed income securities		-	-
3.5 Shares and equity investments in the internal portfolio		-	-
3.6 Shares and equity investments in the external portfolio		-	-
3.7 Derivatives		-	-
3.8 Adjustments for losses on hedging transactions		-	-
3.9 Other losses		-	-
4. Exchange differences		50,328.92	62,882.24
5. Personnel expenses	18 (c)	6,040,193.24	4,733,282.40
5.1 Salaries and employee benefits		5,947,775.29	4,667,537.24
5.2 Pension fund allocations and contributions		-	-
5.3 Termination benefits		-	2,038.70
5.4 Training expenses		43,940.11	6,698.47
5.5 Share-based employee compensation		-	-
5.6 Other personnel expenses		48,477.84	57,007.99
6. Overheads	18 (d)	2,838,895.76	2,523,510.46
6.1 Buildings and facilities		258,244.89	11,807.74
6.2 IT Systems		825,300.41	788,488.63
6.3 Advertising and entertainment expense		295,395.99	225,028.06
6.4 Independent professional services		1,356,522.08	1,367,631.98
6.5 Outsourced administrative services		-	-
6.6 Other expenses		103,432.39	130,554.05
7. Contributions and taxes	18 (d)	5,140.96	5,166.55
8. Depreciation and amortisation	10 and 11	47,065.44	24,018.50
8.1 Property, plant and equipment for own use		29,511.70	11,556.03
8.2 Investment property		-	-
8.3 Intangible Assets		17,553.74	12,462.47
9. Other operating expenses		28,187.06	373,939.53
9.1 Fees in official registers		9,304.55	22,287.13
9.2 Other items		18,882.51	351,652.40
DEBIT	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022

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10. Loss due to impairment of assets		-	-
11. Provisions for risks	20	-	78,876.30
1.1 Provisions for taxes and other legal contingencies		-	78,876.30
11.2 Other provisions		-	-
12. Other losses		-	-
13. Income tax in the period	19	801,458.25	11,549.81
14. Profit/loss on discontinued operations		-	-
15. Net profit/loss in the period. Profits.		1,945,187.40	144,902.84
<hr/> TOTAL DEBIT		15,058,955.57	11,250,005.34

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the annual accounts for 2023.

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QUADRIGA ASSET MANAGERS, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

Income statements for the years
ended 31 December 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Euros to two decimal places)

CREDIT	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
1. Interest, dividends and similar income from financial assets		42,072.00	-
1.1 Financial intermediaries		-	-
1.2 Domestic government debt		42,072.00	-
1.3 External government debt		-	-
1.4 Internal fixed income securities		-	-
1.5 External fixed income securities		-	-
1.6 Dividends on shares and equity investments		-	-
1.7 Adjustments to finance income from hedging transactions		-	-
1.8 Other interest and similar income		-	-
2. Fee and commission income	18 (b)	14,691,465.96	10,988,237.99
2.1 Management fees for financial investment funds		-	-
2.2 Financial investment fund subscription and redemption fees		-	-
2.3 Management fees for SICAV open-end investment schemes		1,085,476.28	997,107.73
2.4 Management fees for Real estate CIU		-	-
2.5 Real estate CIU subscription and redemption fees		-	-
2.6 Management fees for hedge fund CIUs		36,000.00	51,000.00
2.7 Subscription and redemption fees for hedge fund CIUs		-	-
2.8 Management fees for hedge fund CIUs		-	-
2.9 Subscription and redemption fees for hedge fund CIUs		-	-
2.10 Management fees for foreign CIUs		7,730,106.12	4,494,231.60
2.11 Management fees for private equity companies		352,377.50	419,146.26
2.12 Management fees for discretionary portfolio		-	-
2.13 Advisory services		2,144,178.44	1,812,124.68
2.14 Equity investment and share custody and management services		-	-
2.15 Equity investment and share trading services		1,483,593.12	-
2.16 Other fees and commissions		1,859,734.50	3,214,627.72
2.17 RTO services		-	-
3. Gains on financial transactions		75,004.62	-
3.1 Domestic government debt		-	-
3.2 External government debt		-	-
3.3 Internal fixed income securities		-	-
3.4 External fixed income securities		-	-
3.5 Shares and equity investments in the internal portfolio		65,670.33	-
3.6 Shares and equity investments in the external portfolio		9,334.29	-
3.7 Derivatives		-	-
3.8 Adjustments for gains on hedging transactions		-	-
3.9 Other earnings		-	-
4. Exchange gains		29,081.87	60,499.01
5. Other operating income		221,331.12	189,268.34
5.1 Income from rental of buildings owned		-	-
5.2 Income from rental of computer equipment and software		-	-
5.3 Other operating income		221,331.12	189,268.34
6. Recoveries of impaired assets		-	12,000.00
6.1 Loans and other fixed income financial assets		-	-
6.2 Equity instruments	9	-	12,000.00
6.3 Property, plant and equipment		-	-
6.4 Intangible Assets		-	-
6.5 Other		-	-
7. Recoveries of provisions for risks		-	-
8. Other gains		-	-
9. Profit/loss on discontinued operations. (Loss)		-	-
10. Net profit/loss in the period. Loss		-	-
TOTAL CREDIT		15,058,955.57	11,250,005.34

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QUADRIGA ASSET MANAGERS, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Euros to two decimal places)

A) Statement of Recognised Income and Expense for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Profit/loss for the year	1,945,187.40	144,902.84
Income and expense recognised directly in equity		
By valuation of financial instruments		
Financial assets at fair value through equity	(22,083.58)	(137,725.52)
Tax effect	18,063.01	28,432.95
Amounts transferred to the income statement		
By valuation of financial instruments	-	-
Tax effect	-	-
	(4,020.57)	(109,292.57)
Total income and expense for the year	1,941,166.83	35,610.27

(B) Statement of Changes in Equity for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022

	Capital	Reserves	Profit/loss for the year	Interim dividends	Total capital and reserves	Valuation adjustments	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2021	3,000,000.00	500,108.66	1,889,072.14	-	5,389,180.80	20,444.44	5,409,625.24
Total recognised income / (expense)	-	-	144,902.84	-	144,902.84	(109,292.57)	35,610.27
Other changes in equity							
Appropriation of profit	-	389,072.14	(1,889,072.14)	1,500,000.00	-	-	-
Interim dividend	-	-	-	(1,500,000.00)	(1,500,000.00)	-	(1,500,000.00)
Balance at 31 December 2022	3,000,000.00	889,180.80	144,902.84	-	4,034,083.64	(88,848.13)	3,945,235.51
Total recognised income / (expense)	-	-	1,945,187.40	-	1,945,187.40	(4,020.57)	1,941,166.83
Other changes in equity							
Appropriation of profit	-	144,902.84	(144,902.84)	-	-	-	-
Interim dividend	-	(400,000.00)	-	-	(400,000.00)	-	(400,000.00)
Balance at 31 December 2023	3,000,000.00	634,083.64	1,945,187.40	-	5,579,271.04	(92,868.70)	5,486,402.34

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the annual accounts for 2023.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

QUADRIGA ASSET MANAGERS, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Euros to two decimal places)

	2023	2022
1. Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Profit/loss for the year before tax	2,746,645.65	156,452.65
Total adjustments		
Depreciation and amortisation (+)	47,065.44	21,627.52
Impairment adjustments (+/-)	-	(12,000.00)
Changes in provisions (+/-)	-	78,876.30
Profit/loss on asset retirements and disposals (+/-)		
Finance income (-)	(75,004.62)	-
Finance expense (+)	-	-
Exchange differences (+/-)	21,247.05	2,383.23
	<u>(6,692.13)</u>	<u>90,887.05</u>
Changes in working capital	<u>(2,180,412.43)</u>	<u>3,256,780.76</u>
Trade and other receivables (+/-)	(2,807,341.04)	3,135,311.26
Financial assets at fair value through equity (+/-)	-	-
Other current assets (+/-)	(975.53)	69,673.10
Trade and other payables (+/-)	(468,291.51)	867,280.10
Other current liabilities (+/-)	1,096,890.61	(215,483.70)
Other non-current assets and liabilities (+/-)	(694.96)	(600,000.00)
Other cash flows from (used in) operating activities	<u>(11,125.65)</u>	<u>(2,024,095.62)</u>
Other payments (receipts) (-/+)	<u>(11,125.65)</u>	<u>(2,024,095.62)</u>
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	<u>548,415.44</u>	<u>1,480,024.84</u>
2. Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		
Payments on investments (-)	<u>(2,589,187.91)</u>	<u>(381,527.01)</u>
Group companies and associates	-	-
Intangible assets	(19,024.00)	(8,582.25)
Property, plant and equipment	(98,765.49)	(30,194.76)
Financial assets at fair value through equity	(989,804.72)	(342,750.00)
Other assets	(1,481,593.70)	-
Proceeds from divestments (+)	<u>1,181,144.15</u>	<u>199,629.98</u>
Group companies and associates	-	60,000.00
Intangible assets	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	2,390.98
Financial assets at fair value through equity	1,181,144.15	137,239.00
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	<u>(1,408,043.76)</u>	<u>(181,897.03)</u>
3. Cash flows used in financing activities		
Dividend payments and remuneration on other equity instruments (-)		
Dividends	<u>(400,000.00)</u>	<u>(1,500,000.00)</u>
Cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(400,000.00)</u>	<u>(1,500,000.00)</u>
Effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations	<u>(21,247.05)</u>	<u>(2,383.25)</u>
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,280,875.37)	(204,255.44)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>1,812,008.86</u>	<u>2,016,264.30</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	<u>531,133.49</u>	<u>1,812,008.86</u>

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the annual accounts for 2023.

QUADRIGA ASSET MANAGERS, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

Notes to the Annual Accounts

31 December 2023

(1) Company Description and Activities

Quadriga Asset Managers, Sociedad Gestora de Instituciones de Inversión Colectiva, S.A., (hereinafter, the Company) was incorporated in Spain as a public limited company on 13 May 2015 for an indefinite period of time under the name Auriga Asset Management, Sociedad Gestora de Instituciones de Inversión Colectiva, S.A. The Company adopted its current name on 25 April 2016. Its registered office is at Cuesta del Sagrado Corazón 6-8, Madrid.

On 12 June 2015, the Company was registered under number 242 in the Spanish National Securities Market Commission's Administrative Register of Management Companies of Collective Investment Undertakings.

The Company's sole statutory activity is to carry out the activities which Management Companies of Collective Investment Undertakings are authorised to perform. All activities for which the law imposes special requirements are excluded until such time as they are fulfilled by this Company.

Management companies of collective investment undertakings are regulated by Royal Legislative Decree 4/2015 of 23 October, approving the Revised Securities Market Law, by Law 35/2003 of 4 November (partially amended by Law 31/2011 of 4 October and by Law 22/2014 of 12 November), by Royal Decree 1082/2012 of 13 July (partially amended by Royal Decree 83/2015 of 13 February and by Royal Decree 877/2015 of 2 October, by Royal Decree 91/2001 of 2 February), by Circular 6/2009 of 9 December (partially amended by Circular 6/2010 of 21 December), by Law 44/2002 of 22 November, by Law 26/2003 of 17 July, by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 2 July, approving the Revised Corporate Enterprises Act, by Law 3/2009 of 3 April on structural modifications of commercial companies and by the circulars issued by the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV). This legislation regulates, among others, the following aspects:

- The minimum capital required is Euros 125,000.00. It must be paid up in full and in cash at the time of incorporation.
- Minimum capital must be maintained in accordance with CNMV regulations (see Note 16 (b)).

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The minimum capital requirements pursuant to article 100.1.a) must be invested in liquid assets or assets readily convertible into cash in the short term and may not include speculative positions. These assets may include those indicated in article 31 of Law 31/2011, of 4 October, which amends Law 35/2003, of 4 November, on Collective Investment Undertakings, deposits in credit institutions, demand accounts and shares or equity interests of CIUs, including those managed by them, provided that such CIUs comply with the provisions of article 48.1.c) and d), except for the prohibition on investing more than 10 percent of the CIU's assets in shares or equity interests of other CIUs. The rest of the capital and reserves may be invested in any asset suitable for the fulfilment of its statutory purpose, including the institutions provided for in these regulations, venture capital firms (Entidades de Capital Riesgo – ECRs) and closed-ended type collective investment undertakings (Entidades de Inversión Colectiva de Tipo Cerrado– EICCs), provided that the investment is made on a permanent basis.

- They may only borrow up to a limit of 20% of their capital and reserves, calculated as described in Royal Decree 1082/2012 of 13 July (see Note 16 (b)).
- They may not grant loans, except to their own employees or salaried personnel, up to a limit of 20% of their capital and reserves calculated as described in Royal Decree 1082/2012 of 13 July (see Note 16 (b)).
- Investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the same entity, or by entities belonging to the same economic group, may not exceed 25% of the Company's capital and reserves. For these purposes, investments are calculated at their carrying amount. Exempt from this limit are investments in securities issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union, Spain's autonomous regions and other OECD Member States rated no lower than the Kingdom of Spain by a specialised rating agency of recognised prestige.
- They may only acquire for their investment portfolio financial derivative instruments that meet certain requirements, for the purpose of hedging the risks of the securities or financial instruments in their portfolios. Exceptionally, they may acquire financial derivative instruments for investment purposes when they form part of securities or structured deposits that include a commitment to repay in full the capital invested as a loan.

The Company is part of the Auriga Capital Ibroker, S.L. Group and its direct Parent is Auriga Capital Ibroker, S.L., the holding company of the consolidated group in Spain. The registered office of Auriga Capital Markets, S.L. is located at Cuesta del Sagrado Corazón, 7, in Madrid.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(2) Basis of presentation of the Annual Accounts

a) True and fair view and going concern

The Annual Accounts were prepared on the basis of the accounting records of Quadriga Asset Managers, Sociedad Gestora de Instituciones de Inversión Colectiva, S.A.

The annual accounts for the financial year 2023 have been prepared in accordance with current mercantile legislation and with the rules established in National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) Circular 1/2021 of 25 March concerning accounting standards, annual accounts and financial statements of investment services companies and its consolidable groups, management companies of collective investment undertakings and management companies of closed-end entities and subsequent amendments thereto (hereinafter, CNMV Circular 1/2021), in the Spanish Chart of Accounts, approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 and subsequent amendments all other applicable Spanish accounting regulations, so as to give a true and fair view of the Company's equity and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of its operations and the changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The Company's Directors expect that the Annual Accounts for 2023, prepared on 27 March 2024, will be approved at the Annual General Meeting without modification.

The Directors prepared the attached Annual Accounts under the going concern principle.

No non-mandatory accounting principles were applied. There are no mandatory accounting principles or measurement criteria which, having a material effect on the annual accounts, are no longer applied.

b) Comparative information

The balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the Notes thereto for 2023 include comparative figures for 2022, which formed part of the Annual Accounts that were approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 3 May 2023.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The figures disclosed in the annual accounts are expressed in Euros, the Company's functional and presentation currency, rounded off to two decimal places.

d) Critical issues regarding the valuation and estimation of relevant uncertainties and judgements used when applying accounting principles

There have been no significant changes in the judgements and accounting estimates used by the Company in 2023 compared to the prior year.

Preparation of the Annual Accounts required the application of estimates for the calculation of corporate income tax (see Note 18).

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Although estimates are calculated by the Company's directors based on the best information available at 31 December 2023, future events may require changes to these estimates in subsequent years. Any effect on the annual accounts of adjustments to be made in subsequent years would be recognised prospectively.

(3) Significant accounting policies

(a) Financial instruments

i) Definition

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset at one entity and, simultaneously, a financial liability or equity instrument at another entity.

An equity instrument is any legal arrangement that evidences, or reflects, a residual interest in the assets of the issuing company after deducting all of its liabilities.

A financial derivative is a financial instrument whose value changes in response to changes in underlying variables (such as interest rates, prices of financial instruments and traded commodities, exchange rates, credit ratings and indices thereof) which, when not financial variables, need not be specific to a party to the contract, require no or less initial investment than other contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market conditions and are settled at a future date.

ii) Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are presented under the following headings on the asset side of the balance sheet:

- Cash: cash balances and, where applicable, immediately available balances with the Bank of Spain and other central banks.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

- Receivables from financial intermediaries or individual customers: This category includes, where applicable, demand and term deposits, fees and commissions receivable, reverse repurchase agreements (repo transactions) and balances receivable from Group companies. Each of the assets included are detailed in the balance sheet according to its nature, including, where applicable, accrued interest not yet due and loan impairment allowances under the heading "Valuation adjustments". All these assets are included for measurement purposes in the category "Financial assets at amortised cost".
- Shares and equity investments:
 - Internal/external portfolio shares and equity investments: includes, where applicable, financial instruments issued by other entities, such as shares and equity investments or interests in mutual funds and collective investment undertakings, which for the issuer are equity instruments, unless they are holdings in subsidiaries, jointly-controlled entities and associates. All of these assets are included, where appropriate, for measurement purposes in the categories "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and/or "Financial assets measured at cost".
 - Investments: includes, where applicable, the Company's investments in subsidiaries, jointly-controlled companies or associates. For measurement purposes, all of these assets are included in the category "Financial assets measured at cost". Group companies are those related to the Company by a controlling relationship, and associates are those over which the Company exercises significant influence.
 - Financial assets at fair value through equity: including, where applicable, financial instruments issued by other entities, such as shares and equity investments or interests in mutual funds and collective investment undertakings, which for the issuer are equity instruments, unless they are holdings in subsidiaries, jointly-controlled companies and associates. All these assets are included for measurement purposes in the category "Financial assets at fair value through equity".
- Debt securities: includes, where applicable, investments in debentures, bonds or other debt securities, including those whose yield is linked to indices or similar systems and other securities which represent a debt for their issuer and which accrue remuneration in the form of an implicit or explicit contractual rate of interest. Each of the assets included are detailed in the balance sheet according to its nature, including, where applicable, accrued interest not yet due and impairment allowances for debt instruments under the heading "Valuation adjustments". All of these assets are included, where appropriate, for measurement purposes in the categories "Financial assets at amortised cost", "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and/or "Financial assets at fair value through equity".
- Derivatives: includes, where applicable, transactions involving financial derivatives with a favourable valuation for the Company. In particular, this caption includes, where applicable, premiums paid on options transactions, as well as, where applicable, generally, changes in the fair value of financial derivative assets with which the Company operates: options, futures, swaps, forward foreign currency sale-purchase, etc. All these assets are included, for measurement purposes, in the category "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss".

iii) Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are presented under the following headings on the liabilities side of the balance sheet:

- Payables to financial intermediaries or individual customers: includes, where applicable, balances payable in respect of outstanding obligations to financial intermediaries and individuals, such as unpaid commissions, payables to Group companies, if applicable, outstanding staff remuneration and other payables. Each of the liabilities included are detailed in the balance sheet according to its nature, including accrued interest not yet due, where applicable, under the heading "Valuation adjustments: accrued interest not yet due". All these liabilities are included, for measurement purposes, under "Financial liabilities at amortised cost".

- Derivatives: includes, where applicable, transactions involving financial derivatives with an unfavourable valuation for the Company. In particular, this caption includes, where applicable, premiums collected on options transactions, as well as, where applicable, generally, changes in the fair value of financial derivative liabilities with which the Company operates: options, futures, swaps, forward foreign currency sale-purchase, etc. All these liabilities are included, for measurement purposes, in the category "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss".

(b) Measurement of financial instruments

i) Measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified for measurement purposes in the following categories:

- a. Financial assets at amortised cost: includes financial assets, including those admitted to trading in an organised market, for which the Company holds the investment with the objective of receiving cash flows as a result of executing the contract, and whose contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely collections of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

- b. Financial assets at fair value through equity: this category includes financial assets whose contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely collections of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount, and are not held for trading or classified in the previous category. Investments in equity instruments irrevocably designated by the Company on its initial recognition are also included in this category, provided that they are not held for trading and do not have to be measured at cost.

- c. Financial assets at cost: this category includes the following investments, where applicable: a) equity instruments of Group companies, jointly-controlled entities and associates; b) equity instruments with no reliable fair value measurement, and the derivatives indexed to such instruments; c) hybrid financial assets whose fair value cannot be reliably estimated, unless the requirements for recognition at amortised cost are met; d) contributions to joint account agreements and similar contracts; e) participating loans with contingent interest; f) financial assets that should be classified in the following category (financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) but whose fair value cannot be reliably estimated.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

- d. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: includes financial assets held for trading and financial assets that have not been classified in any of the above categories. Also included in this category are financial assets that are optionally so designated by the Company at initial recognition, that would otherwise have been included in another category, since said designation removes or significantly reduces a measurement inconsistency or accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Initial measurement

Financial assets are generally initially measured at the fair value of the consideration delivered, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. However, transaction costs directly attributable to assets included for measurement purposes in the category "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" are recognised in the income statement for the year.

Likewise, in the case of equity investments in Group companies that afford control over the subsidiary, fees paid to legal advisers or other professionals in connection with the acquisition of the investment are taken directly to the income statement.

Subsequent measurement

- Financial assets at amortised cost: financial assets classified in this category are measured at amortised cost, with accrued interest taken to income using the effective interest method. However, payables maturing within one year and initially measured at its par value shall continue to be measured at that amount, unless they are impaired.

The amortised cost of a financial instrument is the amount at which a financial asset or financial liability was initially measured, less any principal repayments, plus or minus, as appropriate, the portion recognised in the income statement, using the effective interest method, of the difference between the initial amount and the redemption value at maturity and, for financial assets, less any impairment loss recognised either directly as a reduction in the carrying amount of the asset or by means of a valuation adjustment.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly equates the carrying amount of a financial instrument to the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument, based on its contractual terms and without regard to future credit risk losses, including any financial fees charged in advance when the financing is granted.

- Financial assets at fair value through equity: for measurement purposes, financial assets classified in this category are measured at fair value, without deducting any transaction costs that might be incurred upon its disposal. Changes in fair value are recognised, net of the related tax effect, directly in equity under "Valuation adjustments in equity" until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired, at which time the amount so recognised is taken to the income statement under "Gains on financial transactions" or "Losses on financial transactions", depending on whether the result is positive or negative, respectively.
- Financial assets measured at cost: Investments classified, for measurement purposes, in this category are measured at its cost, less any cumulative amount of impairment adjustments. Said adjustments are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, which is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows from the investment. Unless better evidence of the recoverable amount of the investment in equity instruments is available, the investee's equity is taken into consideration, corrected for any unrealised gains existing at the measurement date, net of the tax effect.
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: financial assets classified for measurement purposes in this category are measured at fair value and the result of changes in said fair value is recognised under "Gains on financial transactions" or "Losses on financial transactions" in the income statement, depending on whether the result is positive or negative, respectively.

Impairment

The Company tests those of its financial assets that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss for impairment at least at the end of each financial year. If the recoverable amount of the financial asset is lower than its carrying amount, objective evidence of impairment is deemed to exist.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

- Financial assets at amortised cost: the amount of the impairment loss of these assets is equal to the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows they are likely to generate, including, as the case may be, those resulting from executing real and personal guarantees, discounted at the effective interest rate calculated at the time of the initial recognition of the asset. For financial assets bearing floating interest rates, the effective interest rate on the balance sheet date as per the contractual terms will be used.

Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses when the amount of the impairment loss decreases due to a subsequent event shall be recognised as an expense or income, respectively, and under the appropriate heading depending on the nature of the asset, as "Impairment losses on financial assets" or "Impairment recoveries on impaired financial assets" in the income statement, with a balancing entry under "Valuation adjustments" on the assets side of the balance sheet. Impairment losses can only be reversed up to the limit of the carrying amount of the asset that would have been disclosed at the reversal date had the impairment not been recognised.

Nevertheless, the market value of the instrument may be used as a proxy for the present value of future cash flows, provided it is sufficiently reliable to be considered representative of the value that could be recovered by the company.

In particular, with regard to the valuation adjustments relating to these financial assets, the process for assessing possible impairment losses on these assets is conducted individually for all financial assets measured at amortised cost.

- Financial assets at fair value through equity: for equity instruments classified, for valuation purposes, in this category, impairment is presumed to exist if the market value of the asset has declined over a period of one and-a-half years or by 40% without the value having recovered. For debt instruments classified for measurement purposes in this category, impairment is presumed to exist when there has been a reduction or delay in the estimated future cash flows, which may be caused by the debtor's insolvency.

Cumulative losses recognised in equity due to a decline in fair value, provided that there is objective evidence of impairment in the value of the asset, will be recognised in the income statement under "Impairment losses on financial assets", with a balancing entry under "Valuation adjustments" on the assets side of the balance sheet (in the case of debt instruments) or under "Impairment allowances on shares and equity instruments" on the assets side of the balance sheet (in the case of equity instruments). If the fair value increases in subsequent years, the impairment loss recognised in prior years shall be reversed with a credit to the income statement for the year, under the heading "Impairment recoveries on impaired financial assets". However, in the event of an increase in the fair value of an equity instrument, the adjustment recognised in prior periods shall not be reversed through profit or loss and the increase in fair value shall be recognised directly in equity under "Valuation adjustments in equity".

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

- Financial assets measured at cost: The amount of the valuation adjustment will be the difference between its carrying amount and the recoverable amount, the latter being the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows from the investment, which, in the case of equity instruments, will be calculated either by estimating those expected to be received as a result of the distribution of dividends by the investee and the disposal or derecognition of the investment in the investee, or by estimating its share of the cash flows expected to be generated by the investee from its ordinary activities and from the disposal or derecognition of the investment.

Unless better evidence of the recoverable amount of the investment in equity instruments is available, the estimated impairment of these types of assets will be calculated as a function of the investee's equity and any unrealised gains existing at the measurement date, net of the tax effect. In determining this value, and provided that the investee has itself invested in another company, the net assets included in the consolidated annual accounts prepared in accordance with the criteria set forth in the Spanish Code of Commerce and its implementing regulations must be taken into account.

Impairment losses and, where applicable, its reversal, shall be recognised as an expense or income, respectively, under "Impairment losses on financial assets" or "Impairment recoveries on impaired financial assets" in the income statement, with a balancing entry under "Impairment allowances on shares and other equity investments" on the assets side of the balance sheet. Impairment losses can only be reversed up to the limit of the carrying amount of the investment that would have been disclosed at the reversal date had the impairment not been recognised.

ii) Measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified for measurement purposes in the following categories:

- a. Financial liabilities at amortised cost: The Company classifies all financial liabilities in this category, except in those cases when they must be measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the criteria in the following paragraph.
- b. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: includes, where appropriate, financial liabilities held for trading. Also included in this category are financial liabilities that are optionally so designated by the Company at initial recognition since said designation removes or significantly reduces a measurement inconsistency or accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Initial measurement

Financial liabilities are generally initially measured at the fair value of the consideration delivered, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. However, transaction costs directly attributable to liabilities included for measurement purposes in the category "Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" are recognised in the income statement for the year.

Subsequent measurement

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost: financial liabilities classified for measurement purposes in this category are measured at amortised cost (as defined in b.1 above), with accrued interest taken to income using the effective interest method (as defined in b.i above). However, payables maturing within one year and initially measured at its par value shall continue to be measured at that amount.

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: financial liabilities classified for measurement purposes in this category are measured at fair value and the result of changes in said fair value is recognised under "Gains on financial transactions" or "Losses on financial transactions" in the income statement, depending on whether the result is positive or negative, respectively.

iii) Valuation techniques

To estimate the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value, a fair value hierarchy is established, which allows estimates to be classified into three levels:

- a) Level 1: estimates using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.
- b) Level 2: estimates using quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments or other valuation methodologies where all significant inputs are based on directly or indirectly observable market data.
- c) Level 3: estimates where one or more significant input is not based on observable market data.

A fair value estimate is classified in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the result of the measurement. For this purpose, a significant input is an input that has a decisive influence on the estimation result. The assessment of the significance of a particular input for the estimate shall take into account the specific conditions of the asset or liability being measured.

With regard to financial instruments measured at fair value, the Company classifies interests in collective investment undertakings and private equity vehicles as level 2 and debt securities and equity instruments as level 1, with no transfers between levels taking place during the year.

The valuation technique applied by the Company to financial instruments measured at fair value is the net asset value in the case of interests in collective investment undertakings and private equity vehicles, and the quoted prices in active markets in the case of debt securities and equity instruments.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(b) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities from the balance sheet

The Company derecognises financial assets when they expire or when the rights over the cash flows of the corresponding financial asset have been assigned, and the risks and benefits inherent to their ownership have been substantially transferred. Meanwhile, financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligations giving rise to them are extinguished.

(c) Own equity instruments

An equity instrument represents a residual interest in the Company's equity after deducting all its liabilities.

In the event that the company performs any kind of transaction with its own equity instruments, the amount of these instruments shall be recorded in equity, as a change in shareholders' equity, and in no case may they be recognised as financial assets of the company, nor any profit or loss be recorded in the income statement.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised in equity at the amount received, net of issue costs.

(d) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Euros using the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into Euros at the closing rate, while non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost have been translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Non-monetary assets measured at fair value have been translated into Euros at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

In the statement of cash flows, cash flows from foreign currency transactions have been translated into Euros at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates the cash flows occur. The effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies is recognised separately in the statement of cash flows as effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents.

Exchange gains and losses arising on the settlement of foreign currency transactions and the translation into Euros of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. However, exchange gains or losses arising on monetary items forming part of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognised as translation differences in equity.

The Company uses the exchange rates published by the European Central Bank when translating foreign currency balances into Euros.

Exchange gains or losses on monetary financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are also recognised in profit/loss.

Foreign exchange gains or losses relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in conjunction with the change in fair value. Nevertheless, the currency risk component of non-monetary financial assets denominated in foreign currencies classified as available-for-sale and as hedged items in fair value hedges of the component is recognised in the income statement.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment for own use are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis in accordance with the following estimated useful lives:

	<u>Method of depreciation</u>	<u>Estimated years of useful life</u>
IT equipment	Straight-line	3

Depreciation methods and useful lives of each item of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least at each year end.

Repair and maintenance costs that do not improve the related assets or extend their useful lives are recognised in profit and loss when incurred. Only those costs likely to generate future profits are capitalised, provided that the amount of such costs can be estimated reliably.

(f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment.

Repair and maintenance costs that do not improve the related assets or extend their useful life are recognised in profit and loss when incurred.

The Company assesses whether the useful life of each intangible asset acquired is finite or indefinite. An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset will generate net cash inflows.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment on an annual basis or whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised by allocating the depreciable amount of an asset on a systematic basis over its useful life, applying the following criteria:

	<u>Method of amortisation</u>	<u>Estimated years of useful life</u>
Computer software	Straight-line	3

The amortisable amount of intangible assets is measured as the cost of the asset, less any residual value.

The Company reviews the residual value, useful life and amortisation method for intangible assets at each financial year end. Changes to initially established criteria are accounted for as a change in accounting estimates.

(g) Leases

The Company does not have asset right-of-use assigned through lease contracts.

Leases in which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases, otherwise they are classified as operating leases. The Company holds primarily operating leases.

Operating leases

Lease payments under an operating lease, net of incentives received, are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the lease's benefit.

(h) Security deposits

Security deposits paid in connection with lease contracts are measured at the amount deposited since the difference between the amount deposited and the fair value is not material.

(i) Fees and commissions, interest and dividend income

• Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions from activities and services rendered during a specific period of time are recognised in the income statement over the duration of the activities or services.

Fees and commissions from activities and services rendered during a period of time that is not specific are recognised in the income statement in line with the stage of completion.

Fees and commissions from a service rendered in a single act are recognised in the income statement when the single act is carried out.

Variable management fees and commissions are recognised based on the best estimate at any given time. The Company adjusts these fees and commissions, retrospectively if appropriate, when it has access to information on trends in the calculation bases.

• Interest and dividend income

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends from investments in equity instruments are recognised when the Company is entitled to receive them. If the dividends are clearly derived from profits generated prior to the acquisition date because amounts higher than the profits generated by the investment since acquisition have been distributed, the carrying amount of the investment is reduced.

(j) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as a liability when the Company has a detailed formal plan for the termination and there is a valid expectation among the affected employees that termination will arise either because the plan has already started to be implemented or because its main characteristics have been published.

When termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the reporting date, they are discounted based on the market yield on high quality corporate bonds.

Termination benefits for voluntary redundancy are recognised when the Company has made an offer it cannot realistically withdraw, and are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or implicit) as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account all risks and uncertainties surrounding the amount to be recognised as a provision and, where the time value of money is material, the financial effect of discounting provided that the expenditure to be made each period can be reliably estimated. The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the specific risks for which future cash flows associated with the provision have not been adjusted.

(l) Income tax

The income tax expense or tax income for the year comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for a period.

Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences, while deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of deductible temporary differences, tax loss carryforwards and unused tax credits. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax base.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the years when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted. The tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets or liabilities are also reflected in the measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet under non-current assets or liabilities, irrespective of the expected date of recovery or settlement.

The Company recognises deferred tax assets provided that it is likely that sufficient taxable profits will be obtained in the future to offset those items, or when tax legislation allows for the future conversion of deferred tax assets into an enforceable credit in respect of the public entities.

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company was a member of the Auriga Capital Markets Group, whose assigned tax group is 585/19.

The amount of the debt (credit) vis-à-vis the Parent is recognised with a credit (debit) to payables (receivables) to/from Group companies and associates.

(m) Off-balance sheet customer funds

The Company records under "Other off-balance sheet items" the market value at the relevant balance sheet or statement date of the assets of managed, co-managed and advised investment institutions.

(n) Related-party transactions

Transactions with Group companies and related parties are recognised at the fair value of the consideration given or received. The difference between this value and the amount agreed is recognised in line with the underlying economic substance of the transaction.

(o) Investors Compensation Scheme

The Company forms part of the Investors Compensation Scheme. Article 8.2 of Royal Decree 948/2001 of 3 August, as amended by Law 53/2002 of the Securities Market Law, on compensation systems for investments by investment services companies and credit institutions, establishes the procedure to be followed by the management company of the Investors Compensation Scheme to determine the basis for calculating the amount of the annual contributions made by securities companies and agencies and branches in Spain of foreign investment services companies that are members of the Fund.

The Company contributed Euros 17,333.36 and Euros 16,000.00 to this Fund in both 2023 and 2022, respectively, and this amount is recognised under "Other operating expenses" in the accompanying income statement.

(p) Statement of total changes in equity

This part of the statement of changes in equity presents all changes in equity including those arising from changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors. This statement therefore shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing carrying amounts of all items that make up equity, grouping movements according to their nature, as follows:

- Reclassifications reflecting changes in equity due to the adjustment of balances in the financial statements as a result of changes in accounting principles or corrections of errors.
- Income and expenses recognised during the year, comprising the aggregate amount of the items recognised in the statement of recognised income and expense.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

- Other changes in equity, comprising the remaining items recognised in equity, such as distribution of profit or application of losses, transactions with own equity instruments, equity-settled payments, transfers between equity line items and any other increases or decreases in equity.

(q) Statement of cash flows

The Company reports its cash flows using the indirect method, using the following expressions and classification criteria:

- Cash flows: inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, the latter being short-term, highly liquid investments subject to a low risk of changes in value.
- Operating activities: typical activities of credit institutions and other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing.
- Investing activities: the acquisition, sale or disposal by other means of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- Financing activities: activities that result in changes in the size and composition of equity and of liabilities that do not form part of operating activities.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits in financial institutions. They also include other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent when it has a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

The Company recognises cash payments and receipts for financial assets and financial liabilities in which turnover is quick on a net basis in the statement of cash flows. Turnover is considered to be quick when the period between the date of acquisition and maturity does not exceed six months.

In the statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and do not form an integral part of the Company's cash management are not included as a component of cash and cash equivalents. Bank overdrafts are recognised in the balance sheet as financial liabilities arising from loans and borrowings.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(4) Approval/Distribution of profit/loss

The distribution of profit for the year ended on 31 December 2023 that the Board of Directors has proposed for approval at the Annual General Meeting of the Company is as follows:

	<u>Euros</u>
<u>Basis of appropriation</u>	
Profit for the year	<u>1,945,187.40</u>
<u>Distribution</u>	
Legal reserve	22,323.07
Voluntary reserves	<u>1,922,864.33</u>
	<u>1,945,187.40</u>

The distribution of profit for the financial year 2022 approved by the shareholders in their Annual General Meeting on 03 May 2023 was as follows:

	<u>Euros</u>
<u>Basis of appropriation</u>	
Profit for the year	<u>144,902.84</u>
<u>Distribution</u>	
Legal reserve	14,490.28
Voluntary reserves	<u>130,412.56</u>
	<u>144,902.84</u>

(5) Cash

Details at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<u>Euros</u>	
	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
Cash at hand	<u>599.62</u>	<u>1,277.59</u>

All cash was denominated in Euros at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

(6) Financial assets and financial liabilities by category

Details of this heading at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<u>Euros</u>	
	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
<u>Financial assets:</u>		
<i><u>Financial assets at amortised cost</u></i>		

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

<u>Financial assets:</u>	Euros	
	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
Receivables from financial intermediaries or individual customers (Note 8)		
Demand deposits	530,533.87	1,810,731.27
Term deposits	-	600,000.00
Receivables for fees and commissions pending	5,081,338.58	2,103,638.50
Receivables from Group companies	106,485.24	188,650.31
Other receivables	<u>1,558,873.24</u>	<u>1,047,067.21</u>
	7,277,230.93	5,750,087.29
Prepayments and accrued income	44,261.74	37,668.75
Other assets	<u>189,941.78</u>	<u>197,748.77</u>
Total financial assets at amortised cost	<u><u>7,511,434.45</u></u>	<u><u>5,985,504.81</u></u>
 <i><u>Financial assets through equity</u></i>		
Shares and equity investments in the internal or external portfolio (Note 7)		
Equity instruments	282,572.94	623,159.50
Collective Investment Undertakings	<u>1,023,150.31</u>	<u>818,792.61</u>
	<u>1,305,723.25</u>	<u>1,441,952.11</u>

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Financial assets measured at cost

Equity interests (Note 9)		
Associates	36,500.00	36,500.00
Shares and equity investments in the internal or external portfolio (Note 7)		
Equity instruments	600.00	600.00
Collective Investment Undertakings	-	-
	<u>37,100.00</u>	<u>37,100.00</u>
Total financial assets at cost	<u>37,100.00</u>	<u>37,100.00</u>
Total financial assets	<u>8,854,257.70</u>	<u>7,464,556.92</u>

Financial liabilities:

	Euros	
	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
<u>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</u>		
Payables to financial intermediaries or individual customers		
Loans and credits	2,929.62	16,291.85
Payables to Group companies (Note 14)	373,635.25	421,773.16
Remuneration payable to personnel (Note 14)	1,190,745.87	332,215.92
Other payables (Note 14)	698,758.62	1,085,255.69
	<u>2,266,069.36</u>	<u>1,855,536.62</u>
Accruals (Note 15)	<u>220,312.80</u>	<u>300,805.83</u>
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>2,486,382.16</u>	<u>2,156,342.45</u>

(7) Shares and equity investments in the portfolio

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, details of shares and equity investments in the Company's portfolio are as follows:

	Euros	
	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
Internal portfolio		
Equity instruments	283,172.94	623,759.50
Collective Investment Undertakings	131,461.00	61,761.00
External portfolio		
Collective Investment Undertakings	891,689.31	757,031.61
	<u>1,306,323.25</u>	<u>1,442,552.11</u>

All balances in this heading are denominated in Euros.

Shares and equity investments in the internal and external portfolio at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are measured and recognised at fair value through equity.

Details of equity investments in the portfolio at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

	Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Internal portfolio		
Fogain	600.00	600.00
Amper, S.A.	282,572.94	373,559.50
Sherry Ventures Innovation I, F.C.R.	131,461.00	61,761.00
Opdenenergy Holding, S.A.	-	249,600.00
	414,633.94	685,520.50
External portfolio		
AZ Total Return	-	745,031.61
Quadriga Unique Investments SCA, SICAV-RAIF	12,000.00	12,000.00
QI European Credit Opportunities	879,689.31	-
	891,689.31	757,031.61
	1,306,323.25	1,442,552.11

Fogain:

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company holds 3 shares, each with a par value of two hundred euros, in Gestora del Fondo General de Garantía de Inversiones, S.A.

Amper, S.A.:

On 4 December 2023, the Company invested a total amount of Euros 70,104.72 for 876,309 shares in Amper, S.A.

The amount of the net change in fair value of Amper, S.A. during the year since the designation of the financial assets valued at fair value through profit or loss was a negative figure of Euros 120,818.46, and the cumulative change was a negative figure of Euros 115,135.71 (negative figures of Euros 40,936.31 and positive figures of Euros 5,682.75, respectively, in 2022). The latter amounts are recognised under “Equity – Valuation adjustments” at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Sherry Ventures Innovation I, F.C.R.:

On 18 August 2021, the venture capital fund Sherry Ventures Innovation I, F.C.R. was incorporated. For this purpose, the Company made an initial contribution to the fund in the amount of Euros 165,000.00, which is the minimum required by the Venture Capital Firm Law for incorporating the fund.

On 4 January 2022, Euros 137,239.00 in surplus capital paid up by the Company for the incorporation of the venture capital fund was reimbursed. At this time, the disbursement made by the Company in the Fund is 16.33% of the total commitment.

On 3 October 2022, the Company made a capital disbursement of Euros 34,000.00 to the Venture Capital Fund, equivalent to 20.00% of its total commitment.

In 2023, the Company made two capital disbursements for a total of Euros 69,700.00 to the Venture Capital Fund, equivalent to 77.33% of its total commitment.

Opdenergy Holding, S.A.:

On 6 November 2023, the Company sold 65,000 shares for Euros 374,420.33. As a result, at 31 December 2023 the Company recognised a gain of Euros 65,670.33. The Company did not recognise any gains or losses from the sale of financial assets in at 31 December 2022.

On 25 July 2022, the Company made an investment of Euros 308,750.00 for 65,000 shares in Opdenergy Holding, S.A. At 31 December 2022, the shares of Opdenergy Holding, S.A. were recorded at a fair value of Euros 249,600.00; the change being a negative Euros 59,150.00. This amount is recognised under “Equity-Valuation adjustments”.

AZ Total Return:

On 9 November 2023, the Company sold 5,567 shares for Euros 806,723.82. As a result, at 31 December 2023 the Company recognised a gain of Euros 9,334.29. The Company did not recognise any gains or losses from the sale of financial assets in at 31 December 2022.

The amount of the net change in fair value of AZ Total Return during the year since the designation of the financial assets valued at fair value through equity was a negative figure of Euros 23,993.77, and the cumulative change was a negative figure of Euros 50,168.39. The latter amounts were recognised under “Equity – Valuation adjustments”.

On 27 October 2021, the Company invested a total amount of Euro 795,200.00 for 5,567 shares in Az Total Return.

Quadriga Unique Investments SCA SICAV-RAIF:

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company has an investment of one share for an amount of Euros 12,000.00 in Quadriga Unique Investments SCA SICAV-RAIF.

QI European Credit Opportunities:

On 10 November 2023, the Company invested a total amount of Euros 850,000.00 in 8,156 shares in QI European Credit Opportunities. At 31 December 2023, the shares are recognised at fair value in the amount of Euros 879,689.31, resulting in a gain of Euros 22,266.98. This amount is recognised under “Equity-Valuation adjustments”.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The Company did not receive any dividends from these investments in collective investment undertakings in 2023 and 2022.

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company has no assets corresponding to this balance sheet item classified as doubtful, nor has it made any valuation adjustments to cover credit risk.

At 31 December 2023 and 2022 the Company has neither lent nor borrowed assets in this heading, and neither has it provided such assets as guarantees.

(8) Receivables from financial intermediaries or individual customers

Details of “Receivables from Financial Intermediaries or individual customers” in the years ended on 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Receivables from financial intermediaries		
Demand deposits	530,533.87	1,810,731.27
Term deposits	-	600,000.00
Receivables from Group companies (Note 20)	106,485.24	188,650.31
Receivables for fees and commissions pending	5,081,338.58	2,103,638.50
Receivables for other fees and commissions	1,132,779.57	715,384.65
	<u>6,851,137.26</u>	<u>5,418,404.73</u>
Customer receivables		
Receivables for advisory services fees	426,093.67	331,682.56
	<u>7,277,230.93</u>	<u>5,750,087.29</u>
Currency:		
Euro	7,058,176.65	5,107,982.04
Foreign currency	219,054.28	642,105.25
Total	<u>7,277,230.93</u>	<u>5,750,087.29</u>

(a) Demand deposits

This item includes current account balances with financial intermediaries, which are included in "Cash and cash equivalents at year end" in the Statement of Cash Flows on 31 December 2023 and 2022.

(b) Term deposits

As at 31 December 2023, the Company has no balances in term deposit accounts with financial intermediaries.

This item included the balances on term deposit accounts with financial intermediaries at 31 December 2022.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The breakdown is as follows:

<u>Bank</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Contract date</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Banca March, S.A.	0.360%	23/09/2022	23/03/2023	200,000.00
Banca March, S.A.	0.360%	23/09/2022	23/03/2023	200,000.00
Banca March, S.A.	0.360%	23/09/2022	23/03/2023	200,000.00

(c) Receivables for fees and commissions pending

This balance includes management fees receivable from collective investment undertakings managed by the Company on 31 December 2023 and 2022.

Details of fees and commissions accrued over the course of 2023 and 2022 are included in Note 18 (b).

(d) Receivables for advisory services fees

This balance includes fees for customer advisory services provided by the Company, receivable at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

Details of fees and commissions accrued over the course of 2023 and 2022 are included in Note 18 (b).

(9) Equity Investments

Details of this heading at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Euros	
	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
<u>Cost</u>		
Auriga Investments, S.a.r.l.	12,500.00	12,500.00
Quadriga Investments GP, S.a.r.l	12,000.00	12,000.00
Quadriga Investments II GP, S.a.r.l	12,000.00	12,000.00
Pangram CP S.I.C.C., S.A.	-	-
	<u>36,500.00</u>	<u>36,500.00</u>

On 12 April 2017, the Company incorporated Auriga Investments S.a.r.l., making an initial investment of Euros 12,500.00. This company is resident in Luxembourg and its main business is the management of collective investment undertakings in Luxembourg.

On 16 January 2018, the Company incorporated Quadriga Investments GP, S.a.r.l., making an initial investment of Euros 12,000.00. This company is resident in Luxembourg and its main business is the management of collective investment undertakings in Luxembourg. In 2022, the Company decided to reverse the impairment of the shareholding in Quadriga Investments GP, S.a.r.l., being recorded under the heading "Recoveries of impaired assets" in the profit and loss account in the amount of Euros 12,000.00.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

On 15 June 2021, the company Pangram CP SICCC, S.A. was incorporated with an initial disbursement of Euros 15,000.00. On 22 December 2021, the Company acquired 100% of Pangram CP SICCC, S.A. making an additional contribution for total outstanding disbursements in the amount of Euros 45,000.00. This company's registered office is located in Madrid and its main activity is to raise capital from a number of investors to invest in holdings in companies. On 16 November 2022, Euros 60,000.00 in capital paid up by the Company for the incorporation of Pangram CP SICCC, S.A. was reimbursed in full.

On 15 November 2021, the Company incorporated Quadriga Investments GP, S.a.r.l., making an initial investment of Euros 12,000.00. This company is resident in Luxembourg and its main business is the management of collective investment undertakings in Luxembourg.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The key figures of the investees at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Euros		
	Auriga Investments, S.a.r.l.	Quadriga Investments GP, S.a.r.l.	Quadriga Investments II GP, S.a.r.l.
Assets	122,968.49	42,059.49	51,122.96
Liabilities	10,864.30	8,619.48	10,753.94
Equity	112,104.19	33,440.01	40,369.02
Ownership %	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The key figures of the investees at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	Euros		
	Auriga Investments, S.a.r.l.	Quadriga Investments GP, S.a.r.l.	Quadriga Investments II GP, S.a.r.l.
Assets	111,656.60	52,374.86	37,403.01
Liabilities	15,110.28	31,494.60	10,662.96
Equity	96,546.32	20,880.26	26,740.05
Ownership %	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(10) Property, plant and equipment

The balance and movement at 31 December 2023 and 2022 under this heading, comprised entirely of property, plant and equipment for own use, were as follows:

	<u>Euros</u>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at 31 December 2021	41,003.54
Additions	30,194.76
Disposals	<u>(2,390.98)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>68,807.32</u>
Additions	99,460.45
Disposals	<u>(8,956.42)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>159,311.35</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	
Balance at 31 December 2021	(15,515.68)
Additions	(11,556.03)
Disposals	<u>2,390.98</u>
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>(24,680.73)</u>
Additions	(29,511.70)
Disposals	<u>8,956.42</u>
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>(45,236.01)</u>
<u>Net property, plant and equipment</u>	
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>44,126.59</u>
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>114,075.34</u>

All of the Company's property, plant and equipment for own use are denominated in Euros at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

The Company did not recognise any gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment in 2023 or 2022.

The Company had no fully depreciated items at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

The Company has taken out an insurance policy to cover the risk of damage to its property, plant and equipment. The cover provided by this policy is considered sufficient.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(11) Intangible Assets

The balance and movement at 31 December 2023 and 2022 under this heading, comprised entirely of computer software, were as follows:

	Euros
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at 31 December 2021	29,797.00
Additions	8,582.25
Disposals	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	38,379.25
Additions	19,024.00
Disposals	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>57,403.25</u>
<u>Accumulated amortisation</u>	
Balance at 31 December 2021	(4,251.00)
Additions	(12,462.47)
Disposals	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	(16,713.47)
Additions	(17,553.74)
Disposals	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>(34,267.21)</u>
<u>Net intangible assets</u>	
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>21,665.78</u>
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>23,136.04</u>

All of the Company's intangible assets are stated in Euros at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

The Company has no fully amortised items at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

(12) Operating leases - Lessee

At 31 December 2023 the Company had leased the building in which it carries out its activities under operating leases.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Details of the most relevant lease contracts at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Leases	Expiry/ Renewal	Penalties
C/ Cuesta del Sagrado Corazón, 6-8 Madrid	31/12/2032	Payment of full amount due under contract until start of the fourth year of the contract (*)

(*) In the event of early termination of the contract subsequent to 1 January 2026, no penalties will be charged if 6 months' prior notice is given and all the contract terms are met.

Operating lease instalments recognised as expenses amount to Euros 239,301.56 in 2023 (Note 18).

Future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Euros
	2023
Minimum lease payments	<u>378,000.00</u>

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company recognised Euros 30,000.00, respectively, relating to lease security deposits, under "Other assets".

(13) Accruals and other assets

Breakdown of this balance sheet heading at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Prepaid expense	44,261.74	37,668.75
Advances and loans to staff	12,009.36	17,114.69
Other assets	<u>177,932.42</u>	<u>180,634.08</u>
	<u>234,203.52</u>	<u>235,417.52</u>

All balances recognised in this heading are denominated in Euros.

All amounts under this heading mature in less than one year and are not interest-bearing.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(14) Payables to financial intermediaries or individual customers

Details of this balance sheet heading at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Euros	
	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
Due to financial intermediaries		
Other payables	2,929.62	16,291.85
Other payables to group companies (Note 19 (a))	373,635.25	421,773.16
Customer payables		
Remuneration payable to personnel	1,190,745.87	332,215.92
Other payables	<u>698,758.62</u>	<u>1,085,255.69</u>
	<u>2,266,069.36</u>	<u>1,855,536.62</u>
Currency:		
Euro	2,265,987.91	1,855,494.43
Foreign currency	<u>81.45</u>	<u>42.19</u>
Total	<u>2,266,069.36</u>	<u>1,855,536.62</u>

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, "Other payables to Group companies" mainly comprises unpaid marketing fees for CIUs.

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, "Remuneration payable to personnel" includes variable payments accrued over the course of 2023 and 2022 amounting to Euros 1,190,745.87 and Euros 332,215.92, respectively.

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, all balances in this heading mature in less than one year and are not interest-bearing.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(15) Accruals and other liabilities

Details of this balance sheet heading at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Payables to Group companies (Notes 19 and 20)	1,532,786.85	762,400.72
Accrued expenses	220,312.80	299,276.04
Public entities (Note 19)	518,476.77	197,386.50
Fees and commissions and other unearned income	-	1,529.79
Other liabilities	-	2,584.41
	2,271,576.42	1,263,177.46

Payables to Group companies at 31 December 2023 and 2022 refer to payables generated by the tax effect in calculating consolidated income tax and value added tax (Notes 19 and 20).

All balances recognised in this heading are denominated in Euros.

All amounts under this heading mature in less than one year and are not interest-bearing.

Late payments to suppliers. "Reporting Requirement". Law 15/2010 of 5 July

Pursuant to final provision two of Law 31/2014 of 3 December, and in accordance with the Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute (ICAC) Resolution of 29 January 2016, details of the average supplier payment period in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
	Days	
Average supplier payment period	9.51	7.79
Transactions paid ratio	9.43	7.32
Transactions payable ratio	42.76	12.60
	Amount (Euros)	
Total payments made	5,791,498.11	5,688,309.54
Total payments outstanding	14,176.75	553,761.41

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Information on invoices paid within the maximum period established in the late payment regulations is as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Monetary volume paid in Euros	5,791,498.11	5,688,309.54
Percentage of total monetary payments to suppliers	100.00%	100.00%
Number of invoices paid	507	735
Percentage of the total number of invoices paid to suppliers	100.00%	100.00%

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, all outstanding amounts are within the legal limits.

(16) Equity

Details of equity and movement during the year are shown in the statement of changes in equity.

(a) Registered capital

At 31 December 2023 and 2022 the capital of the Company is represented by 3,000.00 registered shares of Euros 1 par value each, subscribed and fully paid. These shares have the same voting and profit-sharing rights.

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, Auriga Capital Markets, S.L. and two individuals hold 89%, 10% and 1% of the Company's shares, respectively.

(b) Capital adequacy: Capital management

The capital requirements for management companies of collective investment undertakings, and therefore the regulation of the minimum capital to be held by such entities and the manner in which such capital is to be determined, are provided by Royal Decree 1082/2012, of 13 July, which approves the regulations of Law 35/2003, of 4 November, on collective investment undertakings, and adapts the tax regime for collective investment undertakings.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

This Royal Decree stipulates that the management companies of collective investment undertakings must at all times have capital in no case less than the greater of the following amounts:

- a) A minimum share capital of Euros 125,000.00 fully paid up, increased by a proportion of 0.02 percent of the effective value of the assets of the CIUs and entities regulated in Law 22/2014, of 12 November, which they administer and/or manage, including any portfolios whose management they have delegated, but not including portfolios which they have been delegated to administer and/or manage, in the part in which said assets exceed Euros 250,000,000.00. In no case may the sum of the starting capital and the additional amount be greater than Euros 10,000,000.00.

Up to 50 percent of the additional amount of capital referred to in the previous paragraph may be covered by a guarantee for the same amount from a credit institution or an insurance company. The credit institution or insurer must have its registered offices in a Member State of the European Union, or in a third-party country provided it is subject to prudential regulations that, in the CNMV's opinion, are equivalent to those established under European Union Law.

In order to cover the potential risks resulting from professional liability in relation to the activities that may be performed by management companies of collective investment undertakings managing CIUs other than those authorised under Directive 2009/65/EC, of 13 July 2009, or venture capital firms and closed-ended collective investment undertakings, these must either:

- Have sufficient additional capital to cover the potential risks derived from liability in the event of professional negligence.

Sufficient additional capital to cover the potential risks derived from the aforementioned liability shall be understood to mean 0.01 percent of assets managed by the various CIUs other than those authorised pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC, of 13 July 2009.

- Or have arranged professional civil liability insurance to cover liability due to professional negligence.

To calculate the capital required pursuant to the previous paragraphs, the amounts invested in other institutions or venture capital firms and closed-ended collective investment undertakings managed by the same management company of collective investment undertakings shall be deducted from the assets of the CIUs managed.

- b) 25 percent of structural expenses charged to the income statement for the previous period. Structural expenses include: personnel expense and overheads, contributions and taxes, amortisation and depreciation and other operating expense.

Company management has drawn up the following strategic objectives in relation to its capital management:

- Consistently comply with applicable legislation on minimum capital requirements.
- Seek maximum capital management efficiency in order for capital consumption to be considered, alongside other return and risk variables, as a fundamental variable in analyses associated with the Company's decision-making.
- Reinforce the proportion of Tier I capital with respect to the Company's capital as a whole.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The Company has implemented a number of capital management policies and processes to meet these objectives. The main guidelines of these policies are as follows:

- The Company carries out monitoring and controls that continuously analyse levels of compliance with CNMV's capital regulations and are equipped with alerts to guarantee, at any given time, compliance with applicable legislation and the consistency of decisions made by the different areas and units of the Company with the objectives set, to ensure that minimum capital requirements are met. Contingency plans are also in place to ensure that limits stipulated in applicable legislation are respected.
- The impact of the Company's decisions on its capital base and the consumption-return-risk ratio are considered a key decision-making factor in strategic and commercial planning and in the analysis and monitoring of Company transactions. - The Company has parameters to serve as guidelines for the decision-making on minimum capital requirements or decisions affecting such requirements.

Accordingly, the Company considers capital and the capital requirements established by the aforementioned legislation as a fundamental management aspect, affecting both the Company's decisions and the analysis of the feasibility of operations, strategy for the appropriation of profit or loss, etc.

In terms of conceptual definitions, the Company's management of its capital complies with the provisions of Royal Decree 1082/2012, of 20 July. In this regard, the Company considers eligible capital to be that indicated in said Royal Decree.

At 31 December 2023 and 2022 the Company's computable own funds exceeded the requirements of the aforementioned legislation.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(17) Off-balance sheet customer funds

Details of portfolios managed at 31 December 2023 and of the management fees accrued is as follows:

Name of the CIU	Type	Total fees	Total equity 31/12/2023
Rreto Magnum, Sicav, S.A.	SICAV	557,753.46	33,904,546.57
Kirites Inversiones, Sicav, S.A.	SICAV	322,599.58	28,900,286.24
Futurama, Sicav, S.A.	SICAV	-	-
Arzalejos, Sicav, S.A.	SICAV	205,123.24	8,145,268.99
RHO Multi-strategy SIF	Foreign CIU	4,853,819.74	122,913,618.84
Quadriga Investors - Az Total Return Fund	Foreign CIU	96,822.21	5,005,041.93
Quadriga Investors - GFE Aequitas FUND	Foreign CIU	-	-
Quadriga Investors - Belgravia Fund	Foreign CIU	226,927.78	6,164,448.16
Quadriga Investors - Aqua Fund	Foreign CIU	104,157.46	6,386,312.50
Quadriga Investors - Igneo Fund	Foreign CIU	1,217,485.41	111,724,057.21
Quadriga Investors - QSR Global	Foreign CIU	70,168.19	5,979,007.13
Quadriga Investors European Credit Opportunities	Foreign CIU	104,719.14	22,240,288.29
Quadriga Unique Investments SCA, SICAV-RAIF	Foreign CIU	50,000.00	21,056,502.25
Queka Real Partners PEF1 SCA, SICAV-RAIF	Foreign CIU	-	29,326,662.00
Freecap Investments, SIL, S.A.	Hedge Fund	36,000.00	8,142,131.04
RHO Investment, SIL	Hedge Fund	-	85,593,188.57
	Venture	167,029.51	11,205,000.00
Sherry Ventures Innovation I, F.C.R.	Capital Firm		
	Venture	70,000.00	46,215,000.00
Pangram CP SICCC, S.A.	Capital Firm		
	Venture	65,348.00	132,608,958.30
Queka Real Partners PEF 1, S.C.R.	Capital Firm		
	Venture	25,000.00	99,378,049.39
Tagowind SCR	Capital Firm		
La Mar Chica y La Buena Sombra SCR, S.A.	Venture	24,999.99	22,051,304.93
	Capital Firm		
Shelter Island Total Return Fund II	Foreign CIU	334,923.73	23,667,472.76
Cygnus Opportunities One Sub-Fund	Foreign CIU	291,082.38	16,382,063.39
Cygnus Europa Event Driven Sub Fund	Foreign CIU	320,000.08	72,771,461.46
Quadriga Alternative Funds SICAV-RAIF	Foreign CIU	60,000.00	14,230,788.97
		9,203,959.90	933,991,458.92
		(Note 18 (b))	

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Details of portfolios managed at 31 December 2022 and of the management fees accrued is as follows:

Name of the CIU	Type	Total fees	Total equity 31/12/2022
Rreto Magnum, Sicav, S.A.	SICAV	557,532.37	35,907,519.92
Kirites Inversiones, Sicav, S.A.	SICAV	269,609.14	28,302,501.26
Futurama, Sicav, S.A.	SICAV	26,660.03	55,648.15
Arzalejos, Sicav, S.A.	SICAV	143,306.19	8,470,455.24
RHO Multi-strategy SIF	Foreign CIU	934,786.28	99,990,312.47
Quadriga Investors - Az Total Return Fund	Foreign CIU	63,673.06	5,399,952.30
Quadriga Investors - GFE Aequitas FUND	Foreign CIU	195,160.94	-
Quadriga Investors - Belgravia Fund	Foreign CIU	358,374.12	22,360,101.61
Quadriga Investors - Aqua Fund	Foreign CIU	15,118.63	3,127,853.33
Quadriga Investors - Igneo Fund	Foreign CIU	2,007,309.74	183,318,771.05
Quadriga Investors - QSR Global	Foreign CIU	57,616.65	5,283,518.47
Quadriga Unique Investments SCA, SICAV-RAIF	Foreign CIU	50,000.00	21,056,502.25
Queka Real Partners PEF1 SCA, SICAV-RAIF	Foreign CIU	-	29,326,662.00
Boothbay Absolute Return Strategies LP	Foreign CIU	-	17,915,346.00
Freecap Investments, SIL, S.A.	Hedge Fund	51,000.00	8,142,131.04
RHO Investment, SIL	Hedge Fund	-	73,880,576.50
	Venture	194,274.48	11,205,000.00
Sherry Ventures Innovation I, F.C.R.	Capital Firm		
	Venture	70,000.00	46,215,000.00
Pangram CP SICC, S.A.	Capital Firm		
	Venture	122,680.00	132,608,958.30
Queka Real Partners PEF 1, S.C.R.	Capital Firm		
	Venture	25,000.00	99,378,049.39
Tagowind SCR	Capital Firm		
La Mar Chica y La Buena Sombra SCR, S.A.	Venture	7,191.78	22,063,208.70
	Capital Firm		
Shelter Island Total Return Fund II	Foreign CIU	422,064.85	22,012,697.00
Cygnus Opportunities One Sub-Fund	Foreign CIU	160,000.01	79,705,557.13
Cygnus Europa Event Driven Sub Fund	Foreign CIU	162,960.65	23,642,050.94
Quadriga Alternative Funds SICAV-RAIF	Foreign CIU	67,166.67	14,230,788.97
		5,961,485.59	993,599,162.02
		(Note 18 (b))	

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

In addition, the Company has been delegated the following tasks:

Internal audit services, at the following company or companies:

- Control Solutions International Spain, S.L.

The internal audit management is no longer delegated to Internal Audit and Financial Control, S.L. and is now carried out by Control Solutions International Spain, S.L. The change was notified to the CNMV on 21 November 2022, with an effective date of 24 February 2023.

Regulatory compliance at the following company or companies:

- Auriga Global Investors, Sociedad de Valores, S.A.U.

The Company ceased to delegate risk management to Auriga Global Investors, Sociedad de Valores, S.A.U. and instead began to undertake it directly. The change was notified to the CNMV on 24 November 2022, with an effective date of 16 December 2022.

Legal and accounting services in relation to Hedge Fund management at the following company or companies:

- BNP PARIBAS FUND SERVICES ESPAÑA, S.L.

Legal and accounting services in relation to SICAV management at the following company or companies:

- Société Générale Bank & Trust
- SINGULAR ASSET MANAGEMENT, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

Valuation and determination of net asset value, including tax regime applicable to Hedge Funds, in the following entity or entities:

- BNP PARIBAS FUND SERVICES ESPAÑA, S.L.

Valuation and determination of net asset value, including tax regime applicable to SICAVs, in the following entity or entities:

- Gesiuris Asset Management, SGIIC, S.A. was deregistered on 17 June 2022.
- Société Générale Bank & Trust
- SINGULAR ASSET MANAGEMENT, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Monitoring of compliance with regulations applicable to SICAVs, at the following company or companies:

- Gesiuris Asset Management, SGIIC, S.A. was deregistered on 17 June 2022.
- Société Générale Bank & Trust
- SINGULAR ASSET MANAGEMENT, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. Administrative tasks, art. 94 b) 2, 5, 6 and 7 RD 1082/2012 of IL, at the following company or companies:
- BNP PARIBAS FUND SERVICES ESPAÑA, S.L.

Administrative tasks art. 94 b) 2, 5, 6 and 7 RD 1082/2012 of SICAVs, at the following company or companies:

- Société Générale Bank & Trust
- SINGULAR ASSET MANAGEMENT, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

(18) Income and Expense

(a) Segmented reporting

The Company conducts its economic activities primarily in the field of managing collective investment undertakings. 16% of its ordinary income in 2023 was earned in Spain, 74% in Luxembourg, 3% in Malta, and 7% in Ireland (25% in Spain, 63% in Luxembourg, 7% in Malta, and 5% in Ireland in 2022).

(b) Fees and commissions received and paid

This heading in the income statement mainly includes remuneration received by the Company for the management of certain collective investment undertakings (fees and commissions received) and marketing fees paid on certain collective investment undertakings managed (fees and commissions paid).

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Details of fee and commission income in 2023 and 2022, by nature, are as follows:

Fee and commission income	Euros	
	2023	2022
Management fees for SICAV open-end investment schemes (Note 17)	1,085,476.28	997,107.73
On equity	951,071.11	997,107.73
On profit/loss	134,405.17	-
Hedge fund management fees and commissions (Note 17)	36,000.00	51,000.00
On equity	36,000.00	51,000.00
Foreign CIU management fees and commissions (Note 17)	7,730,106.12	4,494,231.60
On equity	4,054,944.41	4,158,172.59
On profit/(loss)	3,675,161.71	336,059.01
Management fees for private equity companies (Note 17)	352,377.50	419,146.26
Advisory services	2,144,178.44	1,812,124.68
Equity investment and share trading services	1,483,593.12	-
Other fees and commissions	1,859,734.50	3,214,627.72
	<u>14,691,465.96</u>	<u>10,988,237.99</u>

In 2023 and 2022, no fees or commissions were accrued with related parties.

Details of fees and commissions paid in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Euros	
	2023	2022
Fees for marketing CIUs	109,969.25	123,743.11
Fees paid for advisory services	1,205,811.82	1,028,484.03
Fees paid to representatives/agents	1,646,392.89	1,616,171.07
Other fees and commissions	338,365.42	515,604.99
	<u>3,300,539.38</u>	<u>3,284,003.20</u>

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

At 31 December 2023, "Fees paid" includes Euros 107,481.48 relating to fees paid to group companies for marketing the collective investment undertakings assigned to it (Euros 112,653.03 at 31 December 2022) (see Note 20 (a)).

(c) Personnel expense

Details of personnel expense at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Euros	
	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	5,364,234.91	4,118,143.90
Social Security contributions	583,540.38	549,393.34
Termination benefits	-	2,038.70
Training expenses	43,940.11	6,698.47
Other personnel expenses	48,477.84	57,007.99
	<u>6,040,193.24</u>	<u>4,733,282.40</u>

At 31 December 2023, distribution of Company employees, by category and gender, is as follows:

	Annual Period	31/12/2023		
		Male	Female	Total
Executives	-	-	-	-
Qualified personnel	43	32	11	43
Administrative staff	-	-	-	-
	<u>43</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>43</u>

At 31 December 2022, distribution of Company employees, by category and gender, is as follows:

	Annual Period	31/12/2022		
		Male	Female	Total
Executives	-	-	-	-
Qualified personnel	43	31	12	43
Administrative staff	-	-	-	-
	<u>43</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>43</u>

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company has contracted two employees with a disability rating of 33% or higher.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(d) Overheads

Details at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Euros	
	2023	2022
Buildings and facilities	258,244.89	11,807.74
IT Systems	825,300.41	788,488.63
Independent professional services	1,356,522.08	1,367,631.98
Outsourced administrative services	-	-
Other expense	103,432.39	130,554.05
Advertising and entertainment expense	295,395.99	225,028.06
Taxes	5,140.96	5,166.55
	<u>2,844,036.72</u>	<u>2,528,677.01</u>

At 31 December 2023, "Overheads" includes Euros 667,585.35 relating to services provided by Group companies (Euros 892,552.82 relating to services provided by Group companies at 31 December 2022) (see Note 20 (a)).

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, "Taxes" includes Business Tax.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(19) Taxation

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, details of balances with Public entities is as follows:

	Euros			
	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
<u>Current</u>				
Taxation authorities, tax withholdings on salaries (Note 15)	-	462,709.38	-	148,783.06
Social Security contributions payable (Note 15)	-	55,767.39	-	48,603.44
Payables to Group companies (Notes 15 and 20)	-	1,532,786.85	-	762,400.72
	-	<u>2,051,263.62</u>	-	<u>959,787.22</u>
<u>Deferred</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through equity (Note 6)	<u>30,385.72</u>	-	<u>12,322.71</u>	-
	<u>30,385.72</u>	-	<u>12,322.71</u>	-

Earnings are subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 25% of the taxable income. Certain deductions may be applicable to the resulting amount.

For corporate income tax purposes, the Company files consolidated tax returns with other companies belonging to the Auriga Capital Markets, S.L. Group (see Note 3 (l)). The individual income tax return for the year is therefore for information purposes only.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Due to the different treatment permitted by tax legislation for certain transactions, accounting profit/loss may differ from taxable income. There follows a reconciliation between the accounting profit for the year and the taxable income that the Company expects to contribute to the Group's consolidated tax return after approval of the Annual Accounts:

	Euros	
	2023	2022
Accounting profit/loss before tax	2,746,645.65	156,452.65
Permanent differences	12,714.66	342,245.55
Capitalisation reserve	-	(59,451.12)
Tax accounting profit/loss	<u>2,759,360.31</u>	<u>439,247.08</u>
Temporary differences	-	(29,355.92)
Taxable income	2,759,360.31	409,891.16
Taxable income applied by the Tax Group	-	(385,896.47)
Individual taxable income	2,759,360.31	23,994.69
Tax at 25%	689,840.08	5,998.67
Deductions applied	-	(3,500.00)
Withholdings and payments on account	-	-
Corporate income tax payable (Notes 14 and 20)	<u>689,840.08</u>	<u>2,498.67</u>

The calculation of corporate income tax expense is as follows:

	Euros	
	2023	2022
Taxable accounting income at 25%	689,840.08	109,811.77
Prior years' tax loss carryforwards applied by the Tax Group	-	(96,474.12)
Deductions applied	-	(3,500.00)
Other adjustments	<u>111,618.17</u>	<u>1,712.16</u>
Income tax expense	<u>801,458.25</u>	<u>11,549.81</u>

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company belongs to the consolidated tax group described in Note 3(1).

In accordance with current legislation, taxes cannot be considered definitive until they have been inspected by the taxation authorities or before the inspection period of four years has elapsed. At 31 December 2023 the Company has open to inspection by the taxation authorities all the main applicable taxes since 1 January 2020. The Company's Directors do not expect that any significant additional liabilities would arise in the event of an inspection.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities in 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Euros	
	Assets	Liabilities
Balance at 31/12/2021	7,338.98	16,110.24
Additions	12,322.71	-
Disposals	(7,338.98)	(16,110.24)
Balance at 31/12/2022	12,322.71	-
Additions	18,063.01	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 31/12/2023	30,385.72	-

Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the effect on the Company's equity of the measurement of financial assets at fair value through equity.

(20) Related party transactions and balances

(a) Related party transactions and balances

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company presents the following balances with related parties:

	Euros					
	2023			2022		
	Group companies	Other related parties	Total	Group companies	Other related parties	Total
<u>Assets</u>						
Receivables from financial intermediaries (Note 8)						
Receivables from Group companies	106,485.24	-	106,485.24	188,650.31	-	188,650.31
Equity interests (Note 9)	36,500.00	-	36,500.00	36,500.00	-	36,500.00
Other assets (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>142,985.24</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>142,985.24</u>	<u>225,150.31</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>225,150.31</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Payables to financial intermediaries (Note 14)						
Payables to Group companies	373,635.25	-	373,635.25	421,773.16	-	421,773.16
Other liabilities (Notes 15 and 19)	<u>1,532,786.85</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,532,786.85</u>	<u>762,400.72</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>762,400.72</u>
	<u>1,906,422.10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,906,422.10</u>	<u>1,184,173.88</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,184,173.88</u>

Income and expenses deriving from the Company's transactions with related parties are as follows:

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

	Euros					
	2023			2022		
	Group companies	Other related parties	Total	Group companies	Other related parties	Total
Income						
Fee and commission income (Note 18 (b))	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating income	212,970.49	-	212,970.49	188,650.31	-	188,650.31
Recoveries of impaired assets (Note 9)	-	-	-	12,000.00	-	12,000.00
	<u>212,970.49</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>212,970.49</u>	<u>200,650.31</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200,650.31</u>
Expenses						
Fee and commission expense (Note 18 (b))	107,481.48	-	107,481.48	112,653.03	-	112,653.03
Overheads (Note 18 (d))	667,585.35	-	667,585.35	892,552.82	-	892,552.82
	<u>775,066.83</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>775,066.83</u>	<u>1,005,205.85</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,005,205.85</u>

(b) Information on the Company's directors and senior management personnel

In 2023 and 2022, the Company has not accrued any expenses for remuneration to the members of the Board of Directors.

Furthermore, there were no advances or loans, pension commitments, life insurance, guarantees or sureties granted by the Company to members of the Board of Directors at the end of the year.

Senior management duties are performed by the members of the Company's Board of Directors.

In 2023 and 2022, the Company's Directors and senior management personnel did not receive any advances or loans and nor did the Company extend any guarantees on their behalf or pay any civil liability insurance premiums for damage or loss caused by actions or omissions during their tenure in office. Furthermore, the Company has not undertaken pension or life insurance obligations with respect to former or current Directors of the Company.

In 2023 and 2022 the Company's directors did not perform any transactions other than ordinary business with the Company or Group companies applying terms that differed from market conditions.

At 31 December 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company is comprised of 1 woman and 2 men (1 woman and 2 men in 2022).

(c) Conflicts of interest

The Directors' equity interests in the portfolios managed by the Company are set out below:

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Holder	Company	% direct shareholding	% indirect shareholding
Enrique Martinavarro	RHO Investment, S.I.L. S.A.	0.698%	1.3286%
	Kirites Inversiones, S.I.C.A.V., S.A.	0.00004%	-
	Arzalejos, S.I.C.A.V., S.A.	0.0321%	-

Nevertheless, the Company's Directors and their related parties declare that they have not incurred in any of the situations of conflict of interest described in article 229 of the Corporate Enterprises Act.

(21) Provisions for risks

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, details of the Company's provisions for risks are as follows:

	Euros	
	2023	2022
Provisions for taxes and other legal contingencies	480,000.00	480,000.00
	<u>480,000.00</u>	<u>480,000.00</u>

(22) Environmental information

The directors consider that the environmental risks deriving from the Company's activity are minimal and adequately covered and that no additional liabilities will arise therefrom. The Company has not incurred any expense or received subsidies in connection with such risks during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

(23) Audit Fees

KPMG Auditores, S.L., the auditor of the Company's annual accounts, invoiced the following fees for professional services in 2023 and 2022:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
Audit services	25,500.00	24,408.00

The above amount includes all fees relating to services provided in 2023 and 2022, regardless of when they were invoiced.

(24) Customer service department

Pursuant to Order ECO 734/2004 of 11 March, the Customer Service Department has not received any complaints or claims from any of the Company's customers since the Department's launch and until 31 December 2023.

(25) Risk Management

Risk management is controlled by the Company's Risk Unit in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors. This unit identifies, assesses and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's businesses. The Board provides written policies for overall risk management, as well as for specific matters such as interest rate risk, liquidity risk and investing surplus liquidity.

a) Fair value of financial instruments:

In view of the nature of the financial assets and liabilities with which the Company normally deals, the Directors estimate that their fair value does not materially differ from their carrying amount.

b) Market risk:

This risk includes risks resulting from potential adverse variations in interest rates on assets and liabilities, exchange rates of the currencies in which the assets and liabilities are denominated, and market prices of the marketable financial instruments.

b.1) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that fluctuations in interest rates might affect cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments. Given the nature of the financial assets and liabilities with which the Company normally deals and, more specifically, those held at 31 December 2023, the Directors consider that the degree of exposure to interest rate risk is not material to the Company's activities.

b.2) Exchange rate risk:

The Company does not have material exposure to exchange rate risk as at the reference date of the Annual Accounts.

b.3) Price risk:

This risk is defined as risk arising as a result of changes in market prices triggered by factors specific to the financial instrument itself or by factors affecting all the instruments traded in the market. Given the nature of the financial assets and liabilities with which the Company normally deals, the Directors consider that the degree of exposure to market risk is not material to the Company's activities.

c) Liquidity risk

This risk reflects the possibility that the Company may have difficulties in holding sufficient liquid funds, or having access to them, at the proper cost, so as to tackle its payment obligations at all times. As financial assets are liquid assets or assets readily convertible into cash in the short term, the Directors consider that the Company is not exposed to any risk of not being able to meet its contractual obligations.

d) Credit risk

Credit risk arises as a result of potential losses due to non-compliance with contractual obligations by the Company's counterparts. It is the Company's policy for counterparts to be entities of recognised solvency, including Spanish credit institutions.

Consequently, the Company does not expect to incur in material losses as a result of counterparts' failure to comply with their obligations.

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The table below shows total exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2023 and 2022:

Description	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Receivables from financial intermediaries or individual customers (Note 8)	7,277,230.93	5,750,087.29

(26) Events after the reporting period

Between 31 December 2023 and the date of drawing up these Annual Accounts, there have been no subsequent events of particular significance that are not disclosed in the Notes to the Annual Accounts.

QUADRIGA ASSET MANAGERS, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

Directors' Report

2023

The global economy slowed down over the course of 2023. The deceleration was uneven, as the US economy maintained its above-average pace of growth on the back of the Biden administration's robust fiscal stimulus, with private consumption more resilient than one might have expected given US monetary policy, due to the strong labour market. Conversely, Europe has stagnated, with the industrial sector stuck at very low levels throughout the year, and the services sector acting as the mainstay of the economy (once again underpinned by more resilient private consumption than expected due to strong employment). China has applied a brake to the global economy. Despite continuing to post growth, this has been much slower than in the last 20 years, and the country has corrected past excesses such as in the real estate sector, as well as transforming its production model from an export-based economy to one more focused on domestic trade.

After a first half of the year in which China's economy was surprisingly robust, despite monetary policy tightening during the period, that tightening coupled with international trade restrictions took a toll in the second half. China has experienced very sluggish growth, affecting global demand and smothering commodity prices, a process that helped to ease inflation amid lower final consumption in the economy that consumes more than 50% of the world's commodities, thus triggering a series of reductions in both headline and core inflation. Against this backdrop, especially in the last two months of the year after the Fed's November meeting, interest rate expectations eased, sparking a sharp fall in the yields demanded by the market on sovereign bonds. The market has started to price in aggressive interest rate cuts for 2024. The Fed itself acknowledged that it might cut interest rates up to three times over the course of 2024. The European Central Bank was more cautious in its message, not wanting to jump the gun, even though economic growth in the Eurozone is much weaker than in the US. In turn, this outlook led to a perception of lower intrinsic market risk as the year progressed, dispelling fears of a deep global recession, with markets instead betting on a soft landing.

Consumption continued to be supported by high savings rates accumulated during the pandemic, as well as by strong employment data and the reopening of some of the economies that continued to have severe restrictions in place, such as that of Japan. The Bank of Japan relaxed yield curve controls on the ten-year government bond to make 1% a reference, as opposed to a cap, in order to have more monetary flexibility to intervene in the markets. The global disinflation cycle has continued, although this has been most noticeable in headline figures, due to the sharp correction in commodity prices. Core inflation has actually remained abnormally high due to the strength of the services sector, although since the summer this sector has been losing momentum, and central banks are making fewer references to inflation being sticky, despite it remaining above the target of 2/2.5%.

In the second half of the year, companies highly exposed to the Chinese economy, such as the luxury sector, saw their growth outlook slashed, and all markets and companies with substantial exposure to this market have been penalised. However, the expectations of rate cuts in the US, together with the downwards rates cycle initiated in Brazil and the sound performance by Mexico due to the policies implemented by the US to bring production closer its neighbouring countries have benefited stock markets in Brazil, Mexico and Spain.

Long-term interest rates inverted the fixed income curves, leaving all the pressure at the short end, with the market starting to price in, especially in Q4, that the aggressive monetary policy effect was behind us and a period of monetary moderation lay ahead, inflation and geopolitics permitting. Tensions in the Middle East, with the attacks on Israel and its military response to them, have created a climate of unease and uncertainty in a region that is critical for commodities and trade due to the passage of ships through the Strait of Hormuz. This is unpredictable and makes forecasting commodity prices dependent on complex political decisions, and it could be a source of conflict in the near future. In addition to this flashpoint, there is also the unresolved conflict that began in Ukraine in 2022. Russia's war with Ukraine has festered, weakened by falling energy prices, and Russia's relative strength in a context in which mild weather eased the pressure on energy supplies over the winter. This weakening coupled with increased war support for Ukraine from European partners may be a medium-term risk that should not be ruled out.

In this environment, the asset management company held firm, maintaining the volume of assets under management and advice of the Company unchanged from the previous year. At 31 December 2023, this volume stood at Euros 933 million in conventional and alternative funds and Euros 601 million in advised assets.

Significant events occurring subsequent to the end of the year

Nothing to report other than as mentioned in the Notes to the Annual Accounts.

Acquisition of own shares

At 31 December 2023, the Company did not hold any own shares, nor did it carry out any own share transactions during the year.

Research and development

There was no research and development activity during the year. The Company's accounts for 2023 do not contain any items that should be included in the separate document on environmental information.

Information on the average supplier payment period in commercial transactions

At 31 December 2023, the Company's average supplier payment period was 9.51 days.

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AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

By the Secretary of the Board of Directors of Quadriga Asset Managers, S.G.I.I.C., S.A., Ms Caridad Bono Landaluce, to certify that all the members of the Board of Directors of the Company have signed this document, which consists of the Annual Accounts (balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes) and the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2023, signed by each and every one of the Company's Directors, whose names and surnames appear below, to which I bear witness.

Madrid, 27 March 2024

The Chairman of the Board of Directors
Signed: Mr Enrique Martinavarro Ferrer

Director
Signed: Ms Beatriz Egea Pérez-Carasa

Director
Signed: Mr Amadeo Hernández Bueno

Secretary (non-Director) to the Board of Directors
Signed: Ms Caridad Bono Landaluce