SOLUTIONS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT SIM S.P.A.

Joint-stock company
Consob Resolution no. 17202 of 2 March 2010
Enrolled in the Register of SIMs under no. 272
Member of the National Guarantee Fund
Registered office in Milan - Via Gonzaga, 3
Resolved Share Capital euro 2,406,240, subscribed and paid-up euro 2,006,240
Registered with the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Craft and Agriculture of MILAN
Tax Code and Company Register no. 06548800967
VAT number: 06548800967 - Rea (Economic and Administrative Index) no.: 1899233

HALF-YEARLY FINANCIAL REPORT

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

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ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL BODIES

Board of Directors

Maria Leddi	Chairperson of the Board of Directors
Antonello Sanna	Chief Executive Officer
Eugenio Tornaghi	Director
Francesco Barbato	Director
Roberto Santoro	Director
Antonio Somma	Director
Massimo Nicolazzi	Director

Board of Statutory Auditors

Massimo Mariani	Chairperson
Pierluigi Di Paolo	Standing Auditor
Aldo Campagnola	Standing Auditor
Luca Oliva	Alternate Auditor
Luca Savino	Alternate Auditor

Independent Auditors

Crowe Bompani S.p.A.

INTERIM REPORT ON OPERATIONS

Dear Shareholders,
the first half of 2022 closed with a loss of 578,249 euro compared to a loss of 118,990 euro in the corresponding period of 2021.

Macroeconomic scenario and Financial market performance

The first half of 2022 was characterised by the tragedy of the war in Ukraine and the energy crisis.
Inflation shook the markets, forcing central banks to adopt restrictive monetary policy measures. In this scenario, the rise in interest rates put both the bond asset and the equity asset classes under pressure, causing the financial markets to record the worst performance in recent decades.
In January, the US economy overheated, with the consequent change of tack of the Federal Reserve. The macroeconomic data supported the economy, with the labour market reporting excellent results.
On the European front, the energy crisis intensified, increasing pressure on the consumer price indexes. Low production in the North Sea, the maintenance of several nuclear plants in France and the limited European reserves are just some of the reasons for the energy sector being put under pressure. In terms of financial markets, the equity asset class was the one most affected by the problems at the beginning of the year, with high P/E indices, such as the Nasdaq, which suffered most from the new course of action of the FED.
In February, the US CPI, which reached the record level of 7.5% in the last 40 years, caused a sharp movement in interest rates with rising curves and widening spreads. The tragic war that broke out on 24 February changed the world scenario right from the start and the various sanctions imposed by the Western countries, in response to Russian aggression, inevitably affected economic relations between Europe and Russia.
The situation of the financial markets, already critical on the energy front, flared up into a genuine rally in the Energy sector. The possibility of an interruption in Russian gas and oil supplies has put the European market under pressure, putting the spotlight on the issue of energy dependence and various questions on the isolationist policies adopted by European countries.
The conflict led, in fact, to a second bearish wave of the markets, influenced by the news coming from the battlefield and by the negotiations which, after the timid hopes regarding the resolution of the crisis in the first weeks, gave way to a more pessimistic scenario, confirmed later by events.
In March, in America, attention was focused on the issue of inflation and, after months of pressure on the rates front, the President of the FED announced the first hike since 2018 (+25

bps), putting an end to discussions on the extent of the change and confirming what was anticipated in previous meetings.

The US market, despite the increase in the curve (+40bps on the 10-Y Treasury bond), benefited from the clarification of the monetary scenario and recorded a rebound on the shares with the S&P 500 which returned above 4,500 (+ 9%). The bond market remained structurally under pressure, recording a rise in rates and a widening of spreads.

In conclusion, the first quarter on the stock markets was undoubtedly characterised by two crucial factors: the war, which led to an energy and raw materials crisis, and inflation which jumped to 7.5% in the United States and 5.9% in Europe. In Asia, there was a slowdown in industrial production as a result of the new closures following the spread of the Omicron variant, which compromised the recovery of the economic activity.

The second quarter was characterised by a context of high inflation and a tightening of monetary policies at global level. The previously announced tightening accelerated against the new inflationary highs, forcing the Federal Reserve to increase the reference rates by 50 bps. In Europe, after concluding the PEPP emergency programme, the European Central Bank announced that July will see the first rate hike in 11 years.

In this quarter, the market focused on inflation levels, both in Europe and in America, with the Consumer Price Index reaching record levels on the energy component, whose performance was influenced by the Ukrainian conflict. The imposition of sanctions on Russia contributed to the deterioration of the economic situation of Western countries, which reacted by reducing gas supplies to Europe and threatening sudden interruptions, at the same time guaranteeing an expansion of the Asian market.

In Asia, towards the end of the quarter, there was a gradual relaxation of the COVID containment measures, which led to a recovery of the economy, supported by the Beijing government also through an infrastructural relaunch plan and more expansionary policies.

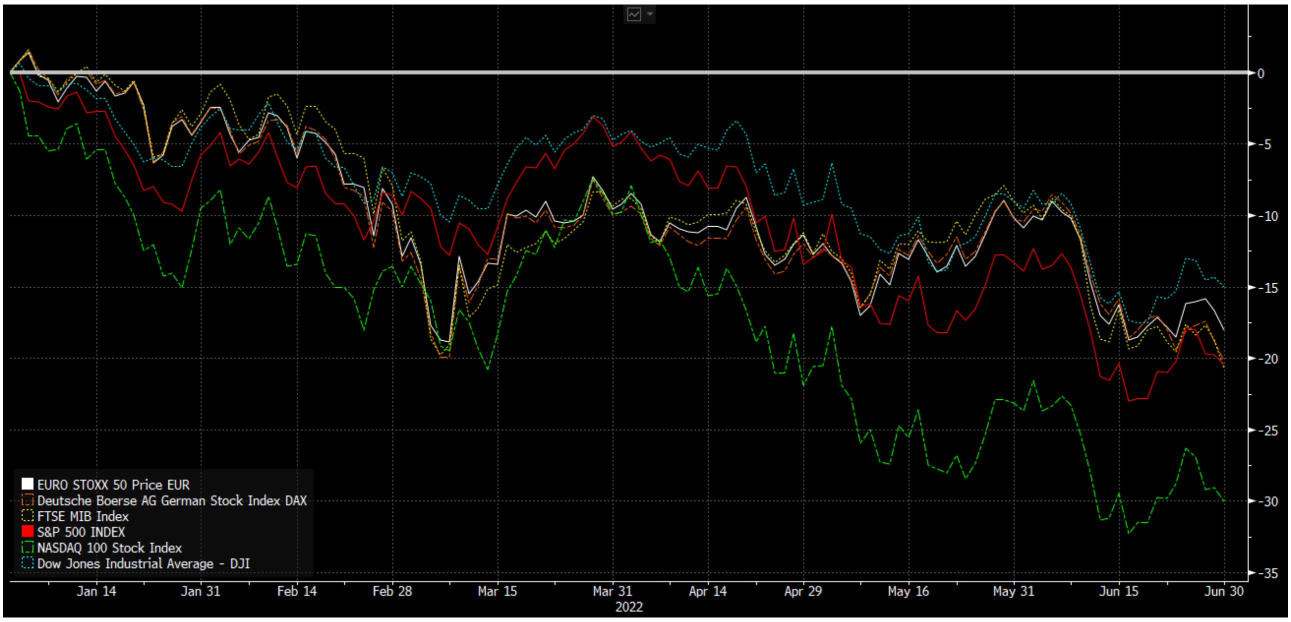
On the financial markets, in April a new high was recorded by US inflation, which stood at 8.5%, and there was a consequent rise in the interest rate curve, +60 bps on the US ten-year rate. Due to the tightening of monetary policies, Equity suffered heavy losses, with the S&P 500 down -10.22%, the Nasdaq -14.71% and the Dow Jones -6.39%. The European reaction was more limited.

In May, the Federal Open Market Committee opted for a 50 bps increase and, at the same time, the Earning Season showed a slowdown with reduced margins as a result of the supply chain bottlenecks and the increase in operating costs. Nevertheless, the market ended the month at a break-even point, as it had already suffered in an even worse situation in April.

The month of June was characterised by the continuation of the monetary policy normalisation process. In this context, the Federal Reserve again had to proceed with a rate hike (+75bps), while in Europe the ECB announced that the first hike in the official reference rates would take place in July and also brought forward the presentation of the new anti-fragmentation tool. On the financial markets, the reaction to monetary policy decisions and macroeconomic data saw the entry of the S&P 500 to the "Bear Market" (-20%) and with a further slip by the NASDAQ technology sector index (-9%) , which led to a drop of -30% from the beginning of the year.

On the currency front, the different economic situations and the early monetary policy moves by the Federal Reserve strengthened the dollar, which in the second quarter went from 1.12 to 1.045 at the end of June.

Performance of the main equity indices



In conclusion, the first half of the year saw the normalisation of monetary policies and the problems deriving from the Ukrainian conflict. The stock market, with the exception of China, recorded one of the worst quarters in history with the S&P 500 entering the "Bear Market", i.e. below the -20% threshold since the beginning of the year. On the bond market, the rate curves inevitably rose, with even shorter maturities increasing sharply. Commodities, especially those linked to energy, continued their run with new highs.

Mercati Obbligazionari	1°Semestre 2022	Yield
US HY in USD	-14,19%	8,89%
Europe HY	-14,44%	7,92%
US IG in USD	-14,39%	4,70%
Europe IG	-11,88%	3,24%
Gov EM in USD	-20,13%	7,87%
Gov EM in local currency	-8,97%	4,46%
EM corporate in USD	-16,20%	7,70%

I nostri rendimenti PTF Modello Linee	1° Semestre 2022
Aggressiva	-10,53%
Aggressiva ESG	-8,95%
Chronos	-17,66%
Flessibile	-9,83%
Rivalutazione	-10,85%
Rivalutazione ESG	-10,04%
Moderata	-9,70%
Ladder	-6,79%
Ladder USD	-5,32%
High Yield	-9,50%
PIR	-17,78%
In Germany*	-6,84%
SCM Stable Return SICAV	-9,14%

*Linea partita ad Aprile

Activities carried out and corporate situation

In the first half of 2022, the Company resumed normal operations, definitively overcoming the problems that emerged as a result of the crisis generated by the pandemic.

The SCM *business* model continues to be based on an overall approach to *wealth management* issues, aimed at HNWI customers. The services offered range from the protection of human capital through insurance instruments, to the management of existing assets, up to the analysis of the *retirement phase*.

The values underlying the SCM offer are identified as the maximum transparency on costs, the economic sustainability of the model in a context of modest rates and the advisory approach rather than a markedly commercial one.

SCM also proposes to provide its customers, in the context of generic consultancy, other complementary services - also through *partnerships* with specialised professionals - such as assistance and consultancy to companies on financial structure and industrial strategy, support with M&A activities and extraordinary transactions, real estate consultancy for the management and increase in value of assets, pension consultancy to optimise solutions for the retirement phase, as well as consultancy and planning of the generational handover.

The *business* model of SCM SIM makes use of the fundamental contribution of the sales network, which as at 30 June, consists of 27 financial advisors and 9 insurance advisors. In the first half of 2021, 4 financial advisors joined the network, of which 3 completed the transition from insurance consulting.

In line with what is indicated in the Business Plan, the Company maintained its strategic positioning focused on *private* customers, with increasing dedication to the development of made-to- measure –solutions both with regard to investment products and in the sphere of advisory services – and on increasing the focus on sustainability issues. The wide diversification of the above-mentioned solutions makes it possible to propose a unique offer in the panorama of consulting in terms of depth, versatility and possibility of customisation.

On 25 January 2022, the Board of Directors approved the 2022-2024 Business Plan, which outlines the business strategy of SCM Sim for the three-year period and makes provision for the achievement of the following targets:

□Sustainable growth of assets over the three-year period.

□Consolidation of the sales network with the entry of new personnel.

□Current development of the network of insurance advisors with consequent access to the profession of financial advisor.

□Segmentation and development of customers in insurance portfolios.

With regard to the main actions planned by management to achieve the objectives of the Business Plan, the following initiatives are noted:

- Increased company visibility on the market following the successful conclusion of the listing process in the open market segment "Quotation Board" of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, which took place on 10 June 2022;
- Completion of the purchase process by Banca Ubae of tax credits for Euro 20 million;
- Partnership with Value-Holdings Capital Partners AG for the advisory service of the new management line "In Germany", focused on the German stock market and with the DAX as reference benchmark.
- Partnership with PreviOn (a fintech company specialising in social security assistance and management) to offer its clients social security check-up services while expanding its range of wealth management consulting services. Thanks to the agreement, SCM Sim's clients will be able to know their social security position in detail, with a subjective and objective analysis of their INPS and social security contribution statement.
- Partnership with the American management company Alkeon Capital Management LLC for the exclusive distribution in Italy of the Alkeon UCITS Fund;
- Promotional campaign for the conversion of low-profit insurance assets;
- Reorganisation of the sales structure with the coordination of the network entrusted to two managers with consolidated experience;
- Launch and distribution of new ESG insurance products, structured by the insurance company Nobis, with particular attention to the issue of sustainability.

Operating data

Collection

In the first half of the year, the company recorded negative net inflows of EUR 75 million, determined by the termination of some inactive advisory contracts and the exit of some financial advisors. Funding from asset management was positive for around EUR 16 million, while that from insurance products was EUR 9.7 million.

The following table shows the trend of deposits in the last few years.

NET DEPOSITS (€/000)	2019	2020	2021	Jun-22
Asset Management	297	(27,821)	35,495	16,458
Advisory	(105,539)	(123,822)	(26,352)	(101,527)
Insurance	2,628	302,205	14,192	9,718
TOTAL	**(102,614)**	**150,562**	**23,336**	**(75,351)**

Assets

As at 30 June, total assets amounted to EUR **835** million

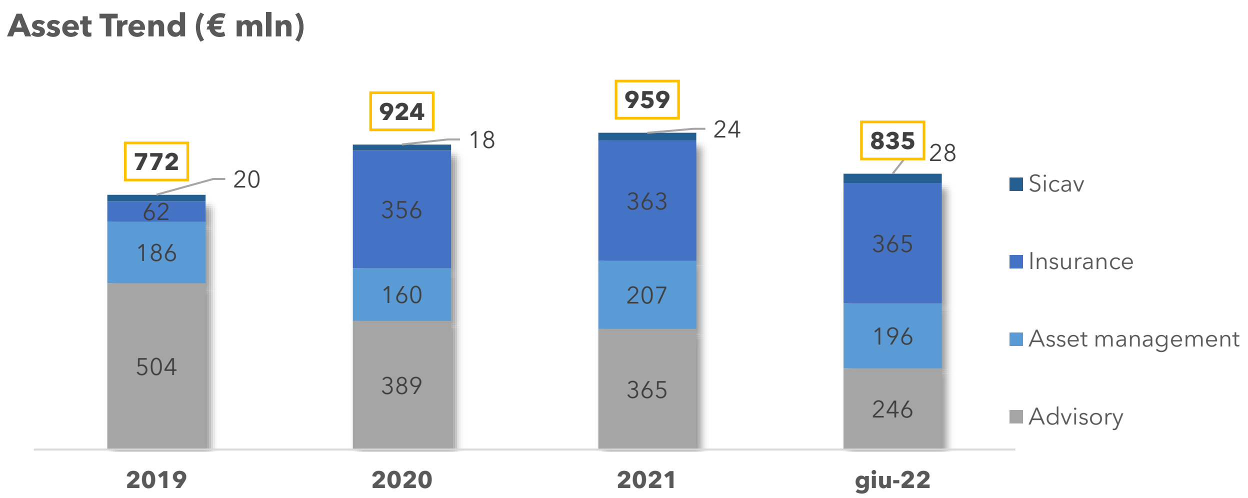
In particular, assets under management totalled EUR **196** million, advisory assets amounted to EUR **246** million and the insurance portfolio stood at EUR **364** million. The advisory item includes investment advisory, general advisory and capital raising deriving from club deal transactions.

The following table shows the breakdown of total assets in recent years.

ASSET UNDER CONTROL (€/000)	2019	2020	2021	Jun-22
Asset Management	186,063	160,052	206,973	196,302
Advisory	503,839	389,430	365,089	246,206
Insurance	61,939	356,186	362,680	364,536
SICAV*	19,748	17,980	24,179	28,291
TOTAL	**771,589**	**923,648**	**958,921**	**835,335**

** The SCM Stable Return Sicav is used as part of the portfolio management service.*

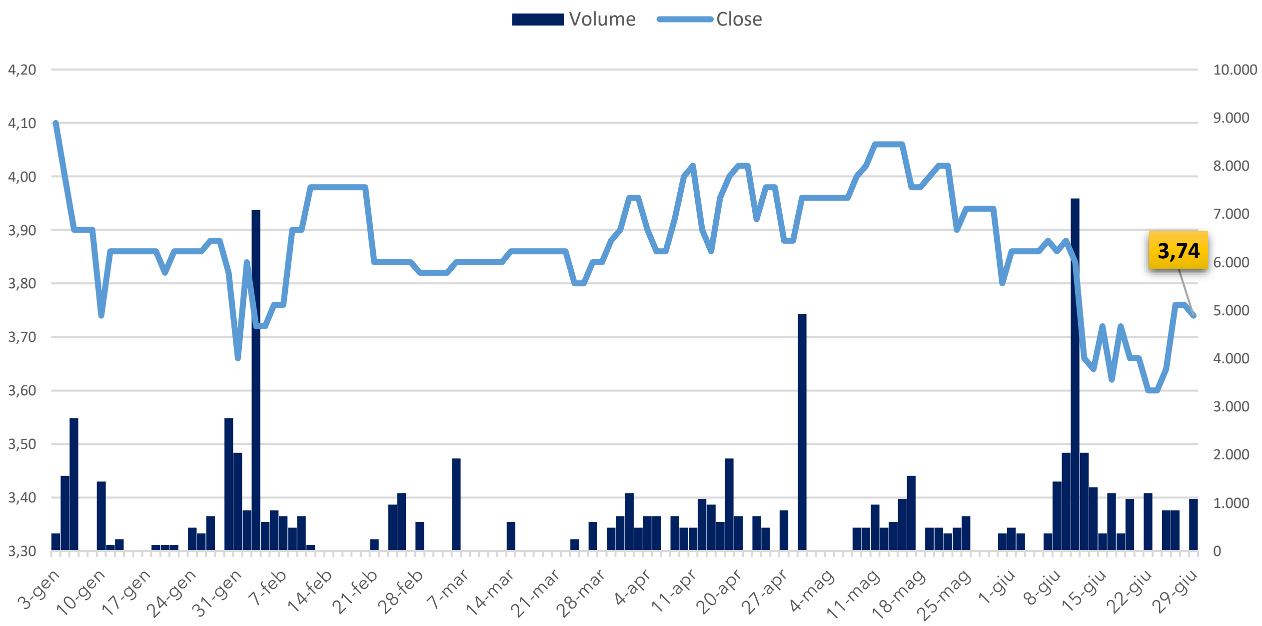
The following chart shows the trend in assets in recent years.



Share performance

The SCM SIM share, listed on the EGM (European Growth Market), was priced at EUR 3.74 per share at the end of June.

The following chart shows the trend in the first half of 2022.



Analysis of the main financial statement items

SCM SIM recorded a negative economic result of EUR **578** thousand in the first half of 2022, down compared to the first half of 2021, which recorded a negative economic result of EUR 119 thousand.

Turnover as at 30 June, intended as the sum of commission income generated, amounted to approximately EUR **2.5** million, down by 17% compared to the same period of the previous year. The substantial difference between the two periods is due to the non-contribution of performance commissions (-99%), which last year contributed around EUR 1 million to the turnover of the half-year.

With regard to fee and commission income, there was a healthy result in all segments. In particular, there was an increase of **12%** in asset management, **62%** in general advisory, more than **5%** in investment advisory and **43%** in the distribution of insurance products.

Due to the unfavourable performance of the financial markets in the first half of the year, unlike last year, there was no contribution from *performance* fees.

Fee and commission expense decreased in correlation with the performance of assets, albeit to a lesser extent, due to the different composition compared to the previous year. The retrocession of performance fees to the sales network is lower than those on ordinary commissions and this determines a substantial change in the average pay-out.

Net interest and other banking income amounted to EUR **1.45** million, down by 24% compared to the first half of the previous year.

In terms of operating costs, there was a slight change (+ 1.4%) compared to the same period of the previous year; the change mainly concerns administrative expenses, which changed by 9.7%, largely due to higher consultancy and training costs, while personnel costs decreased by 6.4%.

The reclassified income statement is shown below.

Income Statement

	Jun-22	Jun-21	% change
Positive components			
Recurring management fee and commission income	941,117	840,632	12.0%
Recurring advisory fee and commission income	455,921	432,507	5.4%
Performance fee and commission income	12,277	1,036,372	-98.8%
Commissions receivable for general consultancy	227,908	140,587	62.1%
Commission income on insurance policies	909,392	633,874	43.5%
Total	**2,546,615**	**3,083,973**	**-17.4%**
Negative components			
Management fee and commission expense	-331,079	-345,147	-4.1%
Advisory fee and commission expense	-162,541	-145,322	11.8%
Fee and commission expense - *performance*	-6,549	-187,127	-96.5%
General consultancy fee and commission expense	-53,597	-33,999	57.6%
Insurance commissions payable	-513,389	-434,171	18.2%
Net trading profit (loss)	0	0	
Interest expense and other commissions	-25,519	-12,482	104.4%
Total	**-1,092,674**	**-1,158,248**	**-5.7%**
Net interest and other banking income	**1,453,941**	**1,925,725**	**-24.5%**
Personnel costs	-896,182	-957,068	-6.4%
Other operating costs	-917,390	-789,429	16.2%
Non-deductible VAT	-74,961	-115,565	-35.1%
Operating costs	**-1,888,533**	**-1,862,062**	**1.4%**
Value adjustments (amortisation, depreciation and impairment of assets)	-171,409	-175,326	-2.2%
Other operating income	51,726	48,474	6.7%
Other operating expenses	-23,973	-47,437	-49.5%
EBT	**-578,248**	**-110,626**	**422.7%**
Taxes	0	-8,364	-100.0%
Result	**-578,248**	**-118,990**	**386.0%**

Balance Sheet

		Jun-22	Dec-21	% change
ASSETS	Tangible assets	1,018,768	1,116,989	-8.8%
	Intangible assets	102,582	123,804	-17.1%
	Trade receivables	1,172,817	1,638,753	-28.4%
	Receivables for advances on fees	172,718	203,535	-15.1%
	Deferred tax assets	816,790	827,323	-1.3%
	Tax receivables	72,584	72,584	0.0%
	Other assets	738,791	611,715	20.8%
	Cash and cash equivalents	512,309	599,000	-14.5%
Total assets		**4,607,359**	**5,193,702**	**-11.3%**
LIABILITIES	Share capital	2,006,240	2,006,240	0.0%
	Share premium reserve	804,904	1,076,103	-25.2%
	Reserves	212,790	212,790	0.0%
	Other reserves	-21,525	-54,880	-60.8%
	Profit (loss) for the year	-578,249	-271,199	113.2%
	Shareholders' Equity	**2,424,160**	**2,969,054**	**-18.4%**
	Payables to financial advisors	336,338	358,021	-6.1%
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	999,201	1,075,748	-7.1%
	Payables to financial institutions	1,716	1,907	-10.0%
	Tax liabilities	2,661	2,661	0.0%
	Other liabilities	673,381	588,663	14.4%
	Employee severance indemnities	169,901	197,649	-14.0%
	Total payables	**2,183,198**	**2,224,648**	**-1.9%**
Total liabilities		**4,607,359**	**5,193,702**	**-11.3%**

The composition of the Balance Sheet shows a structure with some changes compared to the end of 2021, mainly due to the economic result of the half year.

In assets, the main change concerns trade receivables, which recorded a decrease of 28%, from EUR 1.64 million to EUR 1.17 million, following the excellent performance of collections recorded at the beginning of the year. The banks' liquidity position stands at EUR 512 thousand.

Advances paid to financial advisors decreased by 15% compared to the end of the year, amounting to EUR 173 thousand.

Liabilities recorded a decrease in shareholders' equity, which stood at EUR 2.4 million due to the economic result of the half-year, while there were no particular changes in payables.

Significant events after the end of the half-year and business outlook

As at the date of preparing this document, no significant events or facts were recorded that may affect the economic, equity and financial position of the company.

CONDENSED HALF-YEARLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

Values in units of Euro

		30/06/2022	31/12/2021
10.	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**201**	**121**
20.	**Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**	**-**	**-**
	a) financial assets held for trading	-	-
	b) financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-
	c) other financial assets measured at fair value as per mandatory requirements	-	-
40.	**Financial assets measured at amortised cost**	**1,857,643**	**2,441,167**
	a) receivables from banks	512,107	598,879
	c) trade receivables	1,345,535	1,842,288
80.	**Tangible assets**	**1,018,768**	**1,116,989**
90.	**Intangible assets**	**102,582**	**123,804**
100.	**Tax assets**	**889,374**	**899,907**
	a) current	72,584	72,584
	b) prepaid	816,790	827,323
120.	**Other assets**	**738,791**	**611,715**
	TOTAL ASSETS	**4,607,359**	**5,193,703**

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

		30/06/2022	31/12/2021
10.	**Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost**	**1,337,256**	**1,435,676**
	a) payables	1,337,256	1,435,676
	b) Outstanding securities	-	-
60.	**Tax liabilities**	**2,661**	**2,661**
	a) current	-	-
	b) deferred	2,661	2,661
80.	**Other liabilities**	**673,381**	**588,663**
90.	**Employee severance indemnities**	**169,901**	**197,649**
110.	**Capital**	**2,006,240**	**2,006,240**
140.	**Share premium accounts**	**804,904**	**1,076,103**
150.	**Reserves**	**212,790**	**212,790**
160.	**Valuation reserves**	**-21,525**	**-54,880**
170.	**Profit (loss) for the year**	**-578,249**	**-271,199**
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**4,607,359**	**5,193,703**

INCOME STATEMENT

Values in units of Euro

		30/06/2022	30/06/2021
10.	**Net trading profit (loss)**	**-**	**-**
30.	**Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of:**	**-**	**-**
a)	*financial assets*	-	-
b)	*financial liabilities*	-	-
40.	**Net profit (loss) from other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss**	**-**	**-**
a)	*Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value*	-	-
b)	*Financial assets measured at fair value as per mandatory requirements*	-	-
50.	**Commission income**	**2,546,615**	**3,083,973**
60.	**Fee and commission expense**	**- 1,067,156**	**- 1,145,766**
70.	**Interest income and similar revenues**	**-**	**-**
80.	**Interest expense and similar charges**	**- 25,519**	**- 12,482**
90.	**Dividends and similar income**	**-**	**-**
110.	**Net interest and other banking income**	**1,453,940**	**1,925,725**
120.	**Net value adjustments/write-backs for credit risk of:**		
a)	*financial assets measured at amortised cost*	-	*- 19,825*
b)	*financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*	-	-
130.	**Net profit (loss) from financial operations**	**1,453,940**	**1,905,900**
140.	**Administrative expenses**	**- 1,888,533**	**- 1,862,062**
a)	*personnel expenses*	*- 896,182*	*- 957,068*
b)	*Other administrative expenses*	*- 992,351*	*- 904,994*
160.	**Net value adjustments/write-backs on tangible assets**	**- 146,112**	**- 142,807**
170.	**Net value adjustments/write-backs on intangible assets**	**- 25,297**	**- 12,694**
180.	**Other operating income and expenses**	**27,753**	**1,037**
190.	**OPERATING COSTS**	**- 2,032,189**	**- 2,016,526**
240.	**Pre-tax profit (loss) from current assets**	**- 578,249**	**- 110,626**
250.	**Income taxes for the year on current operations**		**- 8,364**
260.	**Profit (loss) after taxes from current assets**	**- 578,249**	**- 118,990**
280.	**Profit (loss) for the year**	**- 578,249**	**- 118,990**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Values in units of Euro

	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
10. Profit (loss) for the year	**-578,249**	**-118,990**
Other income components without reversal to the income statement		
20. Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
40. Hedging of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
50. Tangible assets		
60. Intangible assets		
70. Defined benefit plans	**43,888**	**-1,853**
80. Non-current assets held for sale		
90. Portion of valuation reserves of equity investments reported using the equity methods		
100. Income taxes relating to other income components without reversal to the income statement	**-10,533**	**408**
Other income components net of taxes with reversal to the income statement		
110. Foreign investment hedging		
120. Exchange rate differences		
130. Cash flow hedges		
140. Hedging instruments		
150. Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
160. Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups		
170. Portion of valuation reserves of equity investments reported using the equity methods		
180. Income taxes relating to other income components with reversal to the income statement		
190. Total other income components	**33,355**	**-1,445**
200. Comprehensive income (Item 10 + 170)	**-544,894**	**-120,435**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	30/06/2022	31/12/2021	30/06/2021
Direct method			
A. OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
1. Management	**-603,768**	**137,189**	**44,875**
interest income collected			
interest expense paid	-25,519	-39,029	-12,482
dividends and similar income			
net fees	1,479,459	3,894,604	1,938,207
personnel expenses	-896,182	-1,910,834	-957,068
other costs	-1,189,279	-1,954,014	-972,256
other revenues	27,753	146,462	48,474
taxes and duties			
costs/revenues relating to groups of assets held for sale and net of the tax effect			
2. Cash flow generated/absorbed by financial assets	**496,753**	**-283,028**	**515,128**
financial assets held for trading			
financial assets measured at fair value other assets measured at fair value as per mandatory requirements			
financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
financial assets measured at amortised cost			
other assets	496,753	-283,028	515,128
3. Cash flow generated/absorbed by financial liabilities	**-557**	**-83,953**	**-399,340**
financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			-104,947
financial liabilities held for trading			
financial liabilities designated at fair value			
other liabilities	-557	-83,953	-294,393
Net cash flow generated/absorbed by operating activities	**-107,572**	**-229,792**	**160,663**
B. INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
1. Cash flow generated by	**0**	**-**	**-**
sales of equity investments			
dividends collected on equity investments			
sales of tangible assets			
sales of intangible assets			
sales of business units			
2. Liquidity absorbed by	**20,880**	**97,638**	**56,754**
purchases of equity investments			
purchases of tangible assets	16,805	6,102	10,994
purchases of intangible assets	4,075	91,536	45,760
purchases of business units			
Net cash flow generated/absorbed by investment activities	**20,880**	**97,638**	**-56,754**
C. FUNDING ACTIVITIES			
issues/purchases of treasury shares			
issues/purchases of equity instruments			
dividend distribution and other purposes			
Net cash flow generated/absorbed by funding activities	**0**	**-**	**-**
NET CASH FLOW GENERATED/ABSORBED DURING THE YEAR	**-86,692**	**-132,154**	**103,908**
RECONCILIATION			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	599,000	731,154	731,154
Total net cash flow generated/absorbed during the year	-86,692	-132,154	103,908
Cash and cash equivalents: effect of changes in exchange rates			
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**512,308**	**599,000**	**835,062**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

FIRST HALF OF 2022	Balance as at 31/12/2021	Change in opening balances	Balance as at 01/01/2022	Allocation of previous year's result	
				Reserves	Dividends and other allocations
Share capital	2,006,240		2,006,240		
Share premium account	1,076,103		1,076,103	-271,199	
Reserves for					
a) profits	204,364		204,364		
b) others	8,426		8,426		
Valuation reserves	-54,880		-54,880		
Equity instruments					
Treasury shares					
Profit (loss) for the year	-271,199		-271,199	271,199	
Shareholders' Equity	**2,969,054**		**2,969,054**	**-**	

FIRST HALF OF 2022	Changes for the year						Comprehensive income as at 30/06/2022	Shareholders' equity as at 30/06/2022
	Changes in reserves	Transactions on shareholders' equity						
		Issue of new shares	Purchase of treasury shares	Extraordinary distribution of dividends	Change in equity instruments	Other changes		
Share capital								**2,006,240**
Share premium account								**804,904**
Reserves for								
a) profits								**204,364**
b) others								**8,426**
Valuation reserves							33,355	**-21,525**
Equity instruments								
Treasury shares								
Profit (loss) for the year							-578,249	**-578,249**
Shareholders' Equity							**-544,894**	**2,424,160**

FIRST HALF OF 2021	Balance as at 31/12/2020	Change in opening balances	Balance as at 01/01/2021	Allocation of previous year's result	
				Reserves	Dividends and other allocations
Share capital	2,006,240		2,006,240		
Share premium account	1,215,582		1,215,582	-139,479	
Reserves for					
a) profits	204,364		204,364		
b) others	8,426		8,426		
Valuation reserves	(40,967)		(40,967)		
Equity instruments					
Treasury shares					
Profit (loss) for the year	(139,479)		(139,479)	139,479	
Shareholders' Equity	**3,254,166**		**3,254,166**	**-**	

FIRST HALF OF 2021	Changes for the year						Comprehensive income as at 30/06/2021	Shareholders' equity as at 30/06/2021
	Changes in reserves	Transactions on shareholders' equity						
		Issue of new shares	Purchase of treasury shares	Extraordinary distribution of dividends	Change in equity instruments	Other changes		
Share capital								**2,006,240**
Share premium account								**1,076,103**
Reserves for								
a) profits								**204,364**
b) others								**8,426**
Valuation reserves							-1,445	**-42,412**
Equity instruments								
Treasury shares								
Profit (loss) for the year							-118,990	**-118.990**
Shareholders' Equity							**-120,435**	**3,133,731**

EXPLANATORY AND COMMENTARY NOTES

Statement of compliance with IAS/IFRS

The interim financial statements as at 30 June 2022 were prepared in compliance with the international accounting standards IAS/IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed at the date of preparation of the same, as well as the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC). These standards were implemented in our legal system by Italian Legislative Decree 38/2005, which exercised the option envisaged by art. 5 of Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 on international accounting standards.

The interim financial statements were prepared in compliance with the financial statements set forth in the Provision issued by the Bank of Italy on 29 October 2021, for the preparation of the financial statements of IFRS intermediaries other than banking intermediaries, which applies starting from the financial statements for the year ended or in progress as at 31 December 2021. They have been prepared in summary form, by virtue of the possibility granted by the aforementioned standard, and therefore do not contain the complete information required for the annual financial statements.

The condensed half-yearly financial statements consist of the balance sheet and income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in shareholders' equity, the cash flow statement and several additional tables.

Unless otherwise specified, the information provided in this document is expressed in euro as the reporting currency and stated in units of euro. Items that do not report values for the current and previous period are omitted.

General preparation principles

The condensed interim financial statements were prepared on the basis of IAS/IFRS international accounting standards and valuation criteria, adopted on the basis of the going concern assumption and in compliance with the principles of accrual accounting, relevance of the information and the prevalence of economic substance over legal form. From the perspective of international accounting standards, and with respect to the guidelines provided by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC), the employee severance indemnity was considered a defined benefit plan; in particular, IAS 19 defines the accounting treatment, the reporting in the financial statements as well as the methods for determining the value, which must be calculated using actuarial methods. IAS 19 explicitly refers to the need to carry out valuations taking into consideration the time at which the benefits will presumably be disbursed and, correspondingly, the need to quantify them in terms of current average value.

The application of these standards, in view of the impossibility of accurately assessing certain elements of the financial statements, sometimes involves the adoption of estimates and assumptions capable of significantly affecting the values recorded in the balance sheet and income statement.

Accounting standard IFRS 16

IFRS 16 - Leases published by the IASB on 13 January 2016 and endorsed through Regulation (EU) 2017/1986 of 31 October 2017 governs the recognition, measurement, presentation and information that companies must report in the explanatory notes with regard to contracts that satisfy the definition of lease, as envisaged by the same standard.–

IFRS 16 therefore replaced the following standards and interpretations:

IAS 17 Leases;

IFRIC 4 Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease;

SIC 15 Operating Leases - Incentives;

SIC 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions in the Legal Form of a Lease.

The new standard no longer envisages two distinct methods of accounting for lease contracts on the basis of their classification as operating leases or finance leases (as instead envisaged by the previous IAS 17), but a single accounting recognition model, based on which the lessee notes:

• in the Balance Sheet, under assets, the right of use (ROU) of the underlying asset, and under liabilities, the considerations to be paid over the term of the contract;

• in the income statement, the amortization of the ROU and the interest expense on the Lease liability, with decreasing trend based on the progressive decrease of the payable.

According to paragraph 9 of IFRS 16, a contract contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The entity has two approaches to adopting the new standard:

a) the complete retrospective approach;

b) the modified retrospective approach (cumulative catch-up effect method).

According to the first approach, the entity applies IFRS 16 as if it had always applied it, requesting the modification of the comparative periods, while according to the modified approach the cumulative impact deriving from the application of IFRS 16 is accounted for as an adjustment to the initial shareholders' equity of the accounting period in which the new standard is applied for the first time.

In turn, this simplified approach envisages two variants.

In the first variant of the modified retrospective approach, the asset consisting of the right of use is recognised, at the date of initial application (1 January 2019), at an amount equal to the lease liability, using the current marginal borrowing rate of the entity.

In the second variant of the modified retrospective approach, the right-of-use asset is calculated retrospectively (i.e. as if IFRS 16 had always been in force) unless practical expedients can be used to use the marginal borrowing rate prevailing at the date of initial application (in place of the rate prevailing at the start of the lease or the implied rate of the lease). Also in this case, the comparative period is not restated; therefore the comparability will be reduced with respect to the full retrospective method.

The second variant of the modified retrospective approach is more complex as it requires the retrospective calculation of the asset consisting of the right of use.

However, full retrospective application is simpler since the entity has practical expedients at its disposal, such as, for example, the use of the marginal borrowing rate at the date of first application of the standard. The difference between the asset and the liability recognized at the date of initial application is recorded as an adjustment to the opening balance of shareholders' equity.

For the adoption of the new IFRS 16 standard, the Company used the modified retrospective approach, recognising the financial liability on the basis of the present value of future instalments based on the incremental cost of the payable as at 1 January 2019 and recognising the value of the right of use at a value equal to the liabilities.

IFRS accounting standards, amendments and interpretations applied from 1 January 2022

With two EU regulations of 2021 (no. 2021/25 and no. 2021/1080), the European Commission amended some IAS and IFRS international accounting standards: these are formal amendments that add little to the accounting standards concerned; however, they have the effect of simplifying processes and clarifying practical doubts raised by users.

The companies will apply the amendments at the latest from the start date of the first financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2022, although early application is permitted.

With EU Regulation no. 2021/25 of the Commission of 13 January 2021, regulation no. 1126/2008 was amended, to take into account the amendments already introduced on 27 August 2020 by the International Accounting Standards Board with the publication of the "Reform of the interest rate benchmarks - phase 2 - Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16", in regulatory coordination. Subsequently, with a similar measure, a further intervention was made (EU Regulation no. 2021/1080), to the general framework of international accounting practices.

This intense updating activity has been promoted by the IASB since 14 May 2020, with several amendments to the IFRS international accounting standards. The package of amendments, adopted at the time, included interventions limited to three standards (IFRS 3, IAS 16 and IAS 37) as well as the annual improvements of the IASB (Annual Improvements 2018-2020), which consist of non-substantial amendments to clarify the formulation or correction of minor inconsistencies, oversights or conflicts between the various requirements envisaged by international standards.

In a nutshell:

- the amendments to IFRS 3 - Business combinations update the reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations;

- the amendments to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment prohibit an enterprise from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from the sale of items produced while the enterprise is preparing the asset for its intended use (such as, for example, income from the sale of prototypes). Instead, a company must recognize this income and the related cost in the income statement;

- the amendments to IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets specify which costs a company must include in assessing whether a contract will be an onerous contract.

The 2018-2020 annual improvements make minor changes to IFRS 1 - First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards and to IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.

All amendments will be effective from 1 January 2022 but early application is permitted, subject to specific indication in the explanatory notes.

Amendments introduced with EU Regulation No. 2021/25

The European Commission also took into account the amendments introduced on 27 August 2020 by the International Accounting Standards Board with the publication "Reform of the reference indexes of interest rates - phase 2 - Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16". The amendments to the standards in question outline a specific accounting treatment capable of spreading over time the changes in the value of financial instruments or lease contracts, consequent to the effective replacement of the reference indices for determining the existing interest rates with alternative reference rates. In this way, also in the transition to the new reference rates, immediate repercussions on profit or loss for the year and possible discontinuation of hedging relationships should be avoided (so-called hedge accounting).

Companies must apply the amendments at the latest from the start date of their first financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

The table below shows the thematic macro-areas subject to amendment and integration by EU Regulation no. 2021/25, referring to the international standards affected by the reference rate reform.

Accounting standard	Change
IAS 39 "Financial instruments: recognition and measurement" - IFRS 9 "Financial instruments"	- Basic changes in the determination of contractual cash flows - Cash flow hedges and Hedges of a net investment - Designation of risk components - Accounting for hedging transactions - Measurement of retroactive effectiveness
IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: Disclosures"	Additional disclosures are envisaged, such as: - nature and extent of risks deriving from financial instruments - progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates
IFRS 4 "Insurance contracts"	- Provisions for the insurer applying the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 - Changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows
IFRS 16 "Leases"	- Change in the basis for determining future lease payments and lease accounting

The amendments introduced with EU Regulation No. 2021/1080

With EU Regulation no. 2021/1080 of 28 June 2021, the Commission intervened to amend, as from 1 January 2022, a series of additional accounting standards: international accounting standards (IAS) 16, 37 and 41 and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 1, 3 and 9.

The regulation establishes that companies must apply, starting from the start date of their first financial year beginning on 1 January 2022 or, subsequently, the amended accounting standards indicated in the annex to the regulation, i.e.:

- IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment;

- IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets;

- IAS 41 - Agriculture;

- IFRS 1 - First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;

- IFRS 3 - Business combinations;

- IFRS 9 - Financial instruments;

- IAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment.

With particular reference to IAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment, the financial statements must indicate:

- the amount of expenses recognized in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment during its construction; and

- the amount of contractual commitments in place for the purchase of property, plant and equipment.

In addition, if not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements must indicate:

a) the amount of compensation from third parties charged to profit or loss for items of property, plant and equipment that have been impaired, lost or given up; and

b) the amounts of income and costs charged to profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not the result of ordinary activities of the entity, and which items of the statement of comprehensive income include such income and costs.

With regard to IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, the amendment defines as onerous a contract in which the non-discretionary costs necessary for the fulfilment of the assumed obligations exceed the economic benefits that are expected to be obtained from the same contract. The non-discretionary costs envisaged by a contract reflect the minimum net cost of termination of the contract, i.e. the lower of the cost necessary for performance and any compensation or penalty deriving from non-performance.

With regard to the amendments made to IFRS 3 - Business combinations, it is established that at the acquisition date, the acquirer shall recognize, separately from goodwill, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed and any minority interest in the acquired company.

With regard to Contingent liabilities and liabilities falling within the scope of application of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, IAS 37 defines a contingent liability as:

a) a possible obligation that derives from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence, or otherwise, of one or more uncertain future events not entirely under the control of the entity; or

b) a present obligation that arises from past events, but which is not recognized because:

- it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

- the amount of the obligation cannot be determined with sufficient reliability.

The acquirer must recognize, at the acquisition date, a contingent liability assumed in a business combination if it is a present obligation arising from past events, and whose fair value can be reliably determined.

Part relating to the main items of the half-yearly report

Information on transfers between portfolios of financial assets

For this information, please refer to the previous paragraph

Information on fair value

Fair value hierarchy

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis: breakdown by fair value level

	30/06/2022				31/12/2021			
	VB	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	VB	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,857,643			1,857,643	2,441,167			2,441,167
2. Tangible assets held for investment purposes								
3. Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups								
Total	**1,857,643**			**1,857,643**	**2,441,167**			**2,441,167**
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,337,256			1,337,256	1,435,676			1,435,676
2. Liabilities associated with assets held for disposal								
Total	**1,337,256**			**1,337,256**	**1,435,676**			**1,435,676**

Commentary Notes - Balance Sheet

Financial assets
Financial assets measured at amortised cost

This item includes:

Receivables from banks

Breakdown	30/06/2022						31/12/2021					
	Book value			Fair value			Book value			Fair value		
	First and second stage	Third stage	Impaired acquired or originated	L1	L2	L3	First and second stage	Third stage	Impaired acquired or originated	L1	L2	L3
1. Loans	**512,107**					**512,107**	**598,879**					**598,879**
1.1 Time deposits												
1.2 Current accounts	512,107					512,107	598,879					598,879
1.3 Receivables for services (to be specified)												
1.4 Repurchase agreements												
- of which: on government bonds												
- of which: on other debt securities												
- of which: on equity instruments												
1.5 Other loans												
2. Debt securities												
2.1 Structured securities												
2.2 Other debt securities												
Total	**512,107**					**512,107**	**598,879**					**598,879**

Receivables from banks only include current accounts held with the following banks:

Monte dei Paschi di Siena;

UBS;

Mediobanca;

Banca Finnat.

The current accounts in Mediobanca and Banca Finnat were opened to more efficiently manage the flow of fees with the so-called "omnibus" account, in turn activated after obtaining the authorization to hold the liquidity and financial instruments of customers.

Starting from 31 December 2021, cash and cash equivalents of customers who signed management contracts with SCM were included in the memorandum accounts, depositing the assets subject to the service with it.

Trade receivables

Breakdown	30/06/2022						31/12/2021					
	Book value			Fair value			Book value			Fair value		
	First and second stage	Third stage	Impaired acquired or originated	L1	L2	L3	First and second stage	Third stage	Impaired acquired or originated	L1	L2	L3
1. Loans	**1,172,817**					**1,172,817**	**1,638,753**					**1,638,753**
1.1 Receivables for services	**1,172,817**					**1,172,817**	**1,638,753**					**1,638,753**
- for management	191,189					191,189	638,434					638,434
- for investment advice	118,484					118,484	253,332					253,332
- for other services	863,144					863,144	746,987					746,987
1.2 Repurchase agreements	-						-					
- of which on government bonds												
- of which on other debt securities												
- of which on equity securities												
1.3 Other loans	-						-					
2. Debt securities	-						-					
2.1 Structured securities												
2.2 Other debt securities												
Total	**1,172,817**					**1,172,817**	**1,638,753**					**1,638,753**

Receivables from customers refer to fees still to be collected, relating to individual management mandates, advisory services and the placement of insurance policies.

Receivables from financial advisors

Description	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Advances on fees	172,718	203,535
Total	**172,718**	**203,535**

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets for functional use: breakdown of assets measured at cost

Description	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
1. Owned assets	**66,598**	**77,139**
a) land		
b) buildings		
c) furniture	39,426	46,900
d) electronic systems	13,619	14,582
e) others	13,554	15,657
2. Assets acquired under finance leases	**952,170**	**1,039,850**
a) land		
b) buildings	833,861	938,347
c) furniture		
d) electronic systems		
e) others	118,309	101,503
Total	**1,018,768**	**1,116,989**

IFRS 16 Disclosures

Leases summary	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Right-of-use assets:	**952,170**	**1,039,850**
- *Lease payable Offices*	*833,861*	938,347
- *Long-term car rentals*	*118,309*	101,504
Financial payables	**999,201**	**1,075,748**
- *Lease payable Offices*	*876,741*	970,630
- *Long-term car rentals*	*122,461*	105,118
Amortization and depreciation	**135,120**	**261,946**
- *Lease payable Offices*	*104,486*	208,655
- *Long-term car rentals*	*30,634*	53,291
Interest expense	**25,341**	**39,029**
- *Lease payable Offices*	*22,138*	34,304
- *Long-term car rentals*	*3,203*	4,725

Intangible fixed assets

Description	30/06/2022		31/12/2021	
	Assets measured at cost	Assets measured at fair value	Assets measured at cost	Assets measured at fair value
1. Goodwill				
2. Other intangible assets	**102,582**		**123,804**	
2.1 generated internally				
2.2 others	102,582		123,804	
Total	**102,582**		**123,804**	

Item 110 "Intangible assets" consists exclusively of software.

Tax assets and liabilities

Breakdown of "Tax assets: current and deferred"

Description	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
A. Current taxes		
IRES credit	1,361	1,361
IRAP tax down payment	500	500
IRAP credit from ACE	65,277	65,277
IRAP credit	5,446	5,446
Total A	**72,584**	**72,584**
B. Deferred tax assets		
Offsetting entry in the income statement	808,957	808,957
Equity offset	7,833	18,366
Total B	**816,790**	**827,323**
Total A + B	**889,374**	**899,907**

Breakdown of "Tax liabilities: current and deferred"

Description	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
A. Current taxes		
IRAP payables		
Total A	**-**	**-**
B. Deferred taxes		
Offsetting entry in the income statement		
Equity offset	2,661	2,661
Total B	**2,661**	**2,661**
Total A + B	**2,661**	**2,661**

Other assets

Breakdown of "Other assets"

Description	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Advances to suppliers	62,689	112,411
Bonds receivable	33,569	31,068
Receivables for substitute tax on asset management	-	-
Tax Authorities - VAT	5,789	47,725
R&D credit	46,199	46,199
Advance stamp duty	93,101	6,344
Credit Notes to be issued	-	-3,720
Prepayments	484,593	363,825
Other assets	12,851	7,863
Total	**738,791**	**611,715**

Payables

This item includes:

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

1.1 Breakdown of "Financial liabilities at amortised cost": Payables

1.1 PAYABLES	30/06/2022			31/12/2021		
	To banks	To financial companies	To customers	To banks	To financial companies	To customers
1. Loans						
1.1 Repurchase agreements						
1.2. Loans						
2. Lease payables			999,201			1,075,748
3. Other payables		1,716			1,907	
Total	**-**	**1,716**	**999,201**	**-**	**1,907**	**1,075,748**
Fair value - level 1						
Fair value - level 2						
Fair value - level 3		*1,716*	*999,201*		*1,907*	*1,075,748*
Total fair value	**-**	**1,716**	**999,201**	**-**	**1,907**	**1,075,748**

For IFRS 16 disclosure, please refer to tangible fixed assets.

1.3 Payables to financial advisors

1.2 PAYABLES TO ADVISORS	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Invoices/credit notes received from advisors	99,455	856
Invoices/credit notes to be received by advisors	236,883	357,165
Total	**336,338**	**358,021**

Other liabilities

Breakdown of "Other liabilities"

Description	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Payables to employees and collaborators	-	26,000
Social security and welfare payables	128,288	85,006
Withholding taxes and surcharges	108,928	75,994
Payable for substitute management tax	-	44,949
Payables to suppliers	171,445	26,015
Payables to suppliers for invoices and notes to be received	55,444	97,804
Payables to Statutory Auditors for invoices to be received	24,960	19,520
Sundry payables	4,670	28,550
Accrued expenses and deferred personnel expenses	179,646	184,825
VAT payables	-	-
Total other liabilities	**673,381**	**588,663**

Commentary notes - Income Statement

Commission income and expense

Breakdown of "Fee and commission income"

Detail	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
1. Trading on own account		
2. Execution of orders on behalf of customers		
3. Placement and distribution	**909,392**	**633,874**
- of securities		
- of third-party services:		
- portfolio management		
- collective management		
- insurance products	909,392	633,874
- others		
4. Portfolio management	**945,112**	**1,538,145**
- own management	945,112	1,538,145
- delegated to third parties		
5. Receipt and transmission of orders		
6. Investment advisory services	**464,203**	**771,367**
7. Financial structure advice	**227,908**	**140,587**
8. Management of multilateral trading facilities		
9. Custody and administration		
10. Currency trading		
11. Other services		
Total	**2,546,615**	**3,083,973**

The fees deriving from the placement of insurance policies are recorded in sub-item 3 "Placement and distribution".

Breakdown of "Fee and commission expense"

Detail	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
1. Trading on own account		
2. Execution of orders on behalf of customers		
3. Placement and distribution	**485,386**	**434,171**
- of securities		
- of third-party services:		
- portfolio management		
- others	485,386	434,171
4. Portfolio management	**297,124**	**412,059**
- own funds	297,124	412,059
- delegated to third parties		
5. Collection of orders		
6. Investment advisory services	**231,049**	**265,537**
7. Custody and administration		
8. Other services	**53,597**	**33,999**
Total	**1,067,156**	**1,145,766**

The fees deriving from the placement of insurance policies are recorded in item 3 “Placement and distribution” in line with commission income.

Fee and commission expense from other services includes fees due for financial structure advisory services.

Administrative expenses

Breakdown of "Personnel expenses"

Items/Sector	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
1. Employees	**785,033**	**853,150**
a) wages and salaries	532,327	597,060
b) social security charges	178,692	186,147
c) severance pay		
d) social security expenses	29,072	27,894
e) provision for employee termination indemnities	15,172	11,999
f) allocation to the provision for pensions and similar obligations:		
- defined contribution		
- defined benefit		
g) payments to external supplementary pension funds:	28,763	28,801
- defined contribution	*28,763*	*28,801*
- defined benefit		
h) other expenses	1,007	1,249
2. Other personnel in service		
3. Directors and Statutory Auditors	**111,149**	**103,918**
4. Retired personnel		
5. Expense recoveries for employees seconded to other companies		
6. Reimbursement of expenses for employees seconded to the company		
Total	**896,182**	**957,068**

Breakdown of "Other administrative expenses"

Description	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Rents payable and related expenses	26,154	28,219
Utilities (telephone costs, water, gas, electricity)	17,030	14,250
Outsourcing	149,792	121,028
Risk Management and Internal Audit	26,883	26,990
Commercial expenses and Events	91,220	44,030
IT costs	61,458	61,384
Legal and notary expenses	64,692	75,687
Consulting and other third-party services	256,837	196,377
Car rentals and expenses	34,357	31,456
Stationery and printed materials	4,327	8,465
Travel and transfers	8,560	6,219
Membership fees	21,646	20,147
Consultant contributions (Enasarco, Firr)	33,722	35,603
Insurance	52,208	59,577
Legal formalities - taxes - fees - stamps	11,525	7,580
Training and recruitment	17,736	3,372
Audit expenses	16,223	15,500
Non-deductible VAT	74,961	115,565
Other expenses	23,020	33,545
Total	**992,351**	**904,994**

Amortisation, depreciation and value adjustments

Breakdown of "Net value adjustments/write-backs on tangible assets"

	30/06/2022				30/06/2021			
Items/Value adjustments and write-backs	**Amortization and depreciation (a)**	**Impairment losses (b)**	**Write-backs (c)**	**Net profit/loss**	**Amortization and depreciation (a)**	**Impairment losses (b)**	**Write-backs (c)**	**Net profit/loss**
1. For functional use	**146,112**			**146,112**	**142,807**			**142,807**
- Owned	10,992			10,992	12,757			12,757
- Rights of use acquired through leasing	135,120			135,120	130,050			130,050
2. Held for investment purposes								
- Owned								
- rights of use acquired through leasing								
Total	**146,112**			**146,112**	**142,807**			**142,807**

Breakdown of "Net value adjustments/write-backs on intangible assets"

	30/06/2022				30/06/2021			
Description	**Amortisation and depreciation**	**Impairment losses**	**Write-backs**	**Net profit/loss**	**Amortisation and depreciation**	**Impairment losses**	**Write-backs**	**Net profit/loss**
1. Goodwill								
2. Other intangible assets	**25,297**			**25,297**	**12,694**			**12,694**
2.1 owned	25,297			25,297	12,694			12,694
- generated internally								
- others	*25,297*			*25,297*	*12,694*			*12,694*
2.2. Assets acquired under finance leases								
Total	**25,297**			**25,297**	**12,694**			**12,694**

Other costs and income

Breakdown of "Other operating income and expenses"

Operating income	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Charge-back of fees for use of spaces	11,600	10,800
Reimbursement of expenses	662	452
Recovery of miscellaneous expenses	19,012	16,232
Sundry income	20,453	20,990
Total	**51,727**	**48,474**

Operating expenses	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Discounts and rebates	-	-
Payable rounding	1,127	704
Sanctions	6,849	1,208
Other charges	15,997	45,525
Total	**23,973**	**47,437**

Taxes

Breakdown of "Income taxes for the year on current operations"

Description	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
1. Current taxes	-	6,876
2. Changes in current taxes of previous years		
3. Reduction in current taxes for the year		
3 bis. Reduction of current taxes e.g. for receivables Law 214/2012		
4. Change in deferred tax assets		1,488
5. Change in deferred taxes		
Taxes for the year	**-**	**8,364**

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties, carried out as part of ordinary business operations, were carried out under normal market conditions as regards prices, methods and terms of payment in particular.

The table below shows commissions deriving from advisory and portfolio management contracts in place in 2022 and relating to the related parties identified by the Company with reference to the provisions of IAS 24.

	Directors and Executives - parent company	Directors and Executives	Other related parties
Individual portfolio management	15,608	15,094	8,143
Investment advice	-	-	-
General advice	-	-	-

Information on the remuneration of key management personnel

Role	Remuneration	Expiry
Board of Directors	81,000	financial statements as at 31/12/2023
Board of Statutory Auditors	20,000	financial statements as at 31/12/2023

The remuneration indicated does not include social security contributions

Receivables and guarantees given in favour of directors and statutory auditors

The company does not have any receivables due from directors, nor are there any guarantees issued in favour of directors and statutory auditors.

Significant non-recurring events and transactions

Pursuant to Consob Communication no. DEM/6064293 of 28 July 2006, it should be noted that there were no significant non-recurring transactions carried out by SCM SIM in the first half of 2022.

Transactions resulting from atypical and/or unusual transactions

Pursuant to Consob Communication no. DEM/6064293 of 28 July 2006, during the first half of 2022, SCM SIM did not carry out atypical and/or unusual transactions, as defined in the Communication itself.

Milan, 27 September 2022

The Chairperson of the Board of Directors

Maria Leddi