
# Report & Accounts

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IM Gestão de Ativos – Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, SA.
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# Board of Directors' Management Report

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In line with the challenges faced in recent years, 2023 proved to be another year of multiple and unexpected difficulties for the asset management industry, marked by the worsening of geopolitical tensions, persistent inflation and the crisis in the banking sector, among other factors that conditioned the activity of financial markets.

However, global economies confirmed their resilience and central banks acted quickly and accurately, resulting in a much more favorable outcome than initially expected.

In this scenario, IMGA's activity resulted in significant growth, it was the Securities Investment Fund Management Company that registered the greatest growth in assets under management in the Portuguese market in 2023, with an increase of €535M on December 31, 2023, of which €319M resulted from net sales and the remainder derived from market appreciation.

At the end of 2023, IMGA's market share in Securities Investment Funds was 22.2%, with total assets under management of €4,140M, representing a growth of 14.8% from 2022.

The scenario of rising interest rates benefited especially short-term and bond funds, with their continued appreciation being expected throughout the first half of 2024, in a scenario of lower interest rates, benefiting from the current structure of the funds´ investment portfolios.

In strategic terms, throughout 2023, IMGA's project for the 2021-2023 three-year period was continued, with initiatives being developed in this context to (i) continue to consolidate the growth of the Company's securities funds, recovering from the negative returns of 2022, (ii) invest in the growth of the recently initiated venture capital fund activity, (iii) promote the expansion of the commercial networks through which IMGA is marketing its funds, which grew in 2023 from 8 to 9 distributing financial entities (iv) promote the incorporation of fixed-term funds, an activity in which more than €239M were placed, and (v) prepare the expansion of activities to manage real estate investment funds and offer wealth management and other related services.

Additionally, internal procedures and systems were reinforced with a view to expanding the activities foreseen in the strategic plan, but also with the aim of providing the Company with the capacity to continue its digitalization project, allowing it to automate processes and prepare its structure for foreseeable challenges.

The significant investment made in systems and means should bring tangible results in the short term, and dynamic planning is underway that will allow the current offer to be expanded to new investment solutions, marketed through alternative distribution channels, in line with the trend in the supply of main competitors at international level.

Within the scope of its activities, the Company continued to invest strongly in the training and preparation of its teams, to better consolidate and expand ongoing activities.

It is important to highlight that the internationalization process, initiated in 2022, is duly prepared to move forward in the first quarter of 2024, with several initiatives underway that allow us to be confident of rapid growth in our international activity, aimed in the first phase at institutional investors in the Spanish, French, Italian, German and UK markets.

Finally, please also note our commitment to investing resources and means in preparing IMGA to offer ESG solutions, adapting not only the funds, but the structure of the entire Company with a view to becoming a reference in terms of ESG.

During 2023, the best operational results ever were achieved, as a result of the dedication of a team strongly committed to boosting the scope of both current activities and those that should be developed from the second half of 2024 onwards.

# Overview of Markets Evolution in 2023

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## INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK

As in previous years, economic developments in 2023 were still conditioned by the distortions caused by the pandemic. Even so, the trajectory of these distortions was towards their normalization, which contributed, on the one hand, to the stabilization of economic conditions and, on the other, to the significant decline in inflation.

At the outset, the expectations of most analysts for the year 2023 were for a loss of momentum in the world economy, consistent with a stagnation or even a drop in the level of activity in several developed economies, as a result of the impact of the greatest rise in interest rates since the 1980s, of the deterioration of financial conditions and of the loss of real disposable income, among other factors.

Contrary to expectations, global economic dynamics proved to be more resilient, following the correction in the price of raw materials, the support of budgetary policy, the stabilizing role of savings accumulated during the pandemic period and the extension of debt maturities in the private sector at historically low interest rates, which made it possible to mitigate or even postpone the financial shock caused by the significant rise in market interest rates.

Despite the continuation of the war in Ukraine and the reinforcement of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, the downward trend in raw material prices still prevailed, from highs reached in the summer of 2022. The prices of natural gas and oil even reached the lowest level since mid-2021, that is, below the level seen before the start of the war in Ukraine, which minimized the economic impact on the most energy-intensive sectors and contributed to the decline in inflation.

The stabilizing role of economic/budgetary policy was also decisive in supporting the level of economic activity between the end of 2022 and 2023. This element was particularly relevant in the USA, as a result of the support for investment associated with the Chips Act and the Inflation Reduction Act and the almost doubling of the budgetary deficit, from 3.9% in fiscal year 2022 to 7.5% in 2023. Also noteworthy is the radical change in China's response to the pandemic, with the full removal of pandemic restrictions, more premature and faster than as expected, and for the maintenance of some state measures to mitigate the impact of inflation in the Euro Area.

A set of factors associated with the post-pandemic legacy was also decisive in alleviating the impact of the economic shocks that occurred over the last two years. The use of surplus savings accumulated during the pandemic period and the suppression of savings rates ensured the continuity of consumption patterns, even in the face of significant drops in levels of real disposable income. On the other hand, increases in corporate profit margins, resulting from high levels of demand and scarcity of supply, simultaneously made it possible to maintain employment levels at historic highs and support investment. Finally, after historically low levels of inventories were reached at the end of 2022, the normalization of the functioning of supply chains contributed to the recovery of economic activity in some sectors, with emphasis on industry and in particular the automotive sector.

The progressiveness of the monetary policy transmission mechanism to the real economy proved to be slower than expected by most analysts, which mitigated the financial implications of the aggressive rise in interest rates over the last 18 months. The extension of private sector debt maturities at historically low rates made it possible to expand this factor and thus postpone its impact on the real economy.

The main risk factor for the global economy in 2023 was, however, largely unforeseen. This corresponded to the perception of weaknesses in the financial sector (related to balance sheet imbalances and unrealized financial losses), which led to significant volumes of deposit flight in some banks in the USA, leading to the bankruptcy of 3 banks and producing shock waves system-wide and on a global scale. Although from a perspective not directly comparable, the stressful situation in the sector was also felt in Europe, culminating in the resolution of Credit Suisse. The rapid response of the authorities, in particular the Fed, through measures such as the total deposit guarantee and the creation of a liquidity provision mechanism at very favorable conditions (Bank Term Funding Program), contributed decisively to eliminating the risks of a crisis of a potentially systemic nature for the sector and the world economy.

The resilience of the world economy rested mainly on activity related to the services sector, following the rotation of the consumption pattern from goods, characteristic of the pandemic period, to services. Conversely, industrial activity proved to be vulnerable, with an average expansion in 2023 of just 0.8% compared with the productive level of 2022. Also note the decline in international trade (-1.9% until October, compared with the average of the volume of trade in 2022), an evolution that reflects not only the lower exuberance of global demand but also the effect of its composition, more directed towards services. The international environment of greater protectionism and the lagged impact of the appreciation of the dollar are also among the factors explaining this phenomenon.

In aggregate terms, world GDP advanced at an annualized rate marginally above 3% in the 1st half of 2023, with some deceleration anticipated in the 2nd half, which constitutes a historically modest record.

Just like sectoral divergences, differentiated performances were also evident in geographic terms. The USA, Japan and emerging economies such as Brazil and India were prominent in 2023, as opposed to the more pronounced cooling in the Euro Area and the United Kingdom and the more structural challenges in China.

In more detail, US economic growth proved to be more solid than expected, which forced significant upward revisions to most analysts' projections. In fact, at the beginning of 2023 the median of these projections indicated an expansion of less than 0.5% of US real GDP for the year, in sharp contrast with current projections, which exceed 2%, above the growth shown in 2022. The main pillar of this evolution was private consumption, which, based on the solidity of the labor market and the perception of wealth provided by savings accumulated during the pandemic period, surpassed the evolution of real income. Investment in structures grew significantly, particularly in the manufacturing sub-segment, driven by the tax benefits associated with the Chips Act and the Inflation Reduction Act in the USA, which explained a significant proportion of the growth in non-residential investment in 2023.

On the other hand, although more robust than expected, the economic performance of the Euro Area was radically lower in 2023. A growth of close to 0.5% is projected for the region in the year, a modest figure when taking into account the carryover effect of 0.36pp for the year, which accentuates the evidence of stagnation in the pace of activity in the region.

Despite the resilience of the labor market and wage growth, the region's economic vulnerability was mainly due to domestic demand. The impact of rising interest rates and the loss of real disposable income was felt most notably in this bloc, although the contributions of private consumption and investment to GDP growth were marginally positive. The contributions of net exports (resulting from the significant improvement in terms of trade and activities related to tourism) and the accumulation of inventories (in the 2nd quarter of 2023) made it possible to minimize the proportion of product decline in intermediate periods.

From the perspective of production, the negative highlight was for industry and the construction sector, affected by higher production costs and the rise in interest rates, as well as the greater decline in demand in these segments.

China's economic performance was uneven throughout 2023. The more accelerated process of “post-COVID” reopening allowed a sequential expansion of real GDP of 2.3% in the 1st quarter of 2023, which led, at an early stage , to a greater degree of optimism among investors/analysts. However, the economic recovery profile proved to be incomplete over the following quarters, mainly as a result of structural challenges such as the vulnerabilities of the real estate market (in the process of being resized), restrictive economic policies in some sectors, as well as the level of local government debt and the lower potential growth profile determined by demographic and productivity trends. The government response included the introduction of targeted measures/stimuli to stabilize demand in the real estate market, to improve financing conditions and to boost the role of the private sector in the economy. In aggregate terms, this state response was more modest and meticulous than in past episodes of economic vulnerability, this time with the aim of merely controlling the economic slowdown. This combination of factors resulted in a crisis of confidence among domestic economic agents, which significantly conditioned the nature of China's economic recovery, and which led to downward revisions of growth projections, both for 2023 and the following years.

Developments in inflation were broadly in line with analysts' expectations. Although inflation readings in the main developed economies remained under pressure in the first months of the year, the fall in the price of raw materials, the normalization of the functioning of supply chains and the reduction in demand for goods contributed to the significant correction in prices of. On the other hand, the growth in the price level in services remained high, as a result of the greater intensity of the labor factor and the wage increases seen in these sectors, which conditioned the trajectory of underlying inflation. Even so, the evolution of this component was generally downward in most developed economies, particularly in the second half of 2023.

Although progress in the face of peak inflation was notable, inflation levels remained excessive. The labor situation, close to full employment in most developed economies, forced central banks to continue what was already the most aggressive and significant cycle of raising policy rates since the 1970s.

The evolution of inflation was, however, diverse in geographical terms, depending on base and composition effects, as well as on the nature of state measures aimed at stabilizing inflationary pressures.

The inflationary trajectory in the USA followed the aforementioned pattern, with a somewhat sharp correction throughout 2023, as a result of the fall in the energy component, the correction in the prices of used vehicles, the stabilization of food products and the slowdown in the real estate market. Prices in services remained somewhat under pressure, which restricted the normalization of underlying inflation.

Inflation in the Euro Area reached a comparatively later and higher peak compared with the USA, but followed the same downward trajectory. Nevertheless, this was conditioned by important base and composition effects that kept total and underlying inflation high throughout the summer months. With the fading away of the aforementioned distortions from September onwards, there was a significant slowdown in European inflation, to levels closer to, although still above, the European Central Bank's objective.

Inflationary dynamics in the United Kingdom resembled those in the Euro Area, although they reached more extreme levels, as a result of higher wage growth and the lagged impact of increases in the prices of energy raw materials on the various inflationary items. Even so, favorable developments in inflation have also been noted in this geography in the recent past.

Inflationary forces of a global nature also affected Japan, added to the impact of the significant depreciation of the yen and wage increases, which made the Japanese economy experience in 2023 the highest level of inflation since the 1980s (4.3%). Contrary to total inflation, which is already in remission due to state support and base effects, underlying inflation has not yet reversed its upward trajectory, reaching its highest levels since the beginning of the 1990s.

Based on the primary need to contain inflationary pressures, and even after the already significant adjustments in policy rates, the central banks of the main developed economies (with the exception of Japan) continued their respective cycles of increases and made their monetary policies more restrictive throughout 2023, with emphasis on the ECB and the Bank of England, with hikes of 2pp and 1.75pp, respectively, with the US Federal Reserve raising its policy rate by 100bp in 2023, for a total increase of 525bp since 2022.

It is now expected that most of the main central banks have already finished their respective cycles of raising policy rates, which motivates speculation regarding the next phase of the monetary policy cycle, that is, whether policy rates will remain unchanged for a few quarters or whether cuts will occur in the next six months.

**PORTUGUESE ECONOMY**

As in the previous year, Portugal will be among the European economies with the highest growth in 2023, with its expansion expected to be marginally above 2% (after 6.8% in 2022).

The robustness of the labor market, together with state measures to support family income, made it possible to support the contribution of private consumption, even in the face of income losses between 2022 and 2023 and the still high levels of inflation and interest rates. Also noteworthy is the favorable contribution of the carryover effect, which explained 0.64pp of the annual growth of Portuguese GDP in 2023.

In cumulative terms, real GDP growth in the first 3 quarters of 2023 was 2.1% against the 2022 average, which was largely due to the pronounced expansion in the 1st quarter of the year (1.5% in a chain, thanks to strong export dynamics and the very satisfactory performance of private consumption during this period). Two quarters followed with only marginal variations in the pace of activity, marked by variability in private consumption, net exports and inventories.

Private consumption grew by 1.1% in the first nine months of the year, a significantly more modest performance than the 5.6% expansion in 2022. The growth of this item occurred despite the stagnation of the subcomponent of spending on non-durable goods (which explains 71% of private consumption), balanced by the increase in spending on food and durable goods (particularly in the 1st quarter of the year).

The contribution of investment to GDP growth was modest in 2023, impacted by restrictive financial conditions. Investment in housing was most affected by worse financing conditions, which led this segment to register a correction of more than 1.5% in 2023. In contrast, investment in transport equipment stood out positively, with growth of 17% compared to the same period of the previous year.

The contribution of the export sector also fluctuated strongly in the first three quarters of 2023, although in aggregate terms exports grew by 4.3% in the first nine months of the year. The typology of exports was clearly skewed towards the services segment (+11.4% in the first three quarters of the year, compared to the 2022 average), mostly associated with tourism, with the number of overnight stays by non-residents until November reaching new historic highs and the profits from tourism accumulated in the first ten months of 2023 exceeding the annual total for 2022. The growth in exports of goods, in real terms, was significantly more modest, with an increase of just 0.8% between January and September 2023.

The labor market remained close to full employment in 2023, despite the slowdown in employment growth in the second half of the year. This performance was associated with greater relative dynamism in services, more labor intensive, with a growth in the number of workers in this sector above that of the economy as a whole. The number of unemployed people remained close to minimums throughout the year, which contributed to an increase of close to 7% in the average nominal salary.

The combined current and capital account balance improved significantly compared with 2022, and should even be the largest surplus since 2013. This evolution was related to transfers from the EU and the positive balance of the goods and services account, after consecutive deficits between 2020 and 2022, which reflects a combination of a positive volume effect on tourism flows and significantly more favorable terms of trade, as a result of falling prices of energy raw materials. The contribution from the capital account was equally positive.

A favorable evolution of budget metrics is expected, with a surplus in the budget balance of close to 1%, benefiting from the extinction of extraordinary measures related to the pandemic. The public debt ratio will have reached a value marginally below 100% of GDP at the end of 2023.

Inflation in the Portuguese economy has shown a sharp downward trend since the end of 2022, as a result of the reduction in components related to energy and food prices, similar to the European reality.

The decline in underlying inflation was less pronounced, despite the deceleration to 2.6%, affected by the lagged effects of increases in the most volatile components in the past, as well as by prices in services, particularly in the segments most related to tourist activities, a phenomenon arising from the context of strong demand, and the increase in wages and corporate profit margins.

# Evolution of the Investment Funds Industry in 2023

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After a volatile 2022 for the global investment fund industry, data for 2023 show a recovery trend. According to the latest statistical report from EFAMA (European Fund and Asset Management Association) on global assets in regulated open-ended funds (Worldwide Regulated Open-ended Fund Assets and Flows), at the end of the third quarter of 2023 the market stood at €59.8T, which represents an increase compared with the same period of 2022. Net sales in the first nine months of the year registered a strong increase, reaching a net value of €1.5T, against a negative value of €109B in the same period of 2022.

By region, most geographies recorded increases in their assets, with the USA and Europe standing out with the greatest changes in assets in absolute terms. From a relative point of view, Europe and the USA continue to be the most relevant regions worldwide, having reinforced their representation by reaching, by the end of September 2023, a total of around 85% of global assets. China, Australia and Japan were the only regions to keep their assets unchanged, while Brazil stood out as the region with the highest growth in assets, around 14%.

With regard to funds by type of asset, during the first three quarters of 2023 equity funds recorded an increase in value of €1.9T, which represents a growth of around 7% compared to the same period of the previous year. This asset class now presents a clear reversal of the negative trend seen throughout 2022, a very difficult period, marked by redemptions and market devaluations. This favorable evolution allowed the equity fund segment to regain its relative importance among the different asset classes, now representing around 43% of total funds.

In bond funds, there was slight growth in the amount of assets under management in these first nine months of 2023 (around €600B or 5%), but when compared with the same period in 2022 there is a slight decrease (around 1.7%). This continues to be the second largest asset class under management, accounting for around 18% of total funds.

In a context of higher interest rates, treasury funds (money market) continued to benefit from sustained demand, thus prolonging their long growth trend. These funds recorded an increase in assets of €1.1T, which represents a positive variation of 11% since the end of 2022.

Balanced funds showed a weak evolution, with a slight decrease (around €100B) in the first three quarters of 2023. With regard to real estate funds, and considering the period under analysis, their assets remained stable and without fluctuations.

Overall, and taking into account the 12-month period until the end of September 2023, only bond and multi-asset funds lost market share in return for the increase in the share of equity and treasury funds. The biggest percentage change in market share occurred in equity funds, with a gain of around 1.15%, followed by a loss in the balanced funds segment (-1.05%).

## INVESTMENT FUND INDUSTRY IN EUROPE

In the global distribution of regulated investment funds, Europe continues to occupy the second most relevant position, but with a market share that has decreased slightly to around 29.7% since the end of 2022. In absolute terms, the assets under management in this region grew to the level of €18.6T at the end of the third quarter of 2023, which constituted an increase of around €900B compared with the same period of the previous year.

Luxembourg continues to be the preferred location for most European investors, with a share of around 8% of the worldwide total. Ireland (6%), Germany (3.9%) and France (3.4%) follow in the European table. All of these countries, except Germany, have seen their global market share increase marginally over the last year. The United Kingdom maintains its fifth place in the ranking of the largest European fund domiciles, with a stable share of 2.9%.

In the first nine months of 2023, Europe recorded total positive net sales of €161B, with the strong contribution of bond funds and, to a lesser extent, treasury funds.

By main asset classes, equity funds have almost €6.2T under management, bond funds have €3.8T, mixed funds €3.3T and treasury funds €1.7T.

## INVESTMENT FUND INDUSTRY IN PORTUGAL

According to the “Monthly indicators of securities investment funds” report by the Portuguese Securities Market Commission (CMVM), in December 2023, the amount under management of regulated investment funds totaled more than €18B, which represents an increase of €1.5B (9,1%) compared with the same period of the previous year. In alternative investment funds (AIF), the amount under management amounted to €247,1M, which means a decrease of €41M in the last 12 months.

With regard to real estate funds, the last 12 months were slightly negative, with a decrease in the value of their assets under management of around 5%.

Balanced funds saw their assets under management decrease slightly (-1.8% in the last 12 months), at the same time that, in relative terms, they lost some importance, now representing 19.7% of the total managed in investment funds in Portugal.

The three largest managers in the domestic market represent approximately 73.7% of total assets under management, which shows a marginal decrease in concentration in these managers when compared to the same period of the previous year.

IM Gestão de Ativos saw an increase in its market share, to 22.2% at the end of 2023, thus preserving the second position in the table of securities investment fund managers in Portugal with the highest market share.

# Main Legislative Initiatives in 2023

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At a legislative and regulatory level, 2023 was marked by the publication, on 24 May, of the new Asset Management Framework (RGA, in Portuguese), which aimed to simplify the regulation of the sector and standardize national rules with European law, eliminating gold-plating, regulating all collective management activity in the form of collective investment undertakings (CIU) and revoking the General Framework for Collective Investment Undertakings (GFCIU, or RGOIC in Portuguese) and the Legal Framework for Venture Capital, Social Entrepreneurship and Specialized Investment (RJCRESIE, in Portuguese).

The Asset Management Framework (RGA) thus formally unifies the regulatory framework currently provided for in the GFCIU/RGOIC and RJCRESIE into a single legal document.

On 27 December, CMVM (the Portuguese Securities Market Commission) Regulation No. 7/2023 (Asset Management Framework Regulation (RRGA in Portuguese)) was published in the Portuguese Official Gazette, which regulates and complements the Asset Management Framework. Like the RGA, the RRGA unifies the treatment of collective investment undertakings (CIUs) in general and collective investment undertakings in venture capital, repealing Regulations 2/2015 and 3/2015 that previously regulated them.

This Regulation came into force on 1 January 2024.

The following national and European legislative initiatives also stand out:

On 7 February 2023, the CMVM submitted the “Draft Regulation on Covered Bonds” to Public Consultation (Public Consultation No. 1/2023).

On 16 February, the “Mais Habitação” Program (literally, More Housing Program) was put up for public consultation and discussion.

On 17 February, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/363, of 31 October 2022, was published in the Official Journal of the European Union, which “amends and corrects the regulatory technical standards laid down in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 as regards the content and presentation of information in relation to disclosures in pre-contractual documents and periodic reports for financial products investing in environmentally sustainable economic activities” (i.e.: amends and corrects the RTS associated to the SFDR).

On 20 March, Regulation (EU) 2023/606 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2015/760 as regards the requirements pertaining to the investment policies and operating conditions of European long-term investment funds (ELTIF) and the scope of eligible investment assets, the portfolio composition and diversification requirements and the borrowing of cash and other fund rules. This Regulation entered into force on 9 April 2023 and started to be applied on 10 January 2024.

On 22 March 2023, CMVM submitted four Draft Regulations to Public Consultation within the scope of the implementation of its future Electronic One-Stop Shop (BUE in Portuguese), which will constitute the new communication channel between the Supervisor and the respective Supervised Entities, Investors and the General Public:

i) Draft CMVM Regulation that amends CMVM Regulation no. 1/2017, in the wording given by CMVM Regulation no. 6/2020, regarding the Report of Real Estate Appraisers (CMVM Public Consultation no. 2/2023);

ii) Draft CMVM Regulation that revokes and replaces CMVM Regulation No. 1/2022, relating to the means of complying with Information Duties of Issuers (CMVM Public Consultation no. 3/2023);

iii) Draft CMVM Regulation on Audit Supervision, which repeals CMVM Regulation No. 4/2015, of 26 January (CMVM Public Consultation no. 4/2023); and

iv) Draft CMVM Regulation relating to the Electronic One-Stop Shop, which repeals CMVM Regulation no. 3/2016, of 2 August (CMVM Public Consultation no. 5/2023).

On 5 April 2023, the European Commission submitted to Public Consultation documentation with a view to adopting a Delegated Act regarding the technical assessment criteria to determine under which conditions an economic activity is qualified as contributing substantially to the last four environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy Regulation (i.e.: sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; transition to a circular economy; pollution prevention and control; protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems).

In addition, the European Commission also intended to consult the market on certain proposed amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, of 4 June 2021, which defines technical screening criteria relating to the first two environmental objectives (i.e. climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation).

On 12 April, the ESAs (EBA, ESMA and EIOPA) submitted to Public Consultation a draft revision of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, of 6 April 2022, which complements Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 November 2019, regarding the presentation of information related to sustainability in the financial services sector (“SFDR Delegated Regulation”).

On 17 May 2023, an opinion issued by ESMA on “undue costs of UCITS and AIFs” was released (ESMA34-45-1747).

On 29 May, Law No. 24/2023 was published, which approves consumer protection standards for financial services and establishes a new reason for PPR (Retirement Savings Schemes) reimbursement without penalty.

On 20 July 2023, the European Commission's Report to the European Parliament and Council on the adequacy of Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Money Market Funds Regulation) from a prudential and economic point of view was released.

On 14 September, the European Commission launched two Consultations (Targeted Consultation & Public Consultation) regarding the implementation of the Regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR), enabling the European Commission to understand how the SFDR has been implemented, as well as to identify any existing gaps, namely in terms of its interaction with other pieces of legislation in the European framework for sustainable financing, and aiming to explore possible options to improve the current framework.

On 6 October 2023, Law No. 56/2023 was published, which approved measures in the area of housing, making several legislative changes, and which introduced significant changes to the legal regime of the Residency Permit for Investors (RPI, ARI in Portuguese).

On 21 November, Delegated Regulations (EU) 2023/2485 and 2023/2486 were published in the Official Journal of the European Union, which complement the Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852):

- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 of 27 June 2023, supplementing Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, to the transition to a circular economy, to pollution prevention and control, or to the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems and for determining whether that economic activity causes no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives and amending Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as regards specific public disclosures for those economic activities;
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485 of 27 June 2023 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 establishing additional technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which certain economic activities qualify as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation and for determining whether those activities cause no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives.

On 29 December 2023, Law No. 82/2023 was published in the Portuguese Official Gazette, which approved the State Budget for 2024 and which incorporated the extension of the extraordinary PPR (Retirement Savings Schemes) reimbursement regime, provided for in article 6 of Law No. 19/2022, of 21 October.

# Main events in 2023

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**CONSTITUTION OF NEW FUNDS AND CATEGORIES OF SHARES:**

*Category R - IMGA Iberia Equities ESG and IMGA Alocação Defensiva*

On 4 January 2023, Categoria R was constituted for the IMGA Iberia Equities ESG and IMGA Alocação Defensiva funds.

*Category I - IMGA Liquidez*

On 28 February 2023, Category R was constituted for the IMGA Liquidez fund.

*IMGA PME Flex Fund*

On 2 January 2023, the IMGA PME Flex fund started its activity, with the constitution of its category I.

*IMGA Financial Bonds 3Y, 2,25%, Série I (Series I) Fund*

The marketing of IMGA Financial Bonds 3Y, 2,25%, Série I (Series I), Limited Duration Open-ended Fund, began on 2 January 2023, and this fund started its activity on 1 February, with the creation of its Category A.

*IMGA Financial Bonds 3,5 Y Fund*

The marketing of the IMGA Financial Bonds 3,5Y fund began on 20 March 2023, and this fund started its activity on 1 June, with the creation of its Category A.

*IMGA Obrigações Globais Euro 2024 – 1ª Série (1st Series) Fund*

The marketing of IMGA Obrigações Globais Euro 2024 – 1ª Serie (1st Series), Limited Duration Open-ended Fund, began on 3 July 2023, and this fund was constituted on 1 September.

*IMGA Obrigações Globais Euro 2025 – 2ª Serie (2nd Series) Fund*

The marketing of IMGA Obrigações Globais Euro 2025 – 2ª Serie, Limited Duration Open-ended Fund, began on 16 October, and this fund was constituted on 4 December.

**PRIZES AWARDED TO IMGA FUNDS**

In March 2023, six IMGA funds - Ações Portugal, Alocação Conservadora, Alocação Moderada, Poupança PPR, Rendimento Mais and Rendimento Semestral - were awarded a Blockbuster B rating by the FundsPeople 2023 Rating.

IMGA Rendimento Mais and IMGA Rendimento Semestral received this distinction for the fourth consecutive year. The Blockbuster B rating is given to funds that at the end of the previous year had a significant volume of assets in Portugal.

In the 2023 edition of the "Prémios Melhores Fundos (Best Funds Awards) Jornal de Negócios/APFIPP", which took place in May, IMGA Ações América was distinguished as the best fund in the "CIU of American Equity" category.

**UPDATES TO THE CONSTITUTIVE DOCUMENTS OF THE FUNDS MANAGED BY THE COMPANY**

On 17 February 2023, the first annual update of the Prospectuses of the entire IMGA fund offer was completed.

On 9 March, the Prospectuses of the Investment Funds were amended, with the inclusion of an annex with information related to sustainability, within the scope of transparency of sustainable investments in the disclosure of pre-contractual information, as provided for in the Delegated Regulation (EU ) 2023/363.

On 15 May, the second mandatory annual update of the constitutive documents of the funds was completed, with the Total Expense Ratio (TER) updated with reference to the year 2022.

On 13 July, the Prospectuses of the various funds managed by the company were amended, with a greater breakdown of the components of the TER.

On 28 August, following the entry into force of the new Asset Management Framework, the constitutive documents of the Venture Capital Funds were amended, with a change in their name.

On 24 November 2023, new versions of the funds' constitutive documents were created, within the adaptation process to the new Asset Management Framework (RGA in Portuguese).

**PUBLICATION OF THE REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS OF THE FUNDS MANAGED BY THE COMPANY**

On 28 April and 31 August, respectively, the Annual and Half-year Reports and Accounts of the funds managed by IMGA were published on the CMVM website.

**CROSS-BORDER MARKETING OF IMGA FUNDS**

As part of cross-border marketing and following the registration that had already been carried out in 2022 for a set of funds, the IMGA Ações Portugal fund was additionally registered in 2023 for marketing in Spain.

**INFORMATION REGARDING SUSTAINABILITY**

In the first quarter of 2023, updates were published on the Management Company's website regarding the Sustainability Policy adopted and the document "Information Regarding Sustainability", with the inclusion of an item on due diligence and a summary of the engagement policy.

On 30 June, the "Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors", relating to the year 2022, was also published.

**CHANGE IN THE SUPERVISORY BOARD**

In October 2023, as previously authorised by CMVM, Dr. António Joaquim dos Santos Lindeza began serving as a member of the Company's Supervisory Board.

**ONE KAPITAL – CLOSED-END VENTURE CAPITAL FUND**

On 21 December, the One Kapital Venture Capital Fund started its activity.

**FUTURUM TECH – CLOSED-END VENTURE CAPITAL FUND**

On 29 December, the Futurum Tech Venture Capital Fund was registered with CMVM.

**LIQUIDATION OF A VENTURE CAPITAL FUND**

On 29 December, the Almond Tree Private Equity Fund – Closed-end Venture Capital Fund was liquidated.

# Risk Management in 2023

# Risk Management in 2023

IMGA favors a risk management culture based on principles of rigor, professionalism and diligence, in which all Employees are called upon to contribute, in the specific scope of the fulfillment of their duties as well as in their attitude towards applicable regulatory, ethical and professional obligations.

The risk management system implemented by the Company is based on prudential management principles, with the aim of guaranteeing compliance with the legal and regulatory obligations in force.

The Risk Management Policy aims to provide IMGA with an independent risk management system, adequate and proportionate to the nature, dimension and complexity of its activities, which makes it possible to identify, assess, mitigate, monitor and control all the risks to which the Company and the investment funds it manages are exposed. In this context, a Risk Appetite Framework was established, with the respective tolerance and alert limits, allocation of internal capital, evaluation methodology and specific quantification criteria, adjusted to the company's reality.

IMGA has a Board of Directors, a Supervisory Board, Commissions and Support Committees and is organized into Directorates, Departments, Units and Areas, which operate autonomously, but in line with the guidelines established for each activity and function.

This structure makes it possible to distinguish three lines of defense in the risk management system:

- The Executive Committee, the body that holds the first level of decision-making at IMGA, together with the Directorates (Senior Management), ensures the first line of defence, exercising the daily management of the various risks associated with the company's activity, implementing the control mechanisms appropriate to their mitigation and identifying potential new risks.

- The second line of defense is provided by the Risk Management and Compliance/AML areas of the Control Unit and by the Support Committees, which are responsible for assessing, controlling and monitoring the risks of both the Company and the funds under management, as well as for verifying the application and compliance with legal and internal rules.

- The third line of defense is attributed to the Internal Audit and Supervisory Board areas, which are responsible for validating the implementation and adequacy of the defined controls, supervising the correct application of policies and procedures by the stakeholders.

IMGA has a set of IT solutions that support and ensure the management and control of the risks of the Company and the assets under its management, in line with regulatory and legal requirements and with the strategically defined risk profile, with the monitoring of risks carried out through a systematic process which includes the production of periodic and timely reports, with clear and reliable information on exposures to the relevant risk categories.

The Company, as a money market fund manager, has procedures for internal assessment of the credit quality of money market instruments and their issuers, having developed and implemented an internal rating model focused on various factors, such as financial structure, results and profitability, liquidity, business strength, management and governance, among others, which it applies not only to issuers and instruments that are part of money market funds, but globally to all managed funds, in order to define internal exposure limits.

In 2023, in addition to the periodic controls carried out by the Risk Management area in relation to the Company and the funds it manages, the year's activity focused, to a large extent, on adapting the Company's activity to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation – SFDR) and the Taxonomy Regulation, with the continued implementation of periodic controls on compliance with the ESG limits established for investment funds, the reporting of the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors and respective publication of the "Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors" for the year 2022.

The year was also marked by the publication, on 24 May, of the new Asset Management Framework (RGA in Portuguese), whose purpose is to simplify sector regulation and standardize national rules with European law, eliminating gold-plating, revoking the General Framework for Collective Investment Undertakings (GFCIU, or RGOIC in Portuguese) and the Legal Framework for Venture Capital, Social Entrepreneurship and Specialized Investment (RJCRESIE, in Portuguese). On 29 December, CMVM Regulation no. 7/2023 was published, which complements the RGA and comes into force in 2024.

# Commercial Activity in 2023

# Commercial Activity in 2023

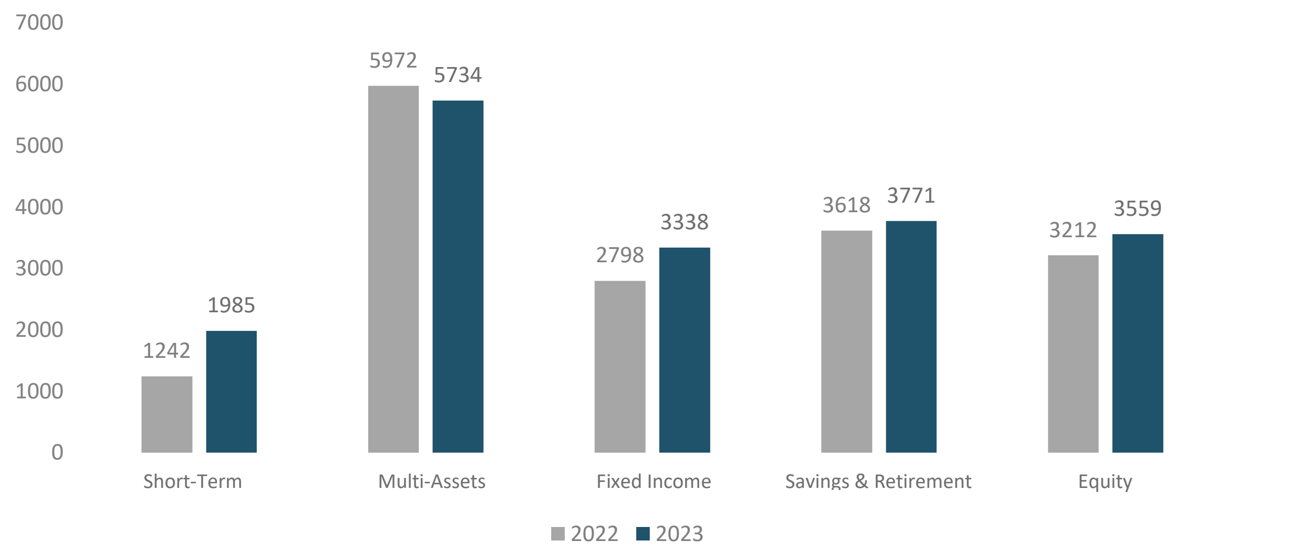
In 2023, financial markets reversed the negative returns recorded in 2022, benefiting from the positive behavior of equity and bond markets. The main world indices ended the year with appreciations, substantiated by news of potential reductions in interest rates by central banks in 2024 and a decrease in inflationary pressures in the main economies.

Subsequently to these events, the profitability of securities investment funds in Portugal was generally positive, even though much of this performance only occurred in the last quarter of the year, and more specifically in the last two months.

In the domestic market, securities investment funds achieved positive returns in all categories, with an overall average profitability of 8.8%, varying between 3% in money market and short-term funds and an average of 14.8% in equity funds.

According to data provided by  the APFIPP - Portuguese Association of Investment Funds, Pension Funds and Asset Management, the value of assets under management in Portugal at the end of 2023 reached €18,616M, an increase of 8.7% compared to the €17,130M recorded in 2022. The three categories of funds with the largest volume under management were multi-asset funds, which maintained their leadership with €5,734M and an average return of 7.9%, followed by PPR – Retirement Savings Schemes, with €3,771M and 8.9% average return, and equity funds, with €3,559M and 14.8% of average return.

**MUTUAL FUNDS IN PORTUGAL (M.€)**

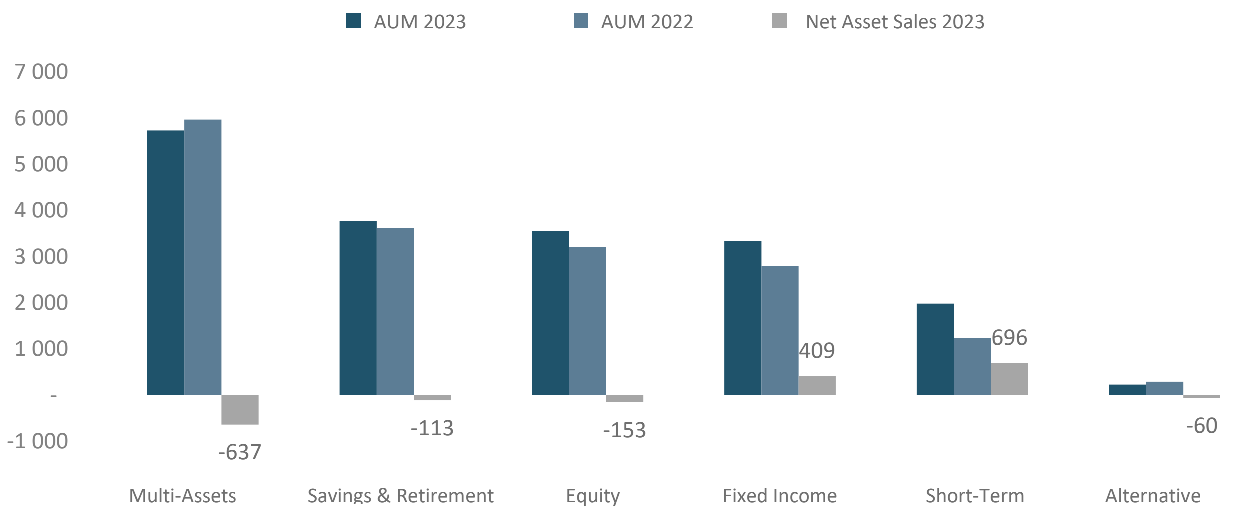



Source: APFIPP

In an analysis by categories, moderate multi-asset funds are the ones preferred by Portuguese savers, with a volume of assets under management of €2,819M, although with a decrease of €138M compared to 2022. The average return of these funds was approximately 8%, which falls within the average for securities funds in Portugal, as this category also includes defensive and aggressive multi-asset funds, depending on their risk profile.

Equity investment funds (global, America, Europe, Iberia, national and sectoral) constitute the category with the best average performance, 14.8%, with assets under management registering a growth of €347M compared with 2022, to €3,559M, as a result of market appreciation.

**ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT (AUM) AND NET ASSET SALES (M.€)**



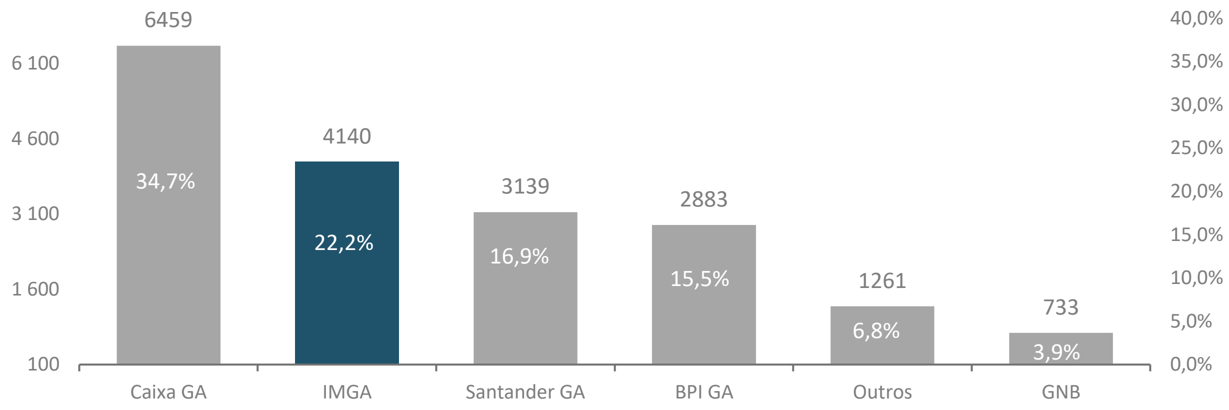

Source: APFIPP

The bond market also recorded a positive year, with the prospect of a reduction in interest rates by central banks during 2024 and 2025. Investors sought to ensure stable future returns above the levels of interest rates on term deposits. This category obtained an average return of approximately 5% in 2023, which induced participants to increase their exposure to this type of funds.

Bond funds ended the year with €3,338M of assets under management, an increase of €539M compared with 2022. Net sales were positive, totaling €409M, with a significant contribution from the market effect (€130M).

The year 2023 was equally favorable to money market and short-term funds, with net sales amounting to €696M and enabling an annual growth of 60% in assets under management to €1,985M at the end of December.

**MARKET SHARES (%) AND AUM (M.€)**

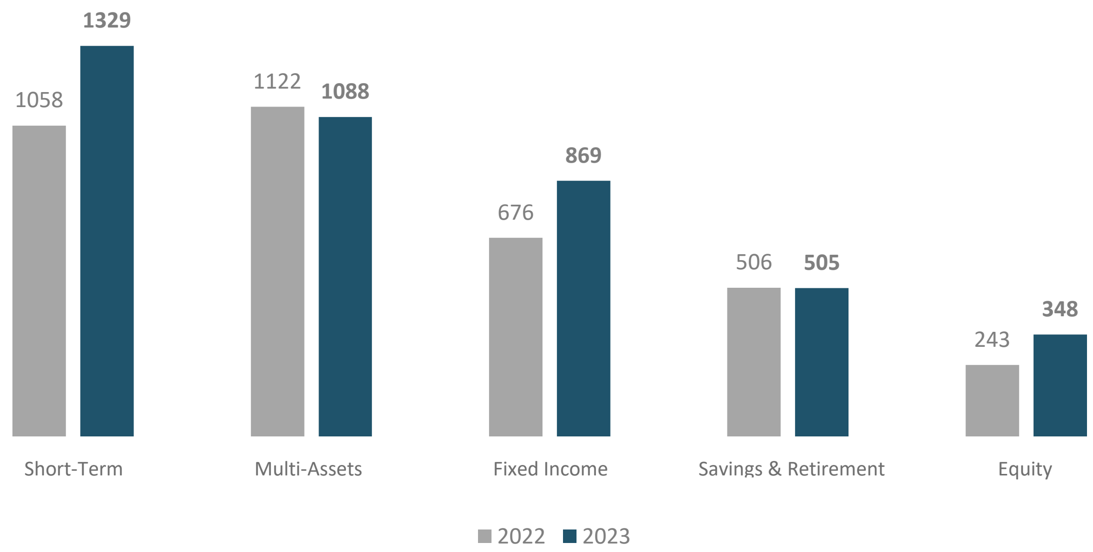



Source: APFIPP

In 2023, IMGA stood out among its peers in the Portuguese market, having been the Company with the highest volume of net subscriptions (€319M) and with the highest annual growth in assets under management, of €535M, to a total of €4,140M.

IMGA increased its market share by 1.1pp, to 22.2% at the end of 2023, and reinforced its position as the largest independent management company and the second largest in the ranking of securities investment fund managers in Portugal.

**AUM BY CLASS OF FUNDS (M.€)**




Source: IMGA

IMGA recorded positive net sales in Short-Term (€238M), Bonds (€160M) and equity funds (€59M), with assets under management in these classes growing in 2023 to €1,330M, €870M and €348M, respectively.

The multi-asset and PPR – Retirement Savings Schemes fund classes recorded negative net sales of €106M and €32M, respectively. However, the impact of this evolution was minimized by the appreciation of the portfolios, as a result of the good use of a very positive market effect, with assets under management at the end of the year reaching €1,088M in multi-assets and €505M in PPR funds.

## ANALYSIS BY FUND CATEGORIES

### MONEY MARKET AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

The year 2023 was favorable to monetary and short-term funds, with the continuation of the upward movement in short-term interest rates, namely Euribor and Libor (USD), benefiting commercial paper, bonds with short maturities and term deposits.

At a national level, the average return on monetary and short-term funds was 3.3% in 2023, enough to offset historically negative performances, particularly over 3 and 5 years, which became positive at the end of the year. The increase in profitability of this category confirmed the growth of investor confidence and, consequently, the greater volume of net subscriptions.

IMGA is the only management company in Portugal to provide money market funds, in which it recorded positive net sales of €238M in 2023.

The IMGA Funds in this category achieved returns ranging between 2.4% on the IMGA Money Market and 4.6% on the IMGA Money Market in USD.

Assets under management of Monetary and Short-Term Funds at IMGA totaled €1,329M at the end of the year, an increase of €271M compared with the €1,058M of 2022, benefiting from the combination of the volume of subscriptions and the appreciation of the funds.

At the end of 2023, this category represented 32% of assets under management at IMGA.

| MONEY MARKET AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS | 1 YEAR | | | 3 YEARS | | | 5 YEARS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual Perform. | Risk Volatility | Risk Class | Annual Perform. | Risk Volatility | Risk Class | Annual Perform. | Risk Volatility | Risk Class |
| CA MONETÁRIO | 2,52% | 0,13% | 1 | 0,78% | 0,20% | 1 | 0,46% | 0,17% | 1 |
| IMGA MONEY MARKET CAT A | 2,37% | 0,14% | 1 | 0,70% | 0,20% | 1 | 0,42% | 0,17% | 1 |
| IMGA MONEY MARKET CAT R | 2,33% | 0,15% | 1 | 0.69% (*) | 0,20% | 1 | 0.41% (*) | 0,16% | 1 |
| IMGA MONEY MARKET CAT I | 2,85% | 0,14% | 1 | 0.86% (*) | 0,23% | 1 | 0.53% (*) | 0,19% | 1 |
| IMGA MONEY MARKET USD - CAT A | 4,55% | 0,51% | 2 | 1,75% | 0,44% | 1 | - | - | - |
| CA CURTO PRAZO | 3,50% | 0,55% | 2 | 0,31% | 0,55% | 2 | 0,31% | 0,77% | 2 |
| IMGA LIQUIDEZ CAT A | 3,36% | 0,80% | 2 | -0,09% | 0,99% | 2 | 0,02% | 0,83% | 2 |
| IMGA LIQUIDEZ CAT R | 3,36% | 0,80% | 2 | -0.09% (*) | 0,99% | 2 | 0.02% (*) | 0,83% | 2 |
| IMGA LIQUIDEZ CAT I | 3.79% (*) | 0,80% | 2 | 0.07% (*) | 1,00% | 2 | 0.14% (*) | 0,83% | 2 |

(*) based on historical performance of share units A
Source: IMGA

## BOND FUNDS

In 2023, bond funds recovered much of the losses recorded in the past, due to the sharp increase in interest rates promoted by central banks, with the aim of containing the rise in inflation. Medium and long-term yields declined throughout the year, supporting the profitability of these investment funds.

In Portugal, this category of funds showed strong growth from two sources: positive net sales (€408m) and positive market effect (€130M), which enabled it to end the year with a volume under management of €3,337M, equating to a growth of 19% compared with 2022.

At IMGA, bond funds followed the trend, with positive net sales of €160M and an appreciation via market effect of €33M, and recording total assets under management of €869M at the end of 2023, an increase of 29% compared with the end of 2022.

A significant part of this growth resulted from the initiative to create a set of fixed-term funds launched during the year (IMGA Financial Bonds 3y 2.25% Série I Cat A, IMGA Financial Bonds 3.5 Y Cat A, IMGA Obrigações Globais Euro 2024 Série I Cat A and IMGA Global Bonds Euro 2025 2ª Série Cat A), whose sales amounted to €243M.

The annual return in this category varied between 4.3% in the IMGA Euro Taxa Variável Cat A fund and 7.2% in the IMGA Ibéria Fixed Income Cat I fund, demonstrating a good performance compared with previous years.

At the end of 2023, bond funds represented approximately 21% of assets under management at IMGA.

| BOND FUNDS | 1 YEAR | | | 3 YEARS | | | 5 YEARS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual Perform. | Risk Volatility | Risk Class | Annual Perform. | Risk Volatility | Risk Class | Annual Perform. | Risk Volatility | Risk Class |
| IMGA EURO TAXA VARIÁVEL CAT A | 4,33% | 1,05% | 2 | 0,01% | 1,05% | 2 | 0,48% | 1,49% | 2 |
| IMGA EURO TAXA VARIÁVEL CAT R | 4,33% | 1,05% | 2 | -0.01% (*) | 1,05% | 2 | 0.46% (*) | 1,49% | 2 |
| CA RENDIMENTO | 4,62% | 1,19% | 2 | -0,33% | 1,29% | 2 | 0,27% | 1,98% | 2 |
| IMGA RENDIMENTO SEMESTRAL CAT A | 5,04% | 1,49% | 2 | -0,91% | 1,84% | 2 | 0,10% | 2,36% | 3 |
| IMGA RENDIMENTO SEMESTRAL CAT R | 5,02% | 1,50% | 2 | -0.82% (*) | 1,84% | 2 | 0.15% (*) | 2,36% | 3 |
| IMGA DÍVIDA PÚBLICA EUROPEIA CAT A | 6,21% | 4,19% | 3 | -3,86% | 4,16% | 3 | -0,34% | 4,31% | 3 |
| IMGA DÍVIDA PÚBLICA EUROPEIA CAT R | 6,30% | 4,20% | 3 | -3.78% (*) | 4,16% | 3 | -0.28% (*) | 4,31% | 3 |
| IMGA IBERIA FIXED INCOME ESG CAT A | 6,78% | 3,87% | 3 | -2,16% | 3,59% | 3 | -0,19% | 4,49% | 3 |
| IMGA IBERIA FIXED INCOME ESG CAT I | 7,23% | 3,87% | 3 | -1.75% (*) | 3,59% | 3 | 0.23% (*) | 4,49% | 3 |
| IMGA IBERIA FIXED INCOME ESG CAT R | 6,96% | 3,88% | 3 | -2.06% (*) | 3,59% | 3 | -0.13% (*) | 4,49% | 3 |
| IMGA RENDIMENTO MAIS | 6,42% | 3,06% | 3 | -1,69% | 3,18% | 3 | -0,34% | 3,42% | 3 |
| IMGA FINANCIAL BONDS 3Y 2,25% SERIE I CAT A | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IMGA FINANCIAL BONDS 3,5 Y CAT A | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IMGA OBRIGAÇÕES GLOBAIS EURO 2024 SERIE I CAT A | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IMGA OBRIGAÇÕES GLOBAIS EURO 2025 2ª SERIE CAT A | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

(*) based on historical performance of share units A
IMGA Financial and Obrigações Globais began activity in 2023.
Source: IMGA

MULTI-ASSET AND PPR (RETIREMENT SAVINGS SCHEMES) FUNDS

Multi-asset funds, which include PPR (Retirement Savings Schemes) and flexible funds, are important aggregators of diversified and potentially uncorrelated financial assets. Depending on the investor's risk profile, the mix between bond and equity markets is weighted in order to maximize the risk and return ratio. In 2023, the contributions of the various financial assets that make up this type of funds were favorable, meaning their performance was overall positive.

In Portugal, this type of fund was responsible for the largest share of assets under management in 2023 and recovered from the negative returns recorded in the previous year. Multi-asset funds with a higher risk bias (measured by volatility) achieved an average return of 10.1%, the more defensive funds achieved, on average, a return of 5.9%, and flexible funds achieved an average return in the year of 7.1%. PPR funds showed an average return of 8.9% in 2023, recording, however, significant redemptions, as, based on the legislation in force since 2022, participants have carried out early redemptions of these funds, without penalties, to prepay or amortize housing credit contracts, affecting savings and retirement scheme levels in Portugal. Last year, PPR had negative net sales of €113M.

At IMGA, multi-asset funds excluding PPR ended 2023 with an average return of 6.6% and €1,088M of assets under management, representing 19% of this category in Portugal and 26% of the assets managed by the Company.

IMGA's PPR funds recorded an average return of 6.7%, with assets under management totaling €505M, benefiting from the market effect (€31M).

| MULTI-ASSET AND PPR FUNDS | 1 YEAR | | | 3 YEARS | | | 5 YEARS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual Perform. | Risk Volatility | Risk Class | Annual Perform. | Risk Volatility | Risk Class | Annual Perform. | Risk Volatility | Risk Class |
| IMGA ALOCAÇÃO DEFENSIVA CAT A | 6,47% | 4,61% | 3 | -2,45% | 4,87% | 3 | -0,18% | 5,32% | 4 |
| IMGA ALOCAÇÃO DEFENSIVA CAT R | 6,54% | 4,61% | 3 | -2,43% | 4,87% | 3 | -0,17% | 5,32% | 4 |
| IMGA FLEXÍVEL CAT A | 3,12% | 4,35% | 3 | -2,61% | 5,80% | 4 | 0,14% | 6,77% | 4 |
| IMGA FLEXÍVEL CAT R | 3,41% | 4,35% | 3 | -2.55% (*) | 5,83% | 4 | 0.17% (*) | 6,79% | 4 |
| IMGA ALOCAÇÃO CONSERVADORA CAT A | 6,48% | 4,78% | 3 | -1,47% | 6,18% | 4 | 0,95% | 6,95% | 4 |
| IMGA ALOCAÇÃO CONSERVADORA CAT R | 7,61% | 4,98% | 3 | -1.13% (*) | 6,25% | 4 | 1.16% (*) | 6,98% | 4 |
| IMGA ALOCAÇÃO MODERADA CAT A | 7,18% | 5,66% | 4 | 0,51% | 7,30% | 4 | 2,84% | 9,10% | 4 |
| IMGA ALOCAÇÃO MODERADA CAT R | 7,48% | 5,68% | 4 | 0.6% (*) | 7,31% | 4 | 2.9% (*) | 9,10% | 4 |
| IMGA ALOCAÇÃO DINÂMICA CAT A | 9,95% | 8,32% | 4 | 2,39% | 10,13% | 5 | 5,32% | 13,25% | 5 |
| IMGA ALOCAÇÃO DINÂMICA CAT R | 10,06% | 8,35% | 4 | 2.39% (*) | 10,15% | 5 | 5.32% (*) | 13,26% | 5 |
| EUROBIC SELEÇÃO TOP | 4,00% | 2,99% | 3 | -1,02% | 3,27% | 3 | -0,47% | 4,00% | 3 |
| IMGA POUPANÇA PPR CAT A | 6,49% | 4,77% | 3 | -1,59% | 6,16% | 4 | 0,81% | 6,97% | 4 |
| IMGA POUPANÇA PPR CAT R | 6,54% | 4,78% | 3 | -1.53% (*) | 6,17% | 4 | 0.84% (*) | 6,97% | 4 |
| IMGA INVESTIMENTO PPR CAT A | 6,89% | 5,64% | 4 | 0,23% | 7,27% | 4 | 2,55% | 9,13% | 4 |
| IMGA INVESTIMENTO PPR CAT R | 6,91% | 5,64% | 4 | 0.23% (*) | 7,28% | 4 | 2.55% (*) | 9,14% | 4 |
| EUROBIC PPR/OICVM Ciclo Vida -34 | 7,78% | 6,29% | 4 | 0,64% | 7,07% | 4 | 2,58% | 8,44% | 4 |
| EUROBIC PPR/OICVM Ciclo Vida -35-44 | 7,61% | 5,91% | 4 | 0,60% | 6,57% | 4 | 2,34% | 7,85% | 4 |
| EUROBIC PPR/OICVM Ciclo Vida -45-54 | 6,49% | 4,73% | 3 | -0,73% | 5,16% | 4 | 1,24% | 6,02% | 4 |
| EUROBIC PPR/OICVM Ciclo Vida +55 | 5,17% | 3,84% | 3 | -2,11% | 4,05% | 3 | -0,11% | 4,68% | 3 |

(*) based on historical performance of share units A

Source: IMGA

## EQUITY FUNDS

Equity markets had a positive year in 2023, with the main global stock indices recovering from the losses recorded in the previous year.

In Portugal, equity funds showed an average return of 14.8%, with funds with a North American equity-oriented investment profile having the best performance (20.2%), while Emerging Markets, Asia and Africa equity funds, with average returns of 3.5%, were the smallest contributors to performance.

Assets under management in this category increased by 10.8% compared with 2022, closing the year with €3,359M; however, net sales in 2023 were negative by €153M.

IMGA's equity funds stood out in the domestic market, with positive net sales of €59M and an average return of 18.8%.

The appreciation of the stock market contributed €46M to the assets under management in this category, which totalled €348M at the end of the year, representing a growth of 42% compared with 2022.

The IMGA Ações Portugal fund continued to be the target of investor preference, recording net sales of €37.6M and an annual return of 15%.

Also noteworthy are the IMGA Ações América and IMGA Global Equities funds, which presented returns above the market average in Portugal over terms of one, three and five years, with the former being awarded in 2023 the "Best American Equity Fund" prize by APFIPP – the Portuguese Association of Investment Funds, Pension Funds and Asset Management.

| EQUITY FUNDS | 1 YEAR | | | 3 YEARS | | | 5 YEARS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual Perform. | Risk Volatility | Risk Class | Annual Perform. | Risk Volatility | Risk Class | Annual Perform. | Risk Volatility | Risk Class |
| IMGA AÇÕES PORTUGAL CAT A | 15,01% | 13,57% | 5 | 13,45% | 14,72% | 5 | 7,62% | 19,82% | 6 |
| IMGA AÇÕES PORTUGAL CAT R | 15,02% | 13,57% | 5 | 13.45% (*) | 14,71% | 5 | 7.62% (*) | 19,82% | 6 |
| IMGA IBERIA EQUITIES ESG CAT A | 24,07% | 15,27% | 6 | 9,89% | 15,51% | 6 | 5,31% | 20,14% | 6 |
| IMGA IBERIA EQUITIES ESG CAT I | 25,56% | 15,26% | 6 | 11.2% (*) | 15,50% | 6 | 6.56% (*) | 20,14% | 6 |
| IMGA EUROPEAN EQUITIES CAT A | 14,02% | 12,67% | 5 | 7,83% | 14,29% | 5 | 6,81% | 18,09% | 6 |
| IMGA EUROPEAN EQUITIES CAT I | 15,45% | 12,65% | 5 | 9.18% (*) | 14,28% | 5 | 8.13% (*) | 18,09% | 6 |
| IMGA EUROPEAN EQUITIES CAT R | 14,13% | 12,73% | 5 | 7.84% (*) | 14,33% | 5 | 6.82% (*) | 18,11% | 6 |
| IMGA AÇÕES AMÉRICA CAT A | 21,30% | 10,29% | 5 | 11,56% | 14,80% | 5 | 14,21% | 17,13% | 6 |
| IMGA AÇÕES AMÉRICA CAT I | 22,75% | 10,28% | 5 | 12.89% (*) | 14,79% | 5 | 15.57% (*) | 17,12% | 6 |
| IMGA AÇÕES AMÉRICA CAT R | 21,34% | 10,32% | 5 | 11.55% (*) | 14,82% | 5 | 14.2% (*) | 17,14% | 6 |
| IMGA GLOBAL EQUITIES SELECTION CAT A | 18,56% | 10,84% | 5 | 10,61% | 13,68% | 5 | 12,14% | 16,31% | 6 |
| IMGA GLOBAL EQUITIES SELECTION CAT R | 18,59% | 10,85% | 5 | 10.62% (*) | 13,69% | 5 | 12.15% (*) | 16,32% | 6 |

(*) based on historical perfomance of share units A

Source: IMGA

# Financial Performance in 2023

# Financial Performance in 2023

**EVOLUTION OF ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT AND FEES**

Securities funds under management totalled €4,139.5M on 31December 2023, which represents an increase of approximately 15% compared with the same period in 2022 (€3,604.6M).

### Evolution of assets under management

| | 2023 | 2022 | VARIATION 2023 vs 2022 | VARIATION % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SECURITIES FUNDS** | **4 139.3** | **3 604.6** | **534.7** | **14.83%** |
| Subscriptions | 1 014.6 | 693.0 | 321.6 | 46.41% |
| Redemptions | 695.3 | 1 010.1 | -314.8 | -31.16% |

Unit: Millions of euros

There is a 46% growth in share subscriptions for participation units and a reduction of more than 31% in redemptions compared with 2022.

### Evolution of assets under management by typology of funds

| | 2023 | 2022 | VARIATION 2023 vs 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BY TYPOLOGY OF FUNDS** | | | |
| Bonds | 868.9 | 695.1 | 173.9 |
| Equities | 347.7 | 243.4 | 104.3 |
| Multi Assets | 1 087.6 | 1 102.7 | -15.2 |
| PPR (Savings & Retirement) | 505.3 | 505.8 | -0.5 |
| Short Term | 1 329.1 | 1 057.6 | 271.4 |
| Alternatives | 0.7 | - | - |
| **TOTAL** | **4 139.3** | **3 604.6** | **534.7** |

Unit: Millions of euros

By type of securities investment funds managed by IMGA, Equity funds stand out as the class with the highest increase compared with 2022 (43%), while Short-Term and Bond funds recorded growth rates of 26% and 25% respectively. The Multi Assets type showed a reduction in the value of assets under management of around 1% while PPR (Retirement Savings Schemes) remained practically unchanged.

## Transfer of PPR (Savings & Retirement)

| | 2023 | 2022 | VARIATION 2023 vs 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| - From Other Institutions | 2.37 | 1.65 | 0.72 |
| - To Other Institutions | -0.72 | -0.72 | 0.00 |
| TRANSFER BALANCE | **1.65** | **0.93** | **0.72** |

Unit: Millions of euros

IMGA has consistently recorded a positive result in transfers of PPR funds between the several national management companies, once again showing growth in the net balance of transfers in 2023.

## Net Management fees

| | 2023 | 2022 | VARIATION 2023 vs 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Management fees** | **13.1** | **10.4** | **2.7** |

Unit: Millions of euros

The management fees charged by the Company to the Funds, in accordance with what is defined in its constituent documents, increased by 26% compared with the previous year, while growth in most distributors stood out.

## TRADING FEES

| | 2023 | 2022 | VARIATION 2023 vs 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Trading Fees** | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1 |

Unit: Millions of euros

In 2023, there was an increase in marketing fees, in accordance with the contractually defined terms regarding the performance of distributors.

**Private Equity Funds**

| | Establishment Date | Maturity (Years) | Amount under Management |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FUNDS** | | | |
| Mondego Invest - Fundo de Capital de Risco Fechado | 02/12/2020 | 10 | 1.852 |
| CAPITALVES SIFIDE - Fundo de Capital de Risco Fechado | 31/12/2020 | 10 | 14.124 |
| ALMOND TREE Private Equity Fund – FCR Fechado | 08/09/2022 | 10 | Liquidated |
| One Kapital - Fundo de Capital de Risco Fechado Fechado | 21/12/2023 | 10 | 2.045 |

Unit: Millions of euros

As part of the Company’s Venture Capital Fund management activity, during 2023 a new fund was created in the amount of €2M, while the ALMOND TREE Private Equity Fund – FCR Fechado (Closed-end Venture Capital Fund) was liquidated on 21 December 2023, as it was not possible to meet its pre-defined minimum investment value.

After the closure of the Company's accounts, CAPITALVES SIFIDE – Fundo de Capital de Risco Fechado (Closed-end Venture Capital Fund) was revalued, with its value on 31 December 2023 being €14.269M.

## PERSONNEL

In 2023, IMGA's personnel registered an increase of six people compared with the previous year, with seven arrivals and one departure, totalling 45 employees as of 31 December.

## MAIN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

On 31 December 2023, Net Profit amounted to €2.96M, which corresponds to an increase of more than 52% from the €1.94M recorded in the same period of the previous year.

It should be noted that in 2023, both personnel expenses and general administrative expenses presented a higher amount than in the previous year (14% and 12%, respectively), while the volume of securities funds under management registered an increase of 14%, and fees registered an increase of 26%.

The Operating Result reached €3.9M, with a positive variation of 50.4% compared to the previous year, when it amounted to €2.59M.

# Outlook for the triennium 2024/26

# Outlook for the triennium 2024/26

After the resilience shown in 2023, the prospects for 2024 are for a slowdown in the growth rate of the world economy, to a pace below the long-term trend and with risks of recession in several developed economies.

Still, there remains a high degree of uncertainty in this matter, the actual outcome of which will largely depend on the degree and moment in which the economic impact of the loss of real income and the deterioration of financial conditions will materialize more effectively.

In aggregate terms, the favorable contribution of budgetary policy, excess savings and debt fixation at low interest rates made it possible to soften the economic impact of the rise in key rates. However, at least part of these factors will have been exhausted throughout 2023, a trend that should increase throughout 2024. Therefore, a slowdown in job creation and some increase in unemployment is anticipated, as a result of the expected deterioration in financial conditions, the anticipated narrowing in operating margins and the climate of global uncertainty.

Even in a scenario in which central banks have already completed their cycles of raising policy rates, the effects of the interest rate rises that have occurred over the last two years should continue to be felt, as loan interest rates are adjusted, with some increase in defaults and the number of insolvencies already visible.

Based on the most recent OECD projections, a slowdown in the growth rate of the world economy from 2.9% in 2023 to 2.7% in 2024 is expected, which, if confirmed, will be the most modest pace since the 2009 financial crisis, excluding the pandemic period. The expected growth for 2024 should be based mainly on the performance of emerging economies, with emphasis on expansions close to or even above 5% in China, Indonesia and India. In contrast, a cooling of the main developed economies is projected, even though in the absence of potential additional economic shocks with greater impact a significant economic downturn in these geographies is not anticipated.

The labor market, which provided an important support to private consumption in developed economies over the last two years, is expected to weaken in 2024. However, given the starting point, a relatively modest deterioration is anticipated, which, together with the projected fall in inflation and the recovery in real disposable income levels, should prevent a significant weakening of private consumption.

The US economy stood out for its resilience in 2023. The absence of structural imbalances does not forebode a significant drop in the level of activity and its main dynamo, private consumption, continues to benefit from historically high levels of employment, unemployment rate minimums and still strong demand for labor force, reflected in growth in labor income. However, excess savings accumulated throughout the pandemic period suffered a decline and are held by higher income families, with a lower propensity to consume. Furthermore, the impact of rising interest rates is expected to increase over time, with an impact on both private consumption and investment. Also noteworthy is the vulnerability of the real estate market and the non-negligible risks of recession already suggested by several indicators.

Projections for the Euro Area point to around 0.5% real GDP growth in 2024, equivalent to the expected growth in 2023. Despite the decline in inflation and the fall in raw material prices, the region remains in a fragile position , in the face of more restrictive financial conditions, which range from rising interest rates to greater difficulty in accessing financing. The projected recovery in real disposable income and the expectation of a still resilient labor market may support private consumption. Investment is expected to remain conditioned by the high level of interest rates in the region, the climate of uncertainty and the deterioration of corporate margins and profits in 2024. Investment in infrastructures will, nevertheless, benefit from funds from the Recovery and Resilience Facility of the European Union, as opposed to real estate investment, which will likely remain fragile. Additionally, a relevant contribution from external demand is not projected, as a result of the modest prospects for the world economy and more specifically for the region's main trading partners.

The heterogeneity of growth profiles has been amplified in the recent past by different degrees of exposure to the repercussions of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and by different degrees of transmission of the ECB's monetary policy. For 2024, greater harmony in economic performance in the region is projected, more specifically with some recovery in Germany (the OECD projects growth of 0.6%) and some deceleration in real GDP in Spain and France (to 0.8 % and 1.4%, respectively).

According to Banco de Portugal (the Central Bank of Portugal), the Portuguese economy is expected to register lower growth in 2024 than in 2023 (1.2%, after the 2.1% expected for 2023). This slowdown is due to the lower contribution from the external market, including services related to tourist activities, given the normalization of post-COVID external demand and the more challenging international environment.

Private consumption is expected to grow at a moderate pace, identical to that seen in 2023, as a result of the impact of tightening financial conditions on debt service and more difficult access to new loans. On the other hand, the situation of full employment and the increase in the minimum wage should guarantee that wage growth will be higher than average inflation in 2024.

As to investment, a contraction in residential investment is projected in 2024 and a relatively modest expansion in corporate investment, as opposed to the more pronounced expansion in public investment, as a result of the channeling of European funds related to the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), with the expectation of an expansion of close to 2% of subsidies in 2024. On the other hand, several state measures to contain inflation will be phased out in 2024, including temporary cuts in energy taxes and VAT, the freezing of the carbon tax, as well as subsidies applied to electricity, gas and fuel prices.

In relative terms, the Portuguese economy should preserve the positive growth differential compared with the euro area average, a relative performance favored by greater growth in GFCF and exports.

The budget balance is expected to remain in surplus in 2024, with the progressive elimination of inflation mitigation measures to offset the application of RRF investments, increases in public salaries and the indexation of retirement benefits, the reduction of the IRS (Income Tax), as well as prolonged mortgage subsidies and new tax incentives to corporate investment. Public debt will have reached levels close to 100% in 2023, two years earlier than expected by most international entities. Although the trajectory of the budget balance and debt is somewhat subject to the outcome of the legislative elections and, consequently, to the economic policies adopted thereafter, budgetary discipline should be kept.

In the emerging block, China's structural challenges are expected to continue to restrict its potential growth rate. Despite the stimuli already announced and the expected announcement of additional measures to stabilize the pace of growth, most analysts project growth of 4.5% in 2024 and 2025.

The less proactive and more reactive stance of China's executive reveals a different paradigm from the past, with an apparent focus on controlling the economy's vulnerabilities through progressive adjustments to avoid outcomes such as the reacceleration of the economy based on unsustainable drivers or, at the opposite extreme, to face decades of economic stagnation associated with the bursting of the real estate bubble. The importance of this sector for the Chinese economy continues to be extreme, not only from a productive perspective but also as a store of value; thus, the success of economic policy in the next decade will depend not only on identifying new drivers of sustainable growth for the economy, but also on the promotion of a "controlled" cooling of the real estate sector, at the risk of contributing to a depressive climate in the domestic economy.

In contrast, other emerging economies are expected to continue to stand out positively, such as India and Indonesia, with prospective growth rates of 6% and 5.2%, respectively.

After the sharp slowdown in inflation throughout 2023, largely associated with the fall in raw material prices and the normalization of the functioning of supply chains, this trend is expected to continue in 2024. The main exception to this trend in 2023 was Japan, mainly because of the devaluation of more than 30% of the Japanese currency since the beginning of 2022.

The OECD projects a slowdown in total inflation for the G20 to 6.2% in 2023 and 5.8% in 2024, still significantly above the objective for most of the countries that make up the group. However, the actual progress in combating inflation was more modest than the fall in total inflation indicates, as evidenced by the more modest decline in underlying inflation. OECD's projects a more effective decline in this item in 2024, dictated by lower pressures associated with production costs, moderation in profit margins and lower wage growth.

A downward trend in inflation is projected in almost 90% of OECD countries. Among these, inflation in the US is expected to approach its target in 2024, but still remain excessive, with an annual average inflation of 2.8% (compared to 4.4% in 2023).

The Euro Area faces an equivalent scenario, of a slowdown in inflation to an average level below 3% in 2024. Despite signs of an inflection in price level growth, significant pressures persist, albeit marginally decreasing, in the services segment, due in particular to wage growth. However, the expected decline in demand levels should contribute to the continuation of the downward trajectory of inflation in the region.

On the other hand, after contributing decisively to the fall in inflation in 2023, the goods component may come under more pressure in 2024, following potential positive contributions from energy prices, along with the extinction of state control measures imposed on gas and electricity prices. Conversely, inflation in food and non-energy industrial goods should continue to decline, due to smaller disruptions in supply chains, greater stability in raw material prices in aggregate terms, and lower corporate profit margins. Medium-term factors such as deglobalization, energy transition and demography should condition the convergence of inflation towards the central banks' objective.

After significant increases in the last two years, the key rates of the main central banks are currently at restrictive levels, which, given the economic environment described above, should allow a pause in the cycles of rising key rates.

Even so, it is not likely that there will be a significant reversal in the respective monetary policies. Although the drop in inflation creates conditions for some cuts in key rates, in order to avoid increases in real rates, the still excessive values of price levels should imply that these rates remain at restrictive levels throughout 2024.

The macroeconomic outcome of 2024 could end up being more challenging if the inflationary profile proves to be more persistent than expected, which would lead to a more aggressive stance than expected by the main central banks. Among the main risks, emphasis is placed on (i) the possible emergence of financial instability, caused by a wave of defaults and tension in the banking sector, as well as (ii) the possible increase in geopolitical tensions, with an impact on the price of raw materials. Conversely, a more accelerated normalization of inflation, a regression in geopolitical risks and an economic recovery in China are among the main foundations for a more beneficial economic and financial framework in 2024.

As in 2023, fluctuations in expectations related to economic dynamics and inflation should remain the main performance barometer of financial assets in 2024.

As previously described, after the fastest and most significant cycle of key rate increases by the main central banks since the 1980s, the central scenario for the evolution of economic activity and inflation is consistent with some key rate cuts in 2024, a context that, however, will already be largely incorporated, after the sharp fall in interest rates and the appreciation profile of risk classes in the final quarter of 2023. Therefore, although there is still room for additional falls in sovereign interest rates in 2024, investors' perspectives may prove somewhat optimistic with regard to the proportion and timing of potential policy rate cuts, which could contain the appreciation profile of the class. Still, positive returns on government debt are anticipated in 2023.

Although corporate bond debt spreads evolve in line with their historical average, the strong narrowing that occurred in 2023 and the expectation of some deterioration in fundamentals impair the valuation profile in 2024, particularly in debt of lower credit quality. However, given that the predicted economic context is still generally beneficial and that debt and debt service levels are still robust, appreciation of the credit segment is projected, with a more favorable risk-return ratio in debt with short maturities and in the investment grade segment.

The beginning of the cycle of key rate cuts in developed economies and the economic stabilization of China could benefit emerging market debt, with some potential for gains still remaining in the local currency debt segment.

The surprising appreciation of the equity class in 2023 places potential gains in 2024 on a more limited plane.

The expectation of margin compression and modest earnings growth means some dependence on a potential expansion of multiples for a more pronounced appreciation of the class. Although this scenario is possible, a material adjustment in this context may be unlikely. However, the potential occurrence of positive surprises associated with themes of a more microeconomic nature, such as artificial intelligence or a possible more solid performance in the macroeconomic sphere, could allow for surprises in earnings growth and guarantee another year of strong appreciation for the equity class.

# Remunerations paid to Employees and Corporate Bodies of the Company in 2023

# Remunerations paid to Employees and Corporate Bodies of the Company in 2023

Pursuant to Section 6 subparagraphs b) and c) of Annex IV to the Asset Management Framework (RGA in Portuguese), the total amount of remunerations paid by the management entity to its employees and the aggregate amount of remunerations of senior management and supervisory bodies is presented below (amounts in euros):

**REMUNERATION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023**

| MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES | FIXED INCOME | VARIABLE INCOME | NUMBER AS AT 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** | | | |
| Chairman and Directors | 358.566 | 172.748 | 3 |
| Independent directors | 41.520 | - | 1 |
| **SUPERVISORY BOARD** | | | |
| Chairman and members | 32.670 | - | 4 |
| **STAFF** | **FIXED INCOME** | **VARIABLE INCOME** | **NUMBER AS AT 31/12/2023** |
| **Employees** | 2.011.578 | 269.877 | 43 |

Pursuant to the Law and to Article 20 (1) of its Articles of Association, the Company's supervisory model also includes a Statutory Auditor or Society of Statutory Auditors, who is not a member of the Supervisory Board, to whom €11,808 were paid for their services during 2023.

Notwithstanding the powers of the Supervisory Board and Statutory Auditor, or of the Society of Statutory Auditors, and as provided for in Article 21 (1) of the Articles of Association, the General Meeting appointed an external auditor to audit the Company's accounts, whose services cost €35,978.

In 2023, no sums were paid as severance pay due to termination of employment contract.

# Proposed Allocation of Results for 2023

# Proposed Allocation of Results for 2023

Pursuant to subparagraph f) of paragraph 5 of article 66 and for the purposes set out in subparagraph b) of paragraph 1 of article 376, both of the Commercial Companies Code, the legal and statutory capital requirements having been met, the Board of Directors of IM Gestão de Ativos - Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, SA proposes that the after-tax result for the year 2022, in the amount of €2.959.674,81 (two million, nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand, six hundred and seventy-four euros and eighty-one cents), be applied as follows:

a) Distribution of dividends to the shareholder in the amount of €500,000.00 (five hundred thousand euros);

b) Inclusion in the item “Free Reserves” of the remaining amount, totaling €2,459,674.81 (two million, four hundred and fifty-nine thousand, six hundred and seventy-four euros and eighty-one cents).

# Corporate Governance Structure and Practices

# Corporate Governance Structure and Practices

**GOVERNING BODIES AND INTERNAL STRUCTURES**

In accordance with the best international practices and the principles adopted by its shareholder, IMGA has implemented a corporate governance structure with all the resources and means necessary to the fulfillment of its respective functions, with a view to promoting a sound and prudent management, based on an effective segregation of duties and clearly defined direct reporting lines.

The Company adopts as a management and supervisory model a Board of Directors and a Supervisory Board and Statutory Auditor, or a company of statutory auditors, which is not a member of the Supervisory Board.

The members of the Governing Bodies are elected by the General Meeting for three-year terms, with the current term of office valid for the triennium 2021/2023.

The General Meeting is composed of a Chairman and a Secretary and deliberates on matters on which the Law and the Articles of Association specifically assign it competence with regard to fundamental issues, such as the election of governing bodies, amendments to the articles of association and approval of the Board of Directors' Management Report, the Financial Statements, as well as the proposed allocation of results.

The Board of Directors is composed of five members, including an independent member, meeting at least once a month, with a view to pursuing the general interests of the Company, delegating to an Executive Committee the day-to-day management of the business.

The Executive Committee is composed of three members, a Chairman and two Directors, and is directly responsible for the daily activity of the different Divisions that make up the Company, for which the respective responsibilities are duly defined.

Specifically, the Chairman of the Executive Committee is statutorily assigned powers to provide information to the other members of the Board of Directors, regarding the activity and resolutions of the Executive Committee, whose activities he coordinates, ensuring that such resolutions are carried out.

The supervision of the Company's business is carried out by a Supervisory Board and a Statutory Auditor, both elected by the General Meeting, who are guaranteed regular access to the information necessary for the proper exercise of their duties. In addition, the General Meeting also appointed an external auditor to verify the Company's accounts.

Also part of the internal structure is a Remuneration Committee, composed of two non-executive Directors and the Chairman of the Supervisory Board, appointed at the General Meeting, with in-house advisory powers in matters relating to the Governing Bodies’ Remuneration Policy.

The suitability of the members of the management and supervisory bodies for the exercise of their respective functions is regularly evaluated, fulfilling the legal requirements for this purpose, including the verification of their necessary independence requirements where applicable.

## IMGA'S SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE

Since May 2015, IMGA has been wholly owned by the CIMD Group, one of the largest independent groups in the financial and energy markets in the Iberian Peninsula, which provides brokerage, advisory, management, securitization and energy services, aimed primarily at institutional clients.

Therefore, to comply with the provisions of Article 447 of the Commercial Companies Code, it is noted that the members of the management and supervisory bodies do not hold any shares in the Company.

## CIMD GROUP’S CORPORATE STRUCTURE

CIMD, S.A. owns the nine functional companies that make up the Group, of which eight are wholly owned and one, IM Titulización, is 70% owned, with the remaining 30% held by this company’s own employees.

The current corporate structure of the Group in Spain is composed of CIMD SV, IM SA, IM Gestión, W2M, IM Valores SV, IM Valora and IM Titulización, complemented by CIMD (Dubai) Ltd and IM Gestão de Ativos in Portugal.

## CIMD GROUP’S SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE

After several years without any change in its shareholder structure, we should note the withdrawal of TP ICAP's participation in the Group's capital at the end of 2023, due to a reduction in the share capital of CIMD, SA, through the amortization of all 72,124 Category B shares it held.

Category B of the share capital of CIMD, SA was eliminated, thus leaving a single category and series of shares, with identical voting and economic rights.

As a result of this capital reduction, management now holds a 50% stake in the Group's capital, with the remaining stake being held by Banco de Crédito Cooperativo (12.5%), BBVA (11.8%), Grupo Crédito Agrícola (11%), Santander (7.4%) and IberCaja (7.3%), with the respective effect in terms of indirect participation in the share capital of IMGA.

**COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS OF ARTICLE 66 OF THE COMMERCIAL COMPANIES CODE**

No business authorizations between the Company and its Directors were granted, in accordance with Article 397 of the Commercial Companies Code.

The Company has no branches.

The Company does not hold, nor did it hold during 2023, any own shares.

No relevant facts occurred after the end of the period.

# Final Note

# Final Note

**Reflection on the Financial Year and Future Perspectives**

It is with appreciation and satisfaction that performance, achievements and results achieved throughout the year are analyzed. The year 2023 marked another important chapter in the history of IMGA, another period of challenges and opportunities and it is with pride that we highlight the efforts of everyone involved in overcoming them.

We faced a series of external and internal challenges, from the challenging market environment to regulatory changes, which encouraged us to improve strategies and take initiatives that, thanks to everyone's dedication and commitment, enabled us to overcome obstacles and continue to grow in a sustainable way.

The following key points stand out as the foundations of performance in this period:

**Focus on the Client** - priority to the anticipation of investors' needs and expectations, with a view to providing innovative and personalized investment solutions, which add value and promote the growth of participants' assets.

**Active and Disciplined Management** - active and disciplined management approach, based on robust and careful asset selection processes, market analysis and continuous monitoring, aiming to optimize performance and protect investor interests.

**Investment in Innovation and Development** - maintenance of commitment to innovation and continuous development, exploring and investing in new technologies, processes and talents, promoting competitiveness and long-term value creation.

**Social Responsibility and Sustainability** - strengthening of the commitment to social and environmental responsibility, continuing to implement sustainable procedures and practices, with a positive contribution to the community.

**Solid Financial Growth** - significant increase in business volume and profitability, reflecting the effectiveness of the implemented strategies and the trust of stakeholders.

For the future, new challenges and opportunities are recognized, with a commitment to remaining at the forefront of innovation and excellence in investment management, continuing to add value to our stakeholders.

For the dedication to the work carried out in 2023, the Board of Directors wishes to express its gratitude and recognition to all those who contributed to the development of IMGA, namely :

To the funds' Depositary Banks and Trading Entities, for the diligent and professional manner in which they have carried out their duties;

To Suppliers, Service Providers and Business Partners, for their collaboration throughout the year;

To the members of the Supervisory Board and to the Statutory Auditor, for their close oversight and prompt collaboration;

To the Supervisory Entities, for their collaboration and availability;

To the Funds' Shareholders, for their confidence.

A special word of thanks to all Employees for the high professionalism and dedication shown once more.

Lisbon, 28 February 2023

The Board of Directors

Iñigo Trincado Boville

Emanuel Guilherme Louro da Silva

Ana Rita Soares de Oliveira Gomes Viana

Mário Dúlio de Oliveira Negrão

João Pedro Guimarães Gonçalves Pereira

# Annexes

# Annexes

- Financial Statements and Notes
- Audit Report
- Statutory Auditor’s Report  on the Accounts
- Report and Opinion of the Supervisory Board

2023

# Financial Statements and Notes

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**IM Gestão de Ativos - Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, S.A.**
**Income Statement and Other Comprehensive Income for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022**
(Amounts in Euros)

| | Notes | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Income from services and fees | 2 | 13 148 531 | 10 418 190 |
| Expenses with services and fees | 2 | (2 585 634) | (1 628 527) |
| Income from financial assets available for sale | | 17 681 | (5 424) |
| Foreign exchange revaluation results (net) | | (1 494) | (2 252) |
| Income from sale of other assets | | - | (12) |
| Personnel expenses | 5 | (3 805 610) | (3 338 510) |
| General administrative expenses | 6 | (2 426 609) | (2 174 550) |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 7 | (558 956) | (528 869) |
| Other operating income | 4 | 117 773 | (143 537) |
| **Operating Income** | | **3 905 683** | **2 596 510** |
| Interest and similar income | 3 | 145 118 | 4 194 |
| Interest and similar expenses | 3 | (36 870) | (32 860) |
| **Income before tax** | | **4 013 931** | **2 567 844** |
| **Income tax** | | | |
| Current tax | 13 | (1 065 827) | (656 157) |
| Estimate correction for taxes | 13 | 13 702 | 34 242 |
| Deferred tax | 13 | (2 131) | (4 596) |
| **Net income for the year** | | **2 959 675** | **1 941 334** |
| **Comprehensive income for the year** | | **2 959 675** | **1 941 334** |
| **Earnings per share** | | 2,9597 | 1,9413 |

The Chartered Accountant

The Board of Directors

**IM Gestão de Ativos - Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, S.A.**
**Statement of Financial Position for the periods ended 31 December 2023 and 2022**
(Amounts in Euros)

| | Notes | 31-12-2023 | 31-12-2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Net of provisions, impairment and amortisations | Net of provisions, impairment and amortisations |
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Current Assets** | | | |
| Cash and Balances at Central Banks | 8 | 1 935 | 1 559 |
| Balances at other Credit Institutions | 9 | 2 189 937 | 1 857 833 |
| Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 10 | 1 191 699 | 82 075 |
| Investments in credit institutions | 9 | 4 000 000 | 3 500 000 |
| Other assets | 14 | 1 904 615 | 1 185 580 |
| **Total Current Assets** | | **9 288 185** | **6 627 048** |
| **Noncurrent Assets** | | | |
| Other tangible assets | 11 | 1 570 910 | 1 614 367 |
| Intangible assets | 12 | 1 948 074 | 1 944 924 |
| Deferred tax assets | 13 | - | 2 131 |
| Other assets | 14 | 161 045 | 200 154 |
| **Total Noncurrent Assets** | | **3 680 028** | **3 761 576** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **12 968 213** | **10 388 624** |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| Current Liabilities | 13 | 515 161 | 154 955 |
| Current tax liabilities | 15 | 336 033 | 302 270 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | 16 | 4 272 082 | 2 835 348 |
| **Total Current Liabilities** | | **5 123 275** | **3 292 573** |
| Noncurrent Liabilities | | | |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | 15 | 927 262 | 1 058 228 |
| Other liabilities | 16 | 303 780 | 255 989 |
| **Total Noncurrent Liabilities** | | **1 231 042** | **1 314 216** |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | | **6 354 317** | **4 606 789** |
| **EQUITY** | | | |
| Capital | 17 | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 |
| Other reserves and retained earnings | 18 & 19 | 2 654 221 | 2 840 501 |
| Net income for the year | | 2 959 675 | 1 941 334 |
| **Total Equity** | | **6 613 896** | **5 781 834** |
| **Total Liabilities and Equity** | | **12 968 213** | **10 388 624** |

The Chartered Accountant

The Board of Directors

**Statement of changes in equity for the periods ended 31 December 2023 and 2022**
(Amounts in Euros)

| | Notes | Capital | Legal and statutory reserves | Free reserves and retained earnings | Net Income for the year | Total equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at 31 December 2021** | | **1 000 000** | **1 000 001** | **1 895 626** | **1 868 518** | **5 764 145** |
| Retained earnings | | - | - | 1 868 518 | (1 868 518) | - |
| Distribution of reserves | | - | - | (1 850 000) | - | (1 850 000) |
| IFRS 16 adjustments | | - | - | (73 644) | - | (73 644) |
| Net income for the year | | - | - | - | 1 941 334 | 1 941 334 |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2022** | | **1 000 000** | **1 000 001** | **1 840 500** | **1 941 334** | **5 781 834** |
| Retained earnings | | - | - | 1 941 334 | (1 941 334) | - |
| Distribution of reserves | 18 & 19 | - | - | (2 200 000) | - | (2 200 000) |
| IFRS 16 adjustments | | - | - | 72 387 | - | 72 387 |
| Net income for the year | | - | - | - | 2 959 675 | 2 959 675 |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2023** | | **1 000 000** | **1 000 001** | **1 654 220** | **2 959 675** | **6 613 896** |

The Chartered Accountant

The Board of Directors

**IM Gestão de Ativos - Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, S.A.**
**Cash Flow Statement for the Years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022**
(Amounts in Euros)

| | Notes | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Interest received | | 162 063 | - |
| Fees received | | 13 371 095 | 10 918 413 |
| Fees paid | | (1 676 372) | (1 088 650) |
| Payments to employees | | (1 737 919) | (1 615 899) |
| Payments to suppliers | | (3 148 432) | (2 970 315) |
| Other receipts / (payments) | | (1 768 444) | (1 633 618) |
| | | 5 201 990 | 3 609 930 |
| Income tax (paid)/received | | (691 919) | (554 008) |
| | | 4 510 071 | 3 055 922 |
| **Cash flow from investment activities** | | | |
| Acquisition / (sale) of financial investments | | (1 214) | (2 709) |
| Acquisition / (sale) of tangible and intangible assets | | - | (3 342) |
| | | (1 101 222) | (6 051) |
| **Cash flow from financing activities** | | | |
| Payment of dividends | | (2 200 000) | (1 850 000) |
| Lease payments - capital | | (363 284) | (333 257) |
| Lease payments - interest | | (13 085) | (4 350) |
| | | (2 576 370) | (2 187 607) |
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents | | 832 479 | 862 264 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | | 5 359 393 | 4 497 128 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | 8 & 9 | 6 191 872 | 5 359 393 |

The Chartered Accountant

The Board of Directors

# IM Gestão de Ativos - Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, S.A.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 DECEMBER 2023**

**INTRODUCTORY NOTE**

IM Gestão de Ativos - Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, SA (the "Company" or "IMGA") was incorporated by public deed on 14 April 1989 and its corporate object is the management, on behalf of the participants and in their exclusive interest, of one or more securities, real estate or venture capital investment funds as well as, in general, the exercise of all activities permitted by law to collective investment undertakings management companies, in accordance with Portuguese legislation, namely Decree-Law no. 27/2023 of 28 April, and Regulation no. 7/2023 of 21 December of the Portuguese Securities Market Commission (CMVM).

The Company was part of the BCP Group from 1991 to 2015, when the CIMD Group acquired its entire share capital.

On 27 April 2015, Banco de Portugal (the Portuguese Central Bank) decided not to oppose the acquisition of the entire share capital of Millennium bcp Gestão de Activos – Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Investimentos, SA, by the CIMD Group, and the transaction was formalized on 18 May 2015. It should be noted that under this agreement, BCP continues to trade the Investment Funds managed by the Company, of which it is one of the depositaries.

Following the acquisition of the Company, its corporate name was changed to IM Gestão de Ativos – Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Investimento, SA.

The Funds began to be managed directly by IMGA, which reinforced its technical and human resources for this purpose.

As of 1 October 2017, the Company started to manage the 8 Securities Investment Funds previously managed by the Crédito Agrícola Group.

On 27 December 2019, the General Meeting approved the change of the Company's corporate name, in order to adopt the expression "Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo" or the abbreviation "SGOIC" (Collective Investment Undertaking Management Company), in compliance with Decree-Law No. 144/ 2019, of 23 September. The name of the Company was thus changed to IM Gestão de Ativos - Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, SA.

As at 31 December 2023, the securities funds managed by the Company are the following:

| **Securities Investment Funds (Open-ended)** | **Establishment Date** |
|---|---|
| *Short-Term Funds* | |
| CA Monetário | 6 October 2008 |
| CA Curto Prazo | 1 April 2016 |
| IMGA Money Market | 4 August 2010 |
| IMGA Money Market USD | 29 September 2020 |
| IMGA Liquidez | 6 April 2010 |
| *Bond Funds* | |
| IMGA Divida Pública Europeia | 22 July 2013 |
| IMGA Euro Taxa Variável | 23 May 2011 |
| IMGA Iberia Fixed Income ESG | 2 February 2017 |
| IMGA Rendimento Mais | 19 July 2005 |
| IMGA Rendimento Semestral | 1 July 1996 |
| CA Rendimento | 20 June 1994 |
| IMGA Financial Bonds 3 1/2 | 1 June 2023 |
| IMGA Financial Bonds 3Y 2,25% | 1 February 2023 |
| IMGA Obrigações Globais Euro 2024 | 1 September 2023 |
| IMGA Obrigações Globais Euro 2025 | 4 December 2023 |
| *Multi-Asset Funds* | |
| IMGA Alocação Conservadora | 14 August 1995 |
| IMGA Alocação Dinâmica | 14 August 1995 |
| IMGA Alocação Moderada | 14 August 1995 |
| IMGA Alocação Defensiva | 24 July 2007 |
| IMGA Flexivel | 22 June 1998 |
| EUROBIC Selecção TOP | 1 October 2018 |
| *Equity Funds* | |
| IMGA Ações América | 17 January 2000 |
| IMGA Ações Portugal | 20 July 1995 |
| IMGA European Equities | 19 March 1990 |
| IMGA Global Equities Selection | 11 March 2004 |
| IMGA Iberia Equities ESG | 2 February 2017 |
| *Harmonised Retirement Savings Funds* | |
| IMGA Poupança PPR/OICVM | 5 May 2003 |
| IMGA Investimento PPR/OICVM | 11 January 2006 |
| EUROBIC PPR/OICVM Ciclo de Vida +55 | 15 October 2018 |
| EUROBIC PPR/OICVM Ciclo de Vida 45 -54 | 16 October 2018 |
| EUROBIC PPR/OICVM Ciclo de Vida 35 -44 | 18 October 2018 |
| EUROBIC PPR/OICVM Ciclo de Vida -34 | 19 October 2018 |
| *Open-ended Alternative Investment Funds* | |
| IMGA PME Flex | 2 January 2023 |

As part of the expansion of its activities, the Company created the One Kapital - FCR Venture Capital Fund; thus, as at 31 December 2023, the funds in this category managed by IMGA are the following:

| Venture Capital Funds | Establishment Date |
| --- | --- |
| Capitalves Sifide – Fundo de Capital de Risco Fechado | 31 December 2020 |
| Mondego Invest - Fundo de Capital de Risco Fechado | 2 December 2020 |
| One Kapital – Fundo de Capital de Risco Fechado | 21 December 2023 |

## NOTE 1 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### a) Presentation basis

The Company's financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the International Accounting Standards/International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS/IFRS), within the scope of Regulation (EC) no. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and CMVM (the Portuguese Securities Market Commission) Regulation nº 3/2020, which clarifies the accounting framework applicable to Management Companies of Collective Investment Undertakings (SGOICs, in Portuguese) after its submission to the Legal Framework of Credit Institutions and Financial Companies (RGICSF, in Portuguese), as a result of the transfer, from Banco de Portugal (the Portuguese Central Bank) to CMVM, of the prudential supervision powers over SGOICs, operated by Decree-Law no. 144/2019, which concentrated the prudential and behavioral supervision of SGOICs at CMVM.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the IFRS requires the Board of Directors to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the value of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered reasonable under the circumstances and form the basis for judgments about the values of assets and liabilities, the valuation of which is not evident through other sources. Actual results may differ from estimates.

The financial statements now presented are expressed in euros.

### b) Changes in accounting policies

In 2023, there were no changes in accounting policies.

### c) Financial instruments

The Company measured most financial assets and lease liabilities at amortised cost.

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments, plus or minus the accumulated amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the amount at maturity and, for financial assets, adjusted for any impairment losses.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected duration of the financial asset or financial liability from the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the expected cash flows were estimated considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but disregarding expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

IMGA reduces the carrying amount of financial assets when not measured at fair value, whenever it does not have reasonable expectations of their recovery in whole or in part, so impairments of these assets were weighted using an “expected loss” anticipation model, regardless of whether or not such loss has already been incurred, considering such losses at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over their respective duration if the credit risk associated with that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company also measured some financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. In the initial measurement of these assets, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset were not considered. In the subsequent measurement, IMGA replaces the carrying amount with the fair value at the end of each reporting period, recognizing the resulting gains and losses in the income statement.

Upon initial recognition, “trade receivables” that do not have an important financing component are measured at their transaction price (as defined by IFRS 15).

## d) Interest recognition

Income related to interest from financial instruments, assets and liabilities, measured at amortised cost, are recognised under interest and similar income or interest and similar expenses (net interest income), through the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument (or, where appropriate, for a shorter period) to the net present balance sheet value of the financial asset or liability.

To determine the effective interest rate, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (e.g. early payment options) but disregarding possible impairment losses. The calculation includes fees paid or received considered as an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all premiums or discounts directly related to the transaction.

## e) Recognition of income from services and fees

Income from services and fees is recognized according to the following criteria:

- when it is obtained as the services are provided, it is recognised in the income statement in the period to which it pertains.

- when it results from the provision of services, it is recognised when the services in question are completed.

### f) Other tangible assets

Other tangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Subsequent expenses are recognised as a separate asset only when it is likely that they will turn into future economic benefits for the Company. Maintenance and repair expenses are recognised as expenses as they are incurred, in accordance with the accrual principle.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method, over the following periods of expected useful life:

| | Number of Years |
|---|---|
| Equipment | 4 to 12 |
| Other fixed assets | 3 |
| Right-of-use assets – Real estate | 5 and 7 |
| Right-of-use assets –Transport Equipment | 4 and 5 |

Whenever there is an indication that a tangible fixed asset may be impaired, its recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment loss must be recognised whenever the net value of that asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's fair value less selling expenses and its value in use, which is calculated based on the present value of estimated future cash flows presumably obtained with continued use of such asset and its sale at the end of its useful life.

Impairment losses on tangible fixed assets are recognised in the income statement.

### g) Intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisations are recognized on a systematic/linear basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets.

The Company amortizes them using the straight-line method based on their useful lives, in accordance with IAS 38 - Intangible Assets, as follows:

| | Useful Life |
|---|---|
| Development projects / software | 3 years |
| Rights acquired for consideration | 20 years |

### h) Cash and cash equivalents

For cash flow statement purposes, cash and cash equivalents comprise amounts recorded in the balance sheet with a maturity of less than three months as from the balance sheet date, including cash and balances at other credit institutions.

### i) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and recognised at their net balance sheet value when the Company has a legal right to offset the recognised amounts and transactions can be settled at their net value.

### j) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are converted into the functional currency at the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted into the functional currency at the exchange rate in effect on the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences resulting from such conversion are recognised in the income statement.

### k) Employee benefits

Employee benefits comprise short-term benefits such as salaries and social security contributions, paid leave, variable remuneration, and life and health insurance.

### l) Income tax

The Company is subject to the regime established in the Corporate Income Tax Code (CIRC, in Portuguese). In addition, deferred taxes arising from temporary differences between the accounting net income and the net income officially accepted for income tax purposes are accounted for, whenever there is a reasonable probability that such taxes will be paid or recovered in the future.

Taxes on profits recorded in the income statement include the effect of current and deferred taxes. The tax is recognised in the income statement, except when related to items that are moved under equity, which implies its recognition under equity.

Current taxes correspond to the expected amount payable on taxable income for the year, using the tax rate in force or substantially approved by the authorities at the balance sheet date, and any adjustments to taxes from previous years.

Deferred taxes are calculated, in accordance with the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax base, using the tax rates in force or substantially approved at the balance sheet date and which are expected to apply when such temporary differences reverse.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised when probable future taxable profits may absorb deductible temporary differences for tax purposes (including reportable tax losses).

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities when it has the right to offset the recognised amounts and intends to settle the tax on a net basis, or to realize the asset and simultaneously settle the liability. The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities when it has the right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

### m) Tax determination

To determine the global amount of income tax, certain interpretations and estimates were necessary. There are various transactions and calculations for which the determination of taxes payable is uncertain during the normal business cycle.

Other interpretations and estimates may have resulted in a different level of income taxes, current and deferred, recognised in the period.

In Portugal, the Tax Authority is responsible for reviewing the Company's calculation of its taxable income, during a four year period, in the years in which a profit is determined and no tax losses are carried forward.

Thus, eventual corrections to the taxable amount, arising mainly from different interpretations of tax legislation, may occur. However, the Company's Board of Directors is convinced that there will be no significant corrections to the income tax recorded in the financial statements.

## NOTE 2 – INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM/WITH SERVICES AND FEES

This item comprises:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| **Income from services and fees** | | |
| Securities and venture capital funds' management fees | 13 148 531 | 10 418 190 |
| | 13 148 531 | 10 418 190 |
| **Expenses with services and fees** | | |
| Trading networks usage fees | 2 570 278 | 1 611 896 |
| Other fees | 15 356 | 16 631 |
| | 2 585 634 | 1 628 527 |
| | 10 562 898 | 8 789 663 |

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the item "Income from services and fees – Securities and venture capital funds' management fees" refers to management fees charged by the Company, under the contract for the provision of management services for the securities and venture capital investment funds managed by IMGA.

In 2023 and 2022, the item "Expenses with services and fees – Trading networks usage fees" records Millennium bcp's variable trading fee.

The item “Other fees” comprises Euro 15,356 (Euro 16,631 in 2022) of banking and bank guarantee fees.

## NOTE 3 – INTEREST, AND SIMILAR INCOME AND EXPENSES

This item comprises the following values:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest and similar income** | | |
| Interest on deposits and other placements | 145 108 | 4 194 |
| Other interest | 11 | - |
| | 145 118 | 4 194 |
| **Interest and similar expenses** | | |
| Interest on lease liabilities | (36 870) | (32 860) |
| | (36 870) | (32 860) |

In the 2023 financial year, the interest on time deposits that the Company obtained were registered under “Interest on deposits and other placements”.

The item "Interest and similar expenses" records interest relative to lease contracts (IFRS 16). The increase from 2022 to 2023 was due to the remeasurement of the values associated with the renewal of the Company's office lease agreement for the same period (5 years).

## NOTE 4 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME

This item comprises:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| **Income** | | |
| Other operating income | 365 881 | 7 607 |
| | 365 881 | 7 607 |
| **Expenses** | | |
| Taxes | 107 660 | 73 912 |
| Membership fees | 17 416 | 19 327 |
| Donations | 35 940 | 28 500 |
| Other operating expenses | 87 092 | 29 405 |
| | 248 108 | 151 144 |
| | 117 773 | (143 537) |

In 2023 and 2022, the item “Income” associated with “Other operating income”, in the amount of Euros 365,881 and 7,607, respectively, is mainly constituted by gains from previous years; we highlight the return by the Tax Authority of the amount of Euros 350,078 related to the restitution of Stamp Duty from 2019, following an arbitration decision favourable to IMGA. In 2022, this item also records income associated with the reimbursement of court costs, in the amount of Euros 4,406.

Under “Membership fees” are registered the fees paid to APFIPP (the Portuguese Association of Investment Funds, Pension Funds and Asset Management) and to APCRI (the Portuguese Venture Capital Association), while the item “Donations” comprises IMGA's support to various institutions managing social projects, within the scope of IMGA and the CIMD Group’s “Solidarity Day”.

The item “Taxes” mostly records, in 2023 and 2022, the Stamp Duty related to Millennium bcp’s variable trading fee.

In 2023, “Other operating expenses” mainly include the amount of Euros 64,590 relating to work carried out within the scope of recovery of taxes paid to AT (the Portuguese tax Authority) and Euros 4,831 related to expenses incurred by the Company as a result of operational errors in the management of the funds. Compared with 2022 data, Euros 20,762 relate to expenses incurred by the Company resulting from operational errors and Euros 4,237 relate to expenses from previous years.

## NOTE 5 – PERSONNEL EXPENSES

The item “Personnel expenses” is made up as follows:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Remunerations | 3 106 585 | 2 661 419 |
| Mandatory social charges | 560 725 | 522 077 |
| Optional social charges | 138 301 | 152 514 |
| Contractual indemnities | - | 2 500 |
| | 3 805 610 | 3 338 510 |

The variation recorded under the item Remunerations was mainly due to the increase in the number of employees and in the amount paid as variable remuneration, in line with the growth in results.

In 2023, the item “Optional social charges” consists of the amount of Euros 35,509 relating to staff training (Euros 49,385 in 2022). It also includes meal support for IMGA employees, in the amount of Euros 23,903 (2022: Euros 28,106) and life insurance in the amount of Euros 40,640.

In 2023 and 2022, the average number of employees at the Company’s service, by major professional categories, was as follows:

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Executive Committee | 3 | 3 |
| Independent Director of the Board | 1 | 1 |
| Senior Management | 6 | 5 |
| Specific / Technical functions | 32 | 31 |
| | 42 | 40 |

## NOTE 6 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The composition of this item is the following:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Water, energy and fuel | 45 933 | 27 803 |
| Current consumables | 10 350 | 5 444 |
| Publications | 158 | 318 |
| Hygiene and cleaning products | 3 344 | 4 700 |
| Rentals and leases | 41 156 | 25 881 |
| Communications | 37 111 | 32 393 |
| Travel, accommodation and representation | 105 992 | 56 552 |
| Publicity | 270 452 | 128 341 |
| Maintenance and repair | 67 855 | 59 798 |
| Studies and consultancy | 310 140 | 418 268 |
| IT | 726 376 | 692 744 |
| Outsourcing and freelance work | 644 252 | 613 670 |
| Cleaning Services | 3 721 | 3 400 |
| Other specialised services | 26 479 | 4 157 |
| Insurance | 22 604 | 16 499 |
| Litigation | 100 353 | 71 262 |
| Other supplies and services | 10 331 | 13 318 |
| | 2 426 609 | 2 174 550 |

In the 2023 financial year, the “General administrative expenses” items that showed more relevant variations compared with 2022 were the following:

- The item “Travel, accommodation and representation” has doubled, as a result of the increase in the Company’s representation activities;
- The item “Publicity” registered a significant increase, as a result of the promotion of the IMGA Ações Portugal fund to clients, rising to Euros 138,375 in 2023;
- The item “Other specialised services”, where there is the largest relative increase as a result of the investment of Euros 19,475 in the AllFunds platform, which did not occur in 2022;
- The increase in the items “Water, energy and fuel” and “Current consumables” comes from the increase in the costs of the aforementioned services, as well as the resumption of the normal development of the Company’s activity;
- The item “IT”, which in 2023 represents 30% of general administrative expenses (32% in 2022), recorded an increase of 4,9% (Euros 33,632) in the period. This item includes management support software development services;
- The item “Outsourcing and freelance work” represents a significant amount in the Company’s general expenses structure (27% in 2023 and 28% in 2022), and includes expenses of a diverse nature, with emphasis on: (i) accounting services; (ii) maintenance of specific software to support fund activity and management (Binfolio, SIGMA, EMIR); and (iii) financial instruments valuation services.

It should be noted that the item “Rentals and leases” accounts for leases, namely of the office, vehicles, printing equipment and water dispensers.

## NOTE 7 – DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

This item comprises:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Intangible assets | | |
| Software | 19 648 | 24 429 |
| Others | 125 000 | 125 000 |
| | 144 648 | 149 429 |
| Tangible assets | | |
| Real estate | 25 038 | 25 038 |
| Right-of-use real estate | 273 543 | 253 633 |
| Equipment | | |
| Furniture and materials | 11 274 | 15 121 |
| Telephonic equipment | 9 765 | 9 128 |
| Administrative equipment | 348 | 348 |
| IT equipment | 25 172 | 28 568 |
| Indoor facilities | 1 139 | 1 139 |
| Right-of-use transport equipment | 63 716 | 42 151 |
| Other equipment | 2 809 | 2 809 |
| Other tangible assets | 1 504 | 1 504 |
| | 414 308 | 379 440 |
| | 558 956 | 528 869 |

The changes, with reference to 31 December 2023, of the items “Intangible assets” and “Tangible assets” are presented in notes 12 and 11, respectively.

In 2023 and 2022, the items “Right-of-use real estate” and “Right-of-use transport equipment” record the depreciation amounts for the year resulting from the application of IFRS 16.

## NOTE 8 – CASH AND BALANCES AT CENTRAL BANKS

As at 31 December 2023, the item Cash and balances at central banks records the amount of Euros 1,935, which includes the amount of foreign currency in cash at the end of 2023.

## NOTE 9 – BALANCES AT OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

The value of this item is made up of:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Balances at other credit institutions | | |
| Demand deposits | 2 189 937 | 1 857 833 |
| Term deposits | 4 000 000 | 3 500 000 |
| Other financial instruments | - | - |
| | 6 189 937 | 5 357 833 |

## NOTE 10 – OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

In 2023 and 2022 this item includes the values related to IMGA's Work Compensation Fund and the investment in Treasury Bonds deposited with BCP.

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Work Compensation Fund | 92 689 | 82 075 |
| Bonds BCP | 1 099 010 | - |
| | 1 191 699 | 82 075 |

## NOTE 11 – OTHER TANGIBLE ASSETS

This item's breakdown is the following:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Real estate | 347 331 | 347 331 |
| Right-of-use real estate | 2 641 662 | 2 499 340 |
| Equipment | | |
| Furniture and materials | 146 789 | 120 976 |
| Telephonic equipment | 130 574 | 122 964 |
| Administrative equipment | 2 232 | 2 232 |
| IT equipment | 330 426 | 296 780 |
| Indoor facilities | 10 310 | 10 310 |
| Right-of-use transport equipment | 343 582 | 303 918 |
| Other equipment | 23 484 | 23 484 |
| Other tangible assets | 12 035 | 12 035 |
| | 3 988 424 | 3 739 370 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | |
| Relative to the current year | (292 512) | (343 359) |
| Relative to previous years | (2 125 003) | (1 781 644) |
| | (2 417 515) | (2 125 003) |
| | 1 570 910 | 1 614 367 |

In 2023, the item “Right-of-use real estate” shows the amounts of the Company's office lease agreement.

The increase verified in “Right-of-use transport equipment” refers to new vehicle lease contracts, also covered by the application of IFRS 16.

The turnover in the item “Other tangible assets” during 2023 is presented below:

| | 1 Jan. 2023 Euros | Acquisitions / Charges Euros | Sales / Charge-offs Euros | 31 Dec. 2023 Euros |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | |
| Real estate | 347 331 | - | - | 347 331 |
| Right-of-use real estate | 2 499 340 | 1 537 979 | (1 395 657) | 2 641 662 |
| Equipment | | | | |
| Furniture and materials | 120 976 | 25 813 | - | 146 789 |
| Telephonic equipment | 122 965 | 7 609 | 0 | 130 574 |
| Administrative equipment | 2 232 | - | - | 2 232 |
| IT equipment | 296 781 | 33 646 | - | 330 426 |
| Indoor facilities | 10 310 | - | - | 10 310 |
| Right-of-use transport equipment | 303 917 | 207 816 | (168 152) | 343 582 |
| Other equipment | 23 484 | - | - | 23 484 |
| Other tangible assets | 12 035 | - | - | 12 035 |
| | 3 739 370 | 1 812 863 | (1 563 809) | 3 988 424 |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | |
| Real estate | 132 632 | 25 038 | - | 157 670 |
| Right-of-use real estate | 1 367 680 | 318 699 | - | 1 686 378 |
| Equipment | - | | | |
| Furniture and materials | 88 743 | 11 274 | - | 100 017 |
| Telephonic equipment | 87 843 | 9 765 | - | 97 608 |
| Administrative equipment | 1 555 | 348 | - | 1 903 |
| IT equipment | 262 743 | 25 172 | - | 287 915 |
| Right-of-use transport equipment | 161 687 | 63 717 | (166 952) | 58 452 |
| Indoor facilities | 6 750 | 1 139 | - | 7 889 |
| Other equipment | 8 537 | 2 809 | - | 11 347 |
| Other tangible assets | 6 832 | 1 504 | - | 8 337 |
| | 2 125 003 | 459 464 | (166 952) | 2 417 515 |
| | 1 614 367 | 1 353 399 | (1 396 857) | 1 570 910 |

Compared with 2022 values:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Real estate | 347 331 | 347 331 |
| Right-of-use real estate | 2 641 662 | 2 499 340 |
| Equipment | | |
| Furniture and materials | 146 789 | 120 976 |
| Telephonic equipment | 130 574 | 122 964 |
| Administrative equipment | 2 232 | 2 232 |
| IT equipment | 330 426 | 296 780 |
| Indoor facilities | 10 310 | 10 310 |
| Right-of-use transport equipment | 343 582 | 303 918 |
| Other equipment | 23 484 | 23 484 |
| Other tangible assets | 12 035 | 12 035 |
| | 3 988 424 | 3 739 370 |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | |
| Relative to the current year | (292 512) | (343 359) |
| Relative to previous years | (2 125 003) | (1 781 644) |
| | (2 417 515) | (2 125 003) |
| | 1 570 910 | 1 614 367 |

## NOTE 12 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The composition of this item’s value is the following:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Software | 378 265 | 295 351 |
| Other intangible assets | 2 500 000 | 2 00 000 |
| Intangible assets under development | 100 245 | 35 363 |
| | 2 978 510 | 2 830 713 |
| Accumulated amortisation | | |
| Relative to the current year | (144 648) | (149 429) |
| Relative to previous years | (885 789) | (736 360) |
| | (1 030 437) | (885 789) |
| | 1 948 074 | 1 944 924 |

In 2023, the item “Software” recorded an increase, due to the transfer of assets in progress to this item, in the amount of Euros 82,915, and the acquisition of management support systems, namely within the scope of compliance with ESG criteria (Environmental, Social and Governance).

The item “Other intangible assets”, amounting to 2,500,000 Euros, accounts for the value of the Funds portfolio whose management was transferred from Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo in 2017.

The turnover in the Intangible Assets item during 2023 was as follows:

| | 1<br>Jan. 2023<br>Euros | Acquisitions /<br>Charges<br>Euros | Sales /<br>Charge-offs<br>Euros | 31<br>Dec. 2023<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | |
| Software | 295 351 | 82 914 | - | 378 265 |
| Other intangible assets | 2 500 000 | - | - | 2 500 000 |
| Intangible assets under development | 35 363 | 64 883 | - | 100 245 |
| | 2 830 713 | 147 797 | - | 2 978 510 |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | | | |
| Software | 229 539 | 19 648 | - | 249 187 |
| Other intangible assets | 656 250 | 125 000 | - | 781 250 |
| | 885 789 | 144 648 | - | 1 030 437 |
| | 1 944 924 | 3 150 | - | 1 948 074 |

Compared with 2022 values:

| | 1 January<br>2022<br>Euros | Acquisitions /<br>Charges<br>Euros | Sales /<br>Charge-offs<br>Euros | 31 December<br>2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | |
| Software | 219 949 | 75 401 | - | 295 351 |
| Other intangible assets | 2 500 000 | - | - | 2 500 000 |
| Intangible assets under development | 34 044 | 35 363 | (34 044) | 35 363 |
| | 2 753 993 | 110 764 | (34 044) | 2 830 713 |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | | | |
| Software | 205 110 | 24 429 | - | 229 539 |
| Other intangible assets | 531 250 | 125 000 | - | 656 250 |
| | 736 360 | 149 429 | - | 885 789 |
| | 2 017 632 | (38 664) | (34 044) | 1 944 924 |

## NOTE 13 – INCOME TAX

This item's breakdown is the following:

| | 2023 Euros | 2022 Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Current tax | | |
| For the year | 1 065 827 | 656 157 |
| | 1 065 827 | 656 157 |
| Adjustment of tax estimate | (13 702) | (34 242) |
| Deferred tax | - | 2 131 |

The item "Adjustment of tax estimate" comprises the adjustment of the 2022 Corporate Tax (IRC) estimate.

As at 31 December 2023, the item "Deferred tax assets" was completely reversed (2022: Euros 2,131). This asset had been generated by temporary tax differences associated with expenses (early retirements) paid by the Company when it was still part of the Millennium bcp group.

This situation thus generated deferred taxes referring to actuarial deviations recognised against reserves, as a result of the change in accounting policy (under Law 61/2014, of 26 August, which instituted the special framework applicable to deferred tax assets resulting from the non-deduction of expenses and negative equity variations with impairment losses on loans and with post-employment or long-term employee benefits).

Deferred taxes were recognized through profit or loss in the amount of Euros 2,131. These taxes are calculated based on the tax rates expected to be in force on the date of reversal of the temporary differences, which correspond to the rates in force on the balance sheet date.

In 2023, the item "Current tax liabilities" records the amount of Euros 515,161, which includes the total amount of the tax estimate for 2023.

The deferred tax rate breaks down as follows:

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| IRC-Corporate Income Tax rate (a) | 21% | 21% |
| Municipal surtax | 1,5% | 1,5% |
| State surtax (b) | 3% | 3% |
| **Total (c)** | 25,5% | 25,5% |

(a) Applied to deferred taxes associated with tax losses.

(b) Applicable to a taxable amount from 1.5M through 7.5M Euros.

(c) Applied to deferred taxes associated with temporary differences.

The reconciliation of the tax ratecs breaks down as follows:

| | % | 2023<br>Euros | % | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income before tax | | 4 013 931 | | 2 567 844 |
| Increase for taxable profit calculation purposes | | 716 260 | | 540 704 |
| Tax benefits not recognised in the income statement | | (465 709) | | (434 931) |
| Taxable profit | | 4 264 482 | | 2 673 617 |
| IRC-Corporate Income Tax | | 895 541 | | 561 459 |
| Municipal surtax | | 63 967 | | 40 104 |
| State surtax | | 82 934 | | 35 208 |
| Autonomous taxation | | 23 384 | | 19 384 |
| Estimated tax for the year | | 1 065 827 | | 656 157 |
| Corrections of previous years | | - | | - |
| **Current tax** | 26,55% | 1 065 827 | 25,55% | 656 157 |

## NOTE 14 – OTHER ASSETS

The breakdown of this item is the following:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | |
| Prepaid expenses | 118 719 | 139 617 |
| Other receivables | 1 703 285 | 970 834 |
| Sundry accounts | 82 611 | 75 130 |
| | **1 904 615** | **1 185 580** |
| **Noncurrent assets** | | |
| Other receivables | 62 733 | 101 841 |
| Sundry accounts | 98 312 | 98 312 |
| | **161 045** | **200 154** |
| | **2 065 660** | **1 385 734** |

Under Current Assets, the item “Other receivables” records the current accounts of customers and other debtors, comprising essentially the invoicing of the management fee charged by the Company to the Funds.

In Noncurrent Assets are recorded amounts receivable referring to security deposits of facilities’ rents and other debts related to tax proceedings.

## NOTE 15 – FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

This item includes lease liabilities, recorded under IFRS 16 in 2013, and comprises the following amounts by settlement term:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Lease liabilities | | |
| Short-term value (settlement in less than 12 months) | 336.110 | 302.270 |
| Medium to long-term value (longer than 12 months) | 927.184 | 1.058.228 |
| | 1.263.294 | 1.360.498 |

The value of lease liabilities comprises the values of the lease agreement for the Company's office and of vehicle lease agreements.

In 2023 leases (rentals) were paid in the amount of Euros 376,339 (Euros 337,607 in 2022). In terms of maturity, the rentals payable associated with the lease liabilities, and not deducted from the financial charges, are as follows: (i) up to one year – Euros 373,160; (ii) from one to five years – Euros 977,005.

## NOTE 16 – OTHER LIABILITIES

This item breaks down as follows:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| **Current liabilities** | | |
| Other creditors | 174 198 | 108 521 |
| Public administration | 205 757 | 160 256 |
| Charges payable for personnel expenses | 1 040 643 | 775 888 |
| Other charges payable | 2 851 484 | 1 790 684 |
| | **4 272 082** | **2 835 348** |
| **Noncurrent liabilities** | | |
| Other creditors | 9 348 | 9 348 |
| Charges payable for personnel expenses | 294 432 | 246 641 |
| | **303 780** | **255 989** |
| | **4 575 862** | **3 091 337** |

In Current Liabilities, the item “Charges payable for personnel expenses” includes due Holidays and Holiday Pay, and bonuses to be granted to Company employees in the following year.

In 2023, “Other charges payable” comprises the variable trading fee of Millennium bcp, in the amount of Euros 2,673,089 (Euros 1,676,372 in 2022), which is invoiced and paid in the following year, and accrued sundry expenses payable, which amounted to Euros 178,395 (Euros 114,312 in 2022).

Under Noncurrent Liabilities, the item “Other creditors” comprises the balance to be reimbursed to the participants in the Millennium PPA fund, already liquidated.

Under the item “Charges payable for personnel expenses” are recorded the bonuses to be paid to employees within a period of two or more years.

## NOTE 17 - CAPITAL

The share capital of IM Gestão de Ativos - Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, S.A., totalling 1,000,000 Euros, represented by 1,000,000 shares with a par value of 1.00 Euro each, is fully subscribed and paid-up.

## NOTE 18 – LEGAL RESERVE

According to Portuguese legislation, the Company must annually increase its legal reserve by at least 5% of annual net profits until it equals the share capital. Normally, this reserve cannot be distributed.

The Company already has the minimum mandatory legal reserve; thus, no reinforcement was made during the year.

## NOTE 19 - RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS

This item breaks down as follows:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Other reserves and retained earnings | | |
| Legal reserves | 1 000 001 | 1 000 001 |
| Other reserves and earnings carried forward | 1 654 220 | 1 840 500 |
| | 2 654 221 | 2 840 501 |

In 2023, IMGA distributed free reserves totalling Euros 2,200,000, corresponding to 2.20€ per share.

## _NOTE 20 – ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

As at 31 December 2023, the global value of the securities funds managed by the Company comprises:

| SECURITIES INVESTMENT FUNDS | EUROS |
|---|---|
| **OPEN-ENDED FUNDS** | |
| **SHORT-TERM FUNDS** | |
| CA Monetário | 59 658 915 |
| CA Curto Prazo | 15 942 116 |
| IMGA Money Market | 684 684 208 |
| IMGA Money Market USD | 12 912 619 |
| IMGA Liquidez | 555 859 352 |
| **BOND FUNDS** | |
| IMGA Divida Pública Europeia | 10 551 531 |
| IMGA Euro Taxa Variável | 227 500 321 |
| IMGA Iberia Fixed Income ESG | 3 477 587 |
| IMGA Rendimento Mais | 77 710 189 |
| IMGA Rendimento Semestral | 189 430 243 |
| CA Rendimento | 117 196 219 |
| IMGA Financial Bonds 3 1/2 | 5 247 369 |
| IMGA Financial Bonds 3Y 2,25% | 189 348 757 |
| IMGA Obrigações Globais Euro 2024 | 34 909 886 |
| IMGA Obrigações Globais Euro 2025 | 13 565 572 |
| **MULTI-ASSET FUNDS** | |
| IMGA Alocação Conservadora | 779 636 022 |
| IMGA Alocação Dinâmica | 76 236 954 |
| IMGA Alocação Moderada | 197 033 061 |
| IMGA Alocação Defensiva | 18 483 734 |
| IMGA Flexível | 11 817 154 |
| EUROBIC Selecção TOP | 4 365 354 |
| **EQUITY FUNDS** | |
| IMGA Ações América | 54 565 554 |
| IMGA Ações Portugal | 208 249 605 |
| IMGA European Equities | 53 446 161 |
| IMGA Global Equities Selection | 25 928 509 |
| IMGA Iberia Equities ESG | 5 492 740 |
| **HARMONISED RETIREMENT SAVINGS FUNDS** | |
| IMGA Poupança PPR/OICVM | 443 677 792 |
| IMGA Investimento PPR/OICVM | 44 726 140 |
| EUROBIC PPR/OICVM Ciclo Vida -34 | 1 767 633 |
| EUROBIC PPR/OICVM Ciclo Vida -35-44 | 2 888 980 |
| EUROBIC PPR/OICVM Ciclo Vida -45-54 | 4 281 693 |
| EUROBIC PPR/OICVM Ciclo Vida +55 | 7 994 218 |
| **OPEN-ENDED ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT FUNDS** | |
| IMGA PME Flex | 753 627 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT** | **4 139 339 812** |

As at 31 December 2023, the global value of the venture capital funds managed by the Company breaks down as follows:

| VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS | EUROS |
|---|---|
| **CLOSED-END FUNDS** | |
| Mondego Invest | 1 852 475 |
| Capitalves SIFIDE | 14 123 727 |
| One Kapital - Fundo de Capital de Risco | 2 044 849 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT** | **18 021 051** |

## NOTE 21 – OFF-BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS

The amounts recorded in off-balance sheet items can be presented as follows:

| | 2023<br>Euros | 2022<br>Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts managed by the Company | 4 157 360 868 | 3 620 202 668 |
| Guarantee in favor of third parties | 100 976 | 100 976 |

## NOTE 22 – FAIR VALUE

The Company monthly updates the value of the Work Compensation Funds and Spanish Treasury Bonds, recorded under the item “Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss”, based, respectively, on the quotation provided by the entity managing these Funds and on the market quotation. The data used to measure the fair value of the two assets recognized herein are at level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

## NOTE 23 – RELATED PARTIES

As defined in IAS 24, in addition to the entities that control or exert significant influence over the Company, the members of the Board of Directors are also related parties.

No business transactions between the Company and its Directors were authorised, under the terms of article 397 of the Commercial Companies Code.

In 2023, intragroup transactions were carried out as follows:

| | Expenses | Income | Balance as at 31 December 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Intermoney Valora Consulting, S.A. | 213 964 | - | 18 933 |
| CIMD, S.A. | 35 354 | - | - |
| Intermoney Consultoria, S.A. | 30 000 | - | 2 500 |

Compared with 2022 amounts:

| | Expenses | Income | Balance as at 31 December 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Intermoney Valora Consulting, S.A. | 216 744 | - | 27 262 |
| CIMD, S.A. | 10 122 | - | - |
| Intermoney Consultoria, S.A. | 30 000 | - | 2 500 |

The nature of IMGA's relationship with these entities refers to expenses with insurance, valuation of financial instruments and use of the SIGMA and EMIR platforms.

**Board of Directors' remuneration**

In 2023, the total amount of Euros 572,834 was paid (Euros 494,696 in 2022).

## NOTE 24 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Given the nature of the assets that make up the balance sheet, most of which are demand deposits with Credit Institutions previously evaluated by the Company, and amounts receivable from management fees of the funds under management, the Company has a low level of exposure to counterparty risk and risks associated with the non-payment of amounts receivable, with no history or indication of default by its counterparties.

As for the remaining risks, namely market risks, the degree of exposure is small, irrelevant.

## NOTE 25 – PRUDENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company's Own Funds and Own Funds Requirements are calculated in accordance with Article 31 of the Asset Management Framework (RGA in Portuguese).

| | 2023 Euros | 2022 Euros |
|---|---|---|
| Own Funds: | | |
| Paid-up capital | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 |
| Reserves | 2 654 221 | 2 840 501 |
| Total | 3 654 221 | 3 840 501 |
| Total own funds | 1 706 148 | 1 893 445 |
| Own funds requirements | 1 435 901 | 1 287 231 |

In accordance with Decree-Law no. 27/2023, of 28 April, the Company must hold, at all times, Own Funds equal to or greater than the amount calculated according to the fixed overheads provided for in paragraphs 1 to 3 of the Article 97 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013, of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 26 June 2013, or to the additional amount to the minimum initial capital to be constituted whenever the net asset value of the portfolios under its management exceeds 250,000,000 Euros, pursuant to Article 31-M of the aforementioned Decree-Law.

The amount of additional Own Funds required equals 0.02% of the amount by which the net asset value of the portfolios under management exceeds the amount of Euros 250,000,000, and the sum of the initial capital with the amount of required additional Own Funds cannot exceed Euros 10,000,000.

## NOTE 26 – RELEVANT FACTS

In 2023, IMGA confirmed the growth of the marketing of the funds it manages and consolidated its activity in the venture capital fund market.

## NOTE 27 –RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The new standards and amendments to the IFRS standards in force, with a direct impact on the Company, are presented below, together with a summary description of the amendments and the respective status of endorsement by the European Union, with reference to 31 December 2023.

The summary hereunder does not include changes to the standards published by the IASB not yet endorsed by the European Union.

Amendments to the Rules in effect as from 1 January 2023:

**Standard**
IAS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies.

**Summary Description**
Amendment to the disclosure requirements of accounting policies that are now based on the definition of "material", to the detriment of "significant".

Information relating to an accounting policy is considered material if, in its absence, users of the financial statements do not have the ability to understand other financial information included in those same financial statements.

Immaterial information relating to accounting policies does not need to be disclosed.

**Endorsement Regulation**
Regulation (UE) No. 2022/357, of 2 March.

**Effective Date**
Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

**Standard**
IAS 8 - Disclosure of Accounting Estimates

**Summary Description**
Introduction of the definition of accounting estimate and how it differs from changes in accounting policies.

Accounting estimates are now defined as monetary values subject to measurement uncertainty, used to achieve the objective(s) of an accounting policy.

**Endorsement Regulation**
Regulation (UE) No. 2022/357, of 2 March.

**Effective Date**
Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

**Standard**
IAS 12 - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

**Summary Description**
IAS 12 now requires entities to record deferred tax on certain specific transactions, when their initial recognition gives rise to equal amounts of taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences.

The subject transactions refer to the registration of: i) assets under right of use and lease liabilities; and ii) provisions for dismantling, restoration or similar liabilities with the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset, when on the date of initial recognition they are not relevant for tax purposes.

These temporary differences are not within the scope of the exemption from initial recognition of deferred taxes.

The accumulated effect of the initial application of this change is recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the earliest comparative period presented.

**Endorsement Regulation**
Regulation (EU) No. 2022/1392, of 11 August.

**Effective Date**
Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

## NOTE 28 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

After 31 December 2023, there have been no facts that significantly impact the presentation of the financial statements.

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 February 2024, and are included in the accounts of the CIMD Group, the entity that holds all of the Company's share capital.

mazars

# Statutory auditor's report

(Free translation from a report originally issued in Portuguese language. In case of doubt the Portuguese version will always prevail)

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of IM Gestão de Ativos – Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, S.A. (the "Entity"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023 (showing a total of 12 968 213 euros and a total net equity of 6 613 896 euros, including a net profit of 2 959 675 euros), and the income statement by nature and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and further technical and ethical standards and guidelines as issued by Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas (the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section below. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the law and we have fulfilled other ethical requirements in accordance with the Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas code of ethics.

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

### Responsibilities of management and the supervisory body for the financial statements

Management is responsible for:

- the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of the Entity financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted in the European Union.
- the preparation of the management report in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
- designing and maintaining an appropriate internal control system to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- the adoption of accounting policies and principles appropriate in the circumstances; and

- assessing the Entity´s ability to continue as a going concern, and disclosing, as applicable, the matters that may cast significant doubt about the Entity´s ability to continue as a going concern.

The supervisory body is responsible for overseeing the Entity´s financial reporting process.

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

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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 based on these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity'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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- communicate with those charged with governance, including the supervisory body, 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.

Our responsibility also includes the verification that the information contained in the management report is consistent with the financial statements.

## Report on other legal regulatory requirements

**On the management report**

Pursuant to article 451, nº 3, al. e) of the Portuguese Companies Code, it is our opinion that the management report was prepared in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements and the information contained therein is consistent with the audited financial statements and, having regard to our knowledge and assessment over the Entity, we have not identified any material misstatements.

Lisbon, February 29, 2024

**Mazars & Associados, Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, S.A.**

Represented by Pedro Miguel Pires de Jesus (Revisor Oficial de Contas nº 1930, registered at CMVM under nº 20190019)

*This report is a translation of a report originally issued in Portuguese. Therefore, according to Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors instructions, the report is not to be sign*

# STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT

***(Free translation from a report originally issued in Portuguese language. In case of doubt the Portuguese version will always prevail)***

## REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **IM GESTÃO DE ATIVOS - SOCIEDADE GESTORA DE ORGANISMOS DE INVESTIMENTO COLETIVO, S.A.** (the Entity), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 of December of 2023 (showing a total of 12.968.213 euros and a total net equity of 6.613.896 euros, including a net profit of 2.959.675 euros), and a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of IM GESTÃO DE ATIVOS - SOCIEDADE GESTORA DE ORGANISMOS DE INVESTIMENTO COLETIVO, S.A. as at 31 of December of 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted in the European Union.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and further technical and ethical standards and guidelines as issued by Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas (the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section below. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the law and we have fulfilled other ethical requirements in accordance with the Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas code of ethics.

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

### Responsibilities of management and the supervisory body for the financial statements

Management is responsible for:

- the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted in the European Union;
- the preparation of the management report in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
- designing and maintaining an appropriate internal control system to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- the adoption of accounting policies and principles appropriate in the circumstances; and
- assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and disclosing, as applicable, the matters that may cast significant doubt about the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The supervisory body is responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

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

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control;

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity'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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern;

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;

- communicate with those charged with governance, including the supervisory body, 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.

Our responsibility also includes the verification that the information contained in the management report is consistent with the financial statements.

## REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

**On the management report**

Pursuant to article 451.º, n.º 3, al. (e) of the Portuguese Companies' Code, it is our opinion that the management report was prepared in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements and the information contained therein is consistent with the audited financial statements and, having regard to our knowledge and assessment over the Entity, we have not identified any material misstatements.

Lisbon, 2024/02/29

PONTES, BAPTISTA & ASSOCIADOS
Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas
Número de registo na CMVM: 20161505
Número de registo na OROC: 209
Representada por

Luís Baptista

Número de registo na CMVM: 20160809
Número de registo na OROC: 1198

**REPORT AND OPINION OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD**

Dear Shareholders,

In conformity with the powers granted by you and in the performance of our legal and statutory functions, we hereby submit to your assessment the Report on the corporate activity, the Opinion on the Management Report and the Financial Statements, the proposed allocation of profits presented by the Board of Directors, as well as our Opinion on the Legal Certification of Accounts by the Statutory Auditor, for the financial year ended on 31 December 2023.

1. Within the scope of our legal and statutory powers and duties, we monitored the activity of IM Gestão de Ativos – Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, S.A. during the year 2023; namely:
    - We verified the adequacy of the accounting policies adopted by the Company in preparing its Financial Statements and found that they lead to a correct assessment of the Company's assets and results;
    - We verified that, in relation to the Collective Investment Undertakings managed by the Company, the preparation of their respective Financial Statements is underway, the process of which has been monitored.
2. At the meetings held with the Board of Directors, through the Executive Committee, and with Senior Management, we obtained all the information and clarifications requested on:
    - the process of preparation and disclosure of financial information;
    - the risk management and internal control system in force.
3. Regarding the audit:
    - We monitored the legal review of the accounts by Pontes, Baptista & Associados, Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, represented by Luís Fernando da Costa Baptista, with whom we met regularly, having verified and registered their statement of independence and taken note of the report of internal audit conclusions and recommendations, as well as the Legal Certification of Accounts, with the content of which we agree without reservations or emphasis;

- We obtained from the external auditors, Mazars & Associados, Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, all the necessary collaboration and took note of the Audit Report with the scope and calendar of the examination, the audit methodology and approach, materiality and other relevant topics of the work carried out, having discussed with them the issues related to the audit of the accounts to which the report relates, the content of which also deserves the agreement of the Supervisory Board;

- The Legal Certification of Accounts and the External Auditors' Report indicate that the financial statements as of 31 December 2023 present in a true and appropriate manner, in all material aspects, the financial position of IM Gestão de Ativos, its performance and the cash flows for the year ended on that date and that the management report was prepared in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements in force, the information contained therein is in accordance with the audited financial statements and no material inaccuracies were identified.

4. Thus, we concluded that, to the best of our knowledge, the Statement of Financial Position, the Income and Comprehensive Income Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement, and the corresponding Notes to the Financial Statements, as well as the Management Report, read together with the Legal Certification of Accounts, allow for an adequate understanding of the Company's financial situation and results and comply with the accounting, legal and statutory provisions in force.

**Opinion on the Management Report and Financial Statements and on the Proposal for the application of Results presented by the Board of Directors.**

In view of the above, the Supervisory Board is of the opinion that:

1. the Management Report, as well as the Statement of Financial Position, the Income and Comprehensive Income Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement and the Notes to the Financial Statements presented by the Board of Directors and relating to the financial year ended on the 31 December 2023 be approved;

2. the proposal for the allocation of profits for the year 2023 presented by the Board of Directors be approved.

Finally, the Supervisory Board expresses to the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee, as well as to the IMGA employees with whom it interacted most directly, its gratitude for the availability and quality of the support they have always provided.

Lisbon, the twenty-ninth February two thousand and twenty-four

The Supervisory Board

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José Manuel Pinhão Rodrigues, Chairman

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Isabel Maria Estima da Costa Lourenço, Member

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António Joaquim dos Santos Lindeza, Member