



ACCOLADE CZ 79, S.R.O., ČLEN KONCERNU

Financial Statements for the period 29 August 2022 to 31 December 2022 prepared
in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(CZK '000)	Notes	2022
Revenues		0
Cost of revenues	7	- 7
Gross profit		- 7
Financial expense	7	- 3
Profit before tax		- 10
Income taxes		0
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		- 10
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		0
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		- 10

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

(CZK '000)	Notes	31 DEC 2022
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	8	16
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		16
TOTAL ASSETS		16

(CZK '000)	Notes	31 DEC 2022
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	9	2
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		2
EQUITY		
Share capital	10	24
Profit (Loss) for the period		- 10
TOTAL EQUITY		14
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		16

The notes on pages 4 to 9 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(CZK '000)	Share capital	Profit (Loss) for the period	Total equity
Balance at 29 August 2022	24	-	24
Profit (Loss) for the period	-	-10	-10
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-10	-10
Contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	24	-10	14

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022
Profit (Loss) for the period before tax	- 10
Increase in trade and other payables	2
Net cash flows from operating activities	- 8
Proceeds from issue of share capital	24
Net cash flows from financing activities	24
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	16
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	16

The notes on pages 4 to 9 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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1. REPORTING ENTITY

Company structure and identification

Accolade CZ 79, s.r.o., člen koncernu (“the Company”) is a limited liability company incorporated and registered in the Czech Republic with registered address at Sokolovská 394/17, Karlín, 186 00 Praha 8, Czech Republic. The Company was formed on 29 August 2022 and registered in Commercial Register kept by the Municipal court in Prague, section C, file 372200.

The principal business activity of the Company is rental of property, residential and non-residential premises.

Ownership

As of 31 December 2022, the ownership structure of the Company was as follows:

Company	Registered address	Interest on share capital
Accolade Holding, a.s.		
IN: 28645065	Sokolovská 394/17, Karlín,	100%
Section B file 19102 kept by the Municipal court in Prague	186 00 Praha 8, Czech Republic	

Statutory authority

Executive	Date
Milan Kratina	29 August 2022
Zdeněk Šoustal	29 August 2022

Information on independent auditor

The Financial Statements of the Company were audited by an independent auditor BDO Audit s.r.o.

2. GOING CONCERN

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern. Covid pandemic has not affected the Company to operate as going concern.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

The Company prepares Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) as adopted by European Union. These financial statements have been prepared for the period from 29 August 2022 to 31 December 2022, being the first year of the Company.

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are described in the Note 6.

Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Czech crowns (CZK), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand (CZK '000), unless otherwise indicated.

4. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2022

- Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations; IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and Annual Improvements 2018-2020 (All issued 14 May 2020)

These amendments to various IFRS standards are mandatorily effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. These amendments do not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the Company has decided not to adopt early.

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2023:

- Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance contracts: Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 Comparative Information (issued on 9 December 2021)
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (issued on 7 May 2021)
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies (issued on 12 February 2021)
- Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates (issued on 12 February 2021)
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (issued on 18 May 2017); including Amendments to IFRS 17 (issued on 25 June 2020)

The following amendments are not yet adopted for use in European Union:

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (issued on 15 August 2023)
- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements (issued on 25 May 2023)
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income taxes: International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (issued 23 May 2023)
- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (issued on 22 September 2022)
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements:
 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current Date (issued on 23 January 2020);
 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Deferral of Effective Date (issued on 15 July 2020);
 - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (issued on 31 October 2022)

The Company does not expect any standards issued by the IASB, which are not yet effective, to have a material impact on the Company.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS requires the directors to make critical accounting estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

6.1. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held with banks. The carrying amount approximates to fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

6.2. Liabilities

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are recognized at their nominal value which is deemed to be materially the same as the fair value and are settled within 12 months.

6.3. Equity

Issued capital

Issued capital represents the amount of capital registered in the Shareholders Register and is classified as equity. External costs directly attributable to the issuance of share capital, other than upon a business combination, are shown as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax, in equity.

6.4. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading

- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

6.5. Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities for an accounting period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rate and tax law used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

6.6. Foreign currency transactions

There were no transactions denominated in foreign currencies in the current accounting period.

7. INCOME STATEMENT DISCLOSURES

Revenues

The Company was formed in the current accounting period and did not generate any revenues up to the balance sheet day.

Expenses

Structure of expenses for the year ended 31 December 2022:

CZK '000	2022
Accounting, tax and economic consulting	2
Legal fees	5
Bank charges	3
Total	10

All expenses were incurred in connection with the establishment of a company and its operational activity.

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CZK '000	31 DEC 2022
Cash at bank	16
Cash on hand	0
Total Cash and cash equivalents	16

Bank balances are available on demand.

9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

CZK '000	31 DEC 2022
Accrued expenses	2
Total Trade and other payables	2

Trade and other payables are reported in the statement of financial position as current liabilities that are due within the next 12 month after balance sheet day.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

Name of parent company	Interest on share capital	31 DEC 2022 (CZK '000)
Accolade Holding, a.s.	100%	24

The Company issued single equity share, which is held by the parent company Accolade Holding, a.s. The nominal value of this share is 24 000 CZK and has been paid in full. The Company has been established in the current period and the equity share was issued. Apart from that there has been no change in the number of equity shares issued during the period.

11. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The Company has related party relationship with its Parent Company and other companies owned by the Parent Company. All transactions were conducted on the basis of the arm's length principle.

CZK '000	2022
Accolade, s.r.o. – accounting services	2

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No event materially affecting the financial position of the group occurred between the balance sheet date and the date of preparation of the Financial Statements. No other events have occurred after the end of the reporting period that would require adjusting the amounts recognised and disclosures made in the separate financial statements.


13. OTHER INFORMATION

Accolade CZ 79, s.r.o., člen koncernu does not prepare an annual report as it is not obliged for the company to prepare and publish other financial and nonfinancial information in the form of an annual report pursuant to Act No. 563/1991 Coll., Act on Accounting, as amended, Section 21, Paragraph 1.

14. MANAGING DIRECTOR DECLARATION

The Company's managing director declares that, according to the best of his knowledge, the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 of Accolade CZ 79, s.r.o., člen koncernu gives a true and fair view of the financial position, business activities and financial performance of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022 and of the outlook for the future development of its financial position, business activities and financial performance.

Date:



Milan Kratina



Responsibility of the Statutory Representatives of Accolade CZ 79, s.r.o., člen koncernu for the financial statements

The Statutory Representatives of Accolade CZ 79, s.r.o., člen koncernu are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as the Statutory Representatives determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are 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 the above regulations 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 the above regulations, 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Statutory Representatives.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Statutory Representative's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are



required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

We communicate with the Statutory Representatives 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.

In Prague on 16 October 2023

Audit firm:

BDO Audit s.r.o.

BDO Audit s. r. o.
Certificate No. 018

Statutory auditor:

Jana Hubáčková
Certificate No. 2501

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