

Annual Management Report Independent Auditor's Report Financial Statements

Mutual Fund
Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities

31 December 2023

advance emerging europe
opportunities 

KAROLL CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT OF MUTUAL FUND ADVANCE EMERGING EUROPE OPPORTUNITIES FOR 2023

1. Development, operating results and status of the mutual fund, description of main risks

1.1. Registration and licensing

MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities is an open-end collective investment scheme, which invests in securities, by raising money through public offering of its own units. MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities (formerly MF Advance IPO Fund) is organized by Management Company Karoll Capital Management EAD in 2007. The overall activities of the Fund are administered by the Management Company Karoll Capital Management EAD. The company has a three-member Board of Directors. The company is represented jointly by the executive director and the procurator. As of 31.12.2023 the members of the Board of Directors are: Stanimir Karolev - Chairman of the Board of Directors, Konstantin Prodanov - Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors and Daniel Ganev – Chief Executive Officer. The sole owner of the Management company's capital is Stanimir Karolev.

The management company, acting on behalf of Mutual Fund Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities, concluded a depository services agreement with Unicredit Bulbank AD. The fund is entered in the register under Art. 30, para. 1, item 5 of the FSC Act and its UIC is 175398715.

The public offering of units of the Mutual Fund Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities, began on 23 November 2007. The Fund's shares are not listed for trading on a regulated market.

The capital of the Fund is variable and may change depending on the number of units issued and redeemed, but it is always equal to the net asset value of the Fund. The units of the Fund are denominated in EUR, and the nominal value of one unit is EUR 1.

In 2021 The Management Company has entered into an agency agreement with Waystone Fund Services (Switzerland) SA for investors in the Swiss Confederation and into a paying agency agreement with Helvetische Bank AG, with which it has a contract for servicing payments to and investors from the Swiss Confederation in accordance with the local legal requirements.

1.2. Investment activity in 2023

Review of the developments in the markets from the Fund's portfolio in 2022

After a long period of lagging behind global stock markets, market sentiment towards Central and Eastern European equities has risen sharply in 2023. Risks related to the war in Ukraine, high inflation and the economic slowdown, which led to severe stock market declines in 2022, gradually began to subside and the outlook for public companies improved significantly. This has led to record gains on local markets, which ranked Central European equities among the top performers globally.

Poland's broad stock market index, the WIG, which is used to measure performance, in December 2023 reached its highest level since its inception, with a 36.5% rise for the full year. In Hungary, the situation was no different and shares appreciated by an average of 38.4% as measured by the BUX index. In the Czech Republic, where performance is most dependent on the banking sector and the energy company CEZ, equities gained an average of over 28% (including over 10% dividend yield over the year).

The main driver of the growth last year were the banks. Shares of industrial companies and those offering consumer goods and services also made strong gains in 2023.

Changes in the portfolio of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities and operating results in 2023

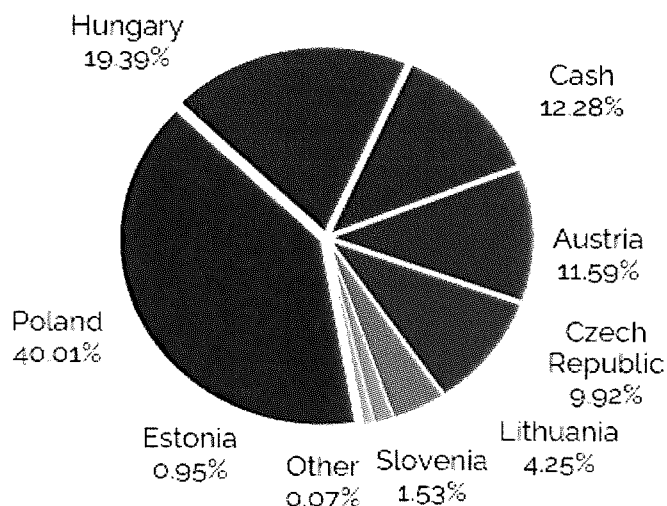
In 2022, Poland continued to be the leading market with a weight of 40% at the end of the year, followed by Hungary (19.4%) and Austria (11.6%). No significant changes have been made to the portfolio structure.

Anticipating a slowdown in economic activity, we have made changes to our exposure to the banking sector. We have reduced our position in MONETA MONEY BANK and correspondingly increased our positions in KOMERCNI BANKA and ERSTE GROUP BANK AG, which we believe are less risky. We decided to take advantage of the growth in the shares of the technology company LIVECHAT SOFTWARE SA and sold part of our position. In Communication Services, we closed our position in CYFROWY POLSAT and included MAGYAR TELEKOM TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLC in the portfolio. We also added shares to our positions in Huuuge Inc. and OMV AG and included industrial Mo-BRUK SA in the portfolio. Due to increasing political risks, we reduced our position in CEZ AS and sold our holding in GLOBE TRADE CENTRE SA.

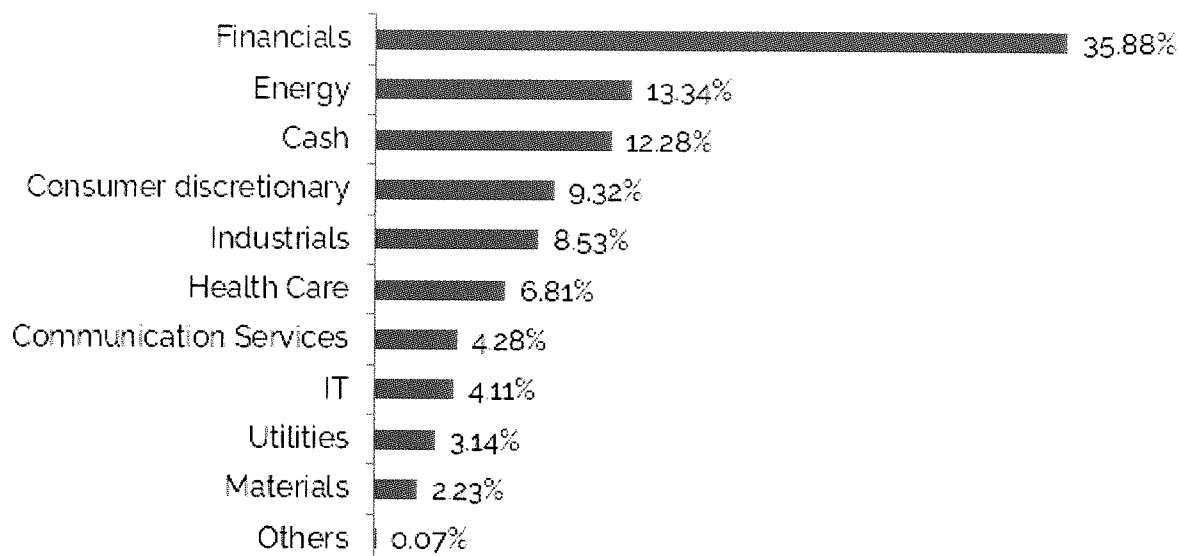
In the second half of the year we increase our interest in WIZZ AIR HOLDINGS PLC, and added into the portfolio stake in the local retailer LLP S.A. We also closed our position in NOVA LJUBJANSKA B-GDF REG S and sold our shares in CAPITEA S.A, after re-opening of trading with those equities. In the end of the year we decreased our holdings of OTP Bank.

The share of cash increased to 12.3% at year-end. The net asset value of the Fund increased to BGN 27.1 million, mainly as a result of positive market returns.

Portfolio of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities as of 31.12.2023.



Portfolio allocation of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities by sectors as of 31.12.2023



Leading positions in the portfolio and share of assets as of 31.12.2023

Company	% of assets
BANK PEKAO SA, Poland, Financials	5.5%
ERSTE GROUP BANK AG, Austria, Financials	5.4%
ORLEN, Poland, Energy	4.9%
KRUK S.A., Poland, Financials	4.4%
RICHTER GEDEON NYRT, Hungary, Healthcare	4.0%

1.3. Financial result for 2023

The financial result of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities for 2023 is a profit of BGN 5,884 thousand. It is formed by net gain from operations with financial assets in the amount of BGN 6,350 thousand and non-financial expenses in the amount of BGN 466 thousand.

The net gain from operations with financial assets consisted of a net gain from operations with investments of BGN 4,455 thousand, a dividend income amounting to BGN 1,140 thousand, net gain from foreign currency differences of BGN 761 thousand and other financial expenses of BGN 6 thousand.

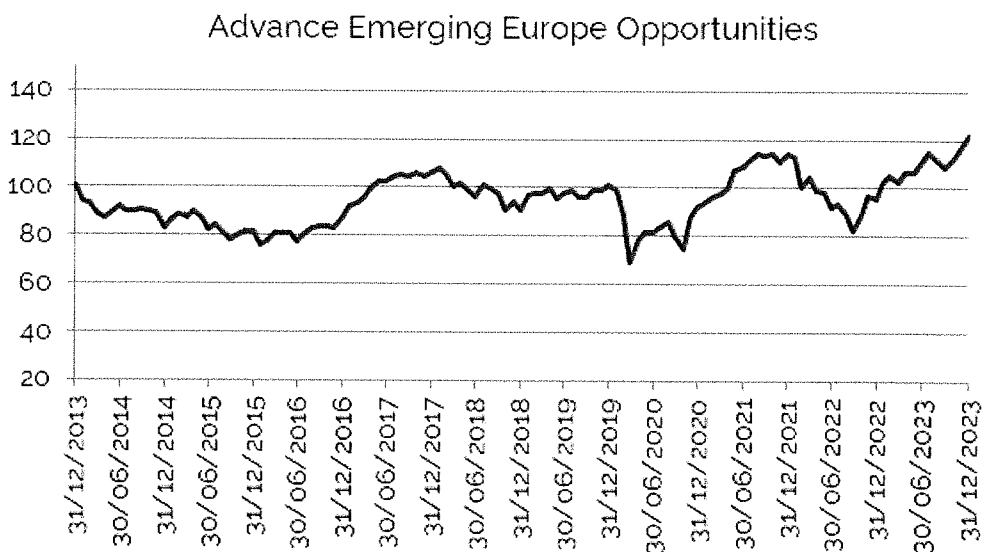
The Fund's non-financial expenses represent expenses related to the Fund's operations, amounting to 1.92% of the Fund's average annual net asset value in 2023. The Management Fee of the Management Company under the rules of the Fund is BGN 363 thousand.

1.4. Changes in the unit price of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities for the period

The principle indicator of the effectiveness of the management of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities is the change in the price of the Fund's units, calculated on the basis

of the NAV. The NAV per share decreased to EUR 1.2102 as of 31.12.2023 compared to EUR 0.9483 a year earlier.

Performance of Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities in the last 10 years:



Performance as of 31.12.2023	
Since the beginning of the year	27.62%
3 years, annualized	9.91%
5 years, annualized	6.02%
Since the fund's inception (annualized)	1.19%

1.5. Expected risks related to the investment portfolio and techniques for their management

The process of identifying, managing and monitoring the risks in the operating activities of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities aims to reduce the impact of external and internal risk factors on investments, including risks arising from the macroeconomic environment.

Risk management procedures include:

- (a) risk identification;
- (b) risk assessment;
- (c) selection of a risk strategy;
- (d) selection of ways to reduce the level of risk;
- (e) control of the level of risk.

The assessment, analysis and monitoring of risk factors is performed daily by employees in the risk management departments.

The Management Company identifies and measures all risk factors, related to the individual instruments in the portfolio of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities, then measures the total portfolio exposure to these factors and makes decisions on limits, tolerance and risk management at the portfolio level.

The risk factors that have effect on the investments of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities are:

a) market risk - the possibility of incurring losses due to adverse changes in securities prices, market interest rates, exchange rates and others. The components of market risk are:

- interest rate risk - the risk of a decrease in the value of an investment in a security due to a change in the level of interest rates.

- currency risk - the risk of a decrease in the value of an investment in a security or deposit denominated in a currency other than lev and euro due to a change in the exchange rate between that currency and the lev or the euro..

- price risk associated with investment in shares or other equity securities – the risk of a decrease in the value of an investment in a security in the event of adverse changes in market price levels.

b) credit risk - the possibility of reducing the value of the position in a financial instrument due to unexpected events of credit nature related to the issuers of financial instruments, the counterparty to exchange and over-the-counter transactions, as well as the countries in which they operate;

c) operational risk - the possibility of realizing losses related to errors or imperfections in the organization's system, insufficiently qualified staff, adverse external events of a non-financial nature, including legal risk;

d) liquidity risk - risk arising from possible losses due to sales of assets in adverse market conditions to meet unexpected short-term obligations;

e) concentration risk - the possibility of loss due to improper diversification of exposures to customers, groups of related customers, customers from the same industry, geographical area or arising from the same activity, which may cause significant losses, as well as the risk associated with large indirect credit exposures.

The specific methods and organization for managing the above risks are regulated in the Rules for risk assessment and management of MF Advance Opportunities in New Europe.

2. Important post-reporting date events

No adjusting events or significant non-adjusting events occurred between the date of the financial statements and the date of their approval.

3. Expected future development of the Fund

In 2024, we intend to continue to pursue the Fund's strategy without making drastic changes to the geographic allocation of investments. Stocks in the CEE region, in our view, trade at attractive valuation ratios relative to global equities and have the potential for appreciation. We believe that the main market risks to investment in the Fund relate to slowing economic growth, recession risk and earnings downside expectations for USA and Europe. Geopolitical tensions in global economy, and the war in Ukraine also pose significant risks that could lead to a rise in market volatility. On the other hand, if the macroeconomic outlook improves, or if a peaceful settlement of the military conflict in Ukraine is reached, we believe this could provide significant support for equity prices in the region.

4. Research and development activities

The specific nature of the activity of the mutual fund does not imply the development of research and development activities.

5. Information pursuant to art. 187d and art. 247 of the Commerce Act

The Fund's equity as of 31 December 2023 consists of 11,433,425.7861 units with a par value of EUR 1 per unit. In 2023 the Fund issued 56,810.4384 units and repurchased 121,622.8794 units. Fund's net asset value decreased to BGN 27,062 in the end of the year. The number of unit holders during the year changed to 317 as of the end of 2023, of which 289 individuals and 28 legal entities.

The equity in the amount of BGN 27,062 thousand consist of:

- Share capital: BGN 22,362 thousand;
- Share premium: BGN 465 thousand;
- Retained earnings, net: BGN 4,235 thousand, of which accumulated loss from prior periods at the amount of BGN 1,649 thousand and current year's profit at the amount of BGN 5,884 thousand for 2023.

The fund does not distribute dividends. The fund has no registered branches. There are no restrictions on the rights of the members of the Board of Directors of the Management Company with respect to the acquisition of units of the Fund. As of 31 December 2023 Daniel Ganev owns 3,539.2626 units and Bistra Kotseva owns 2,296.1938 units of the Fund. The management company Karoll Capital Management EAD owns 348,636.2601 units.

In 2023, the Management company elects the audit firm Grant Thornton OOD with registration number 032 to audit the annual financial statements for 2022. The agreed remuneration amounts to BGN 11,000 without VAT.

6. Changes in net assets and net asset value per share

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Net assets	13,836,769.76	10,904,319.47	12,801,918.26
Net asset value per share	1,2102	0.9483	1.1316

7. Information on the method for calculating the total risk exposure of the Fund

In 2023, the Management Company identifies and measures all risk factors associated with the individual instruments in the Fund's portfolio, then measures the total exposure of the portfolio to these factors and takes decisions on limits, tolerance and risk management at portfolio level. The Fund's total risk exposure is calculated daily. The risk management department calculates the measurement and market risk assessment indicators.

The Management Company measures the market risk associated with a decrease in the value of the investments through one of the quantitative methods applicable to the relevant securities market:

1. Historical volatility measured by standard deviation.
2. β -coefficient to indices of the respective markets (the relationship between the price of the individual share and the price of the market as a whole).

3. If it is not possible to apply points 1 and 2, the management company shall use the standard deviation of the selected index of the regulated market on which the given shares are traded as a substitute in the overall analysis of the portfolios; β coefficient to the indices of the respective markets / the relationship between the price of the individual share and the price of the market as a whole.

In calculating the Fund's overall risk exposure, the Management Company may consider netting and hedging agreements if these agreements do not disclose obvious and significant risks and lead to a clear reduction in risk exposure.

As at 31.12.2023 the total risk of the Fund's portfolio, measured by the standard deviation is 10.78%. The total portfolio risk of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities is measured by the historical volatility of a unit price, measured by the standard deviation.

The Risk Management Department performed a back-test of the validity of the risk assessment and forecasting model, measured by the NAV Standard Deviation approach, in order to verify the sustainability of the Fund's price risk assessment model, as of 10.01.2023 has compiled a report covering the period 01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023. The report, adopted by the Board of Directors on 10.01.2024, states that under standard market conditions the model is sufficiently precise in forecasting the maximum allowable monthly loss with a 99% confidence interval. During the back testing period, no excess over the estimated maximum loss was found, The Management Company has decided that there is no need to review the used model for maximum value at risk and the parameters used for its application.

The management company does not charge performance fees to the collective investment scheme.

8. Disclosure for sustainable investments under Article 6 of Regulation 2019/2088

Karoll Capital Management EAD has adopted a policy to integrate sustainability risks into its investment decision-making process in order to invest responsibly on behalf of and at the expense of managed collective investment schemes. The Management Company takes into account the risks to sustainability in the investment decision-making process, as these risks affect the risk of investments and, accordingly, their return. The Management Company applies the principles of responsible investment and sustainability in asset management, using assessments and indicators of sustainable finance from external suppliers in examining and determining the main adverse impacts on sustainability as part of the investment process. In the absence of such external assessments, the Management Company applies an internal factor assessment based on its own model, which takes into account both the criteria and the specifics of the sectors in which companies operate and their ability to collect and disclose information about their actions towards sustainability and social responsibility. In accordance with the requirements of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards detailing the content and presentation of information in relation to the principle of no significant harm and specifying the content, methodologies and presentation of information in relation to sustainability indicators and adverse sustainability impacts, as well as the content and presentation of information in relation to the promotion of environmental or social performance and sustainable investment objectives in pre-contractual documents, websites and periodic reports, Karoll Capital Management EAD has published on its website information on the reported main adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors for the period 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, and such for the period 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 is to be published by 30.06.2024.

Although a significant part of the investments made by the Fund could meet the principles of sustainable investment, the Fund does not have environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning in Art. 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council from 29 November 2019 on the disclosure of sustainability information in the financial services sector.

The investments in the Fund as a financial product do not comply with the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. In accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 establishing a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

9. Remuneration policy of the Management company

The Management Company of the Fund - Karoll Capital Management EAD discloses to all interested parties details of the applied remuneration policy and any subsequent changes in it, without disclosing information that is a secret, protected by law.

The remuneration policy covers all forms of remuneration paid by the management company, as well as all amounts paid directly by the managed collective investment schemes.

The applied policy for remuneration in the Management Company is published on the company's website karollcapital.bg. In its financial report, available again on the website, MC Carol Capital Management EAD has announced the result of the mandatory review of the implementation of the policy.

Sofia
18.03.2024

Daniel Ganev: 
Chief Executive Officer

Bistra Kotseva: 
Procurator
MC Karoll Capital Management EAD



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of
Mutual Fund Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities
57 Hristo Botev str., Sofia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Mutual Fund Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2023 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU and Bulgarian legislation.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independent Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements of Bulgarian Independent Financial Audit Act, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual management report, prepared in accordance with Bulgarian Accountancy Act and other applicable regulatory requirements, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or whether our knowledge obtained in the audit may indicate that there is a material misstatement or otherwise the other information appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU and Bulgarian legislation, and for such internal control as management determines 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities 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 ISAs and Bulgarian Independent Financial Audit Act 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 our 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 Company's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In addition to our responsibilities for reporting under ISAs, described above in section “Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon”, regarding annual management report we have performed the additional procedures contained in the Guidelines of the professional organisation of certified public accountants and registered auditors in Bulgaria - Institute of Certified Public Accountants (ICPA). The procedures on the existence, form and contents of the other information have been carried out in order to state whether the other information includes the elements and disclosures in accordance with Chapter Seven of Bulgarian Accountancy Act.

Statement Pursuant to Article 37, Paragraph (6) of Bulgarian Accountancy Act

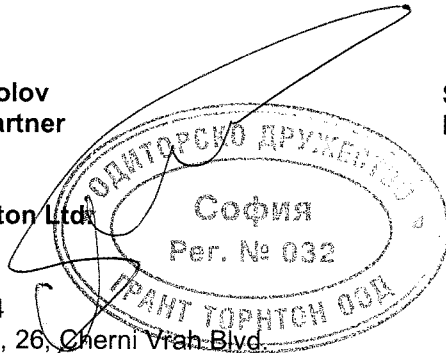
Based on the procedures performed, we describe the outcome of our work:

- (a) the information in the management report is consistent with the financial statements for the same reporting period;
- (b) the management report is prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements; and
- (c) as a result of the acquired knowledge and understanding of the activities of the Company and the environment in which it operates, we have found no cases of material misrepresentation in the management report.

Mariy Apostolov
Managing partner

Grant Thornton Ltd
Audit firm

22 March 2024
Bulgaria, Sofia, 26, Cherni Vrah Blvd



Silvia Dinova
Registered auditor responsible for the audit



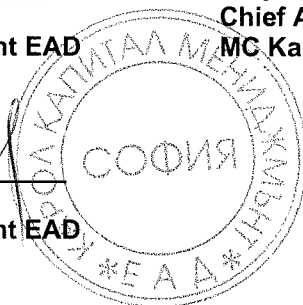
MF ADVANCE EMERGING EUROPE OPPORTUNITIES
 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
 31 DECEMBER 2023
 ALL AMOUNTS ARE IN BGN THOUSAND, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

	Note	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,327	1,890
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	23,756	19,427
Current receivables and prepaid expenses	7	20	44
Total assets		27,103	21,361
Net assets, belonging to the shareholders			
Share capital	8.1	22,362	22,489
Premium reserve	8.2	465	487
Retained earnings / (Accumulated loss)		4,235	(1,649)
Total net assets, belonging to the shareholders		27,062	21,327
Liabilities			
Related party payables	11.2	37	29
Trade payables		4	5
Total liabilities		41	34
Total liabilities and net assets, belonging to the shareholders		27,103	21,361

Daniel Ganev: 
 Chief Executive Officer
 MC Karoll Capital Management EAD

Stoyka Koritarova: 
 Chief Accountant
 MC Karoll Capital Management EAD

Bistra Kotseva: 
 Procurator
 MC Karoll Capital Management EAD

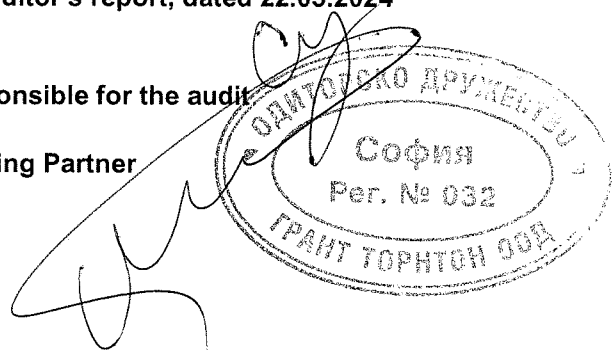


Date: 18.03.2024

Audited, according to auditor's report, dated 22.03.2024

Silvia Dinova
 Registered auditor, responsible for the audit

Mariy Apostolov, Managing Partner
 Grant Thornton Ltd.
 Audit company




The accompanying notes on pages from 5 to 28 form an integral part of the financial statements.

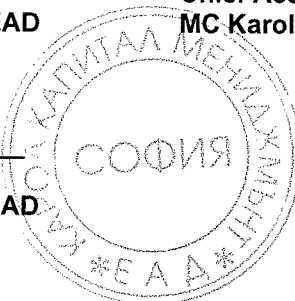
MF ADVANCE EMERGING EUROPE OPPORTUNITIES
 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 31 DECEMBER 2023
 ALL AMOUNTS ARE IN BGN THOUSAND, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

	Note	For the year ending 31.12.2023	For the year ending 31.12.2022
Dividend income	9.1	1,140	891
Gain / (loss) from operations with investments, net	9.2	4,455	(4,213)
Gain / (loss) from foreign currency exchange differences, net	9.3	761	(341)
Other finance costs	9.4	(6)	(7)
Net gain / (loss) from financial assets		6,350	(3,670)
Hired services expenses	10	(466)	(418)
Total operating expenses		(466)	(418)
Profit / (loss) for the year		5,884	(4,088)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)		5,884	(4,088)


 Daniel Ganev:
 Chief Executive Officer
 MC Karoll Capital Management EAD


 Stoyka Koritarova:
 Chief Accountant
 MC Karoll Capital Management EAD


 Bistra Kotseva:
 Procurator
 MC Karoll Capital Management EAD

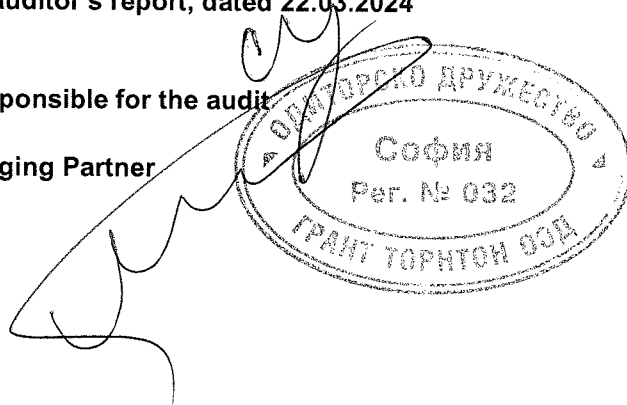


Date: 18.03.2024

Audited, according to auditor's report, dated 22.03.2024

Silvia Dinova
 Registered auditor, responsible for the audit

Mariy Apostolov, Managing Partner
 Grant Thornton Ltd.
 Audit company



The accompanying notes on pages from 5 to 28 form an integral part of the financial statements.

MF ADVANCE EMERGING EUROPE OPPORTUNITIES
 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 31 DECEMBER 2023
 ALL AMOUNTS ARE IN BGN THOUSAND, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

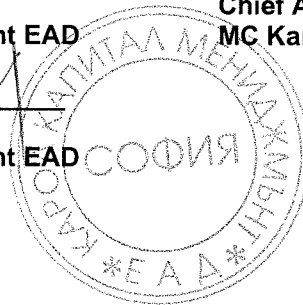
	Note	For the year ending 31.12.2023	For the year ending 31.12.2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash payments for financial assets' acquisition		(2,554)	(3,045)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		3,462	2,285
Dividends received		1,157	875
Cash payments to the Management Company		(387)	(355)
Cash payments related to trade counterparties		(76)	(72)
Cash payments, related to foreign currency operations, net		(15)	(31)
Other cash flows, net		(1)	(3)
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,586	(346)
Cash flows from financial activities			
Proceeds from units' issue		121	514
Payments for units' repurchase		(270)	(135)
Net cash flow from financing activities		(149)	379
Net increase of cash and cash equivalents		1,437	33
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6	1,890	1,857
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	3,327	1,890

Daniel Ganev: 
 Chief Executive Officer
 MC Karoll Capital Management EAD

Stoyka Koritarova: 
 Chief Accountant
 MC Karoll Capital Management EAD

Bistra Kotseva: 
 Procurator
 MC Karoll Capital Management EAD

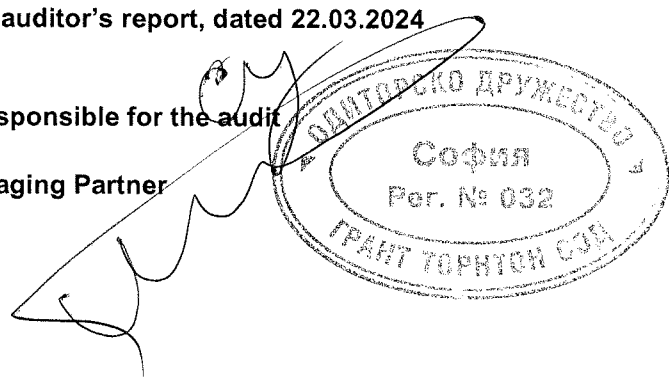
Date: 18.03.2024



Audited, according to auditor's report, dated 22.03.2024

Silvia Dinova
 Registered auditor, responsible for the audit

Mariy Apostolov, Managing Partner
 Grant Thornton Ltd.
 Audit company




The accompanying notes on pages from 5 to 28 form an integral part of the financial statements.

MF ADVANCE EMERGING EUROPE OPPORTUNITIES
 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 31 DECEMBER 2023
 ALL AMOUNTS ARE IN BGN THOUSAND, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

	Share capital	Premium reserve	Accumulated loss	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2022	22,126	473	2,439	25,038
Issue of units	504	8	-	512
Repurchase of units	(141)	6	-	(135)
Transactions with shareholders	363	14	-	377
Profit for the year	-	-	(4,088)	(4,088)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(4,088)	(4,088)
Balance as of 31 December 2022	22,489	487	(1,649)	21,327
Issue of units	111	10	-	121
Repurchase of units	(238)	(32)	-	(270)
Transactions with shareholders	(127)	(22)	-	(149)
Loss for the year	-	-	5,884	5,884
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	5,884	5,884
Balance as of 31 December 2023	22,362	465	4,235	27,062

Daniel Ganev: 
 Chief Executive Officer
 MC Karoll Capital Management EAD

Stoyka Koritarova: 
 Chief Accountant
 MC Karoll Capital Management EAD

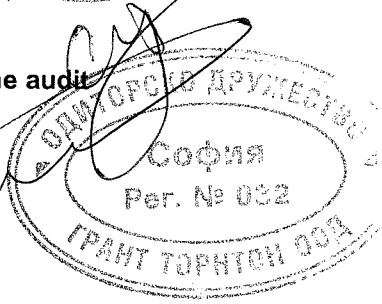
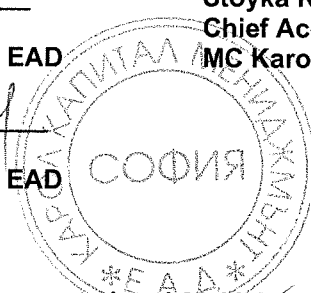
Bistra Kotseva: 
 Procurator
 MC Karoll Capital Management EAD

Date: 18.03.2024

Audited, according to auditor's report, dated 22.03.2024

Silvia Dinova
 Registered auditor, responsible for the audit

Mariy Apostolov, Managing Partner
 Grant Thornton Ltd.
 Audit company



The accompanying notes on pages from 5 to 28 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. General information

MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities (the Fund) is an open-end collective investment scheme that operates, following the principle of risk sharing.

MC Karoll Capital Management EAD, with registered office in Bulgaria, Sofia, Vazrazhdane district, 57 Hristo Botev blvd., and address of management in Bulgaria, Sofia, Lozenets district, 1 Zlatovruh Str., has received a license № 1410 – MF/7.11.2007 of FSC to organize and manage mutual fund Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities. The Fund has been registered in the register according to art. 30, para 1, pt. 5 of FSCA. In 2015 the name of MF Advance IPO Fund has changed to MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities, with Decision №112-MF/23.02.2015, Decision №113-MF/23.02.2015 and №114-MF/23.02.2015.

The Fund is subject to regulation by the Financial Supervision Commission (FSC). The special legislation concerning the activity of the Fund is contained and arises mainly from the Act on the activities of collective investment schemes and other collective investment undertakings (ZDKISDPKI) and related regulations in conjunction with the above.

MC Karoll Capital Management EAD, acting on behalf of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities, elected Unicredit Bulbank AD as a custodian bank that will hold dematerialised securities and cash of the Fund.

The public offering of units of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities started on 23 November 2007. They are denominated in euro, with par value of 1 euro per unit. The Fund's shares are not listed for trading on a regulated market.

The fund capital is a variable and may vary depending on the number of units issued and offered for redemption, but is always equal to the net asset value of the Fund. The number of units outstanding as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 is respectively 11,433,425,7861 and 11,498,238.2271.

1.1. Investment strategy of the Fund

The main goal is to increase the value of investments of the units of the Fund by realizing capital gains by assuming moderate to high level of risk.

The underlying investment strategy is based on the Fund's belief that, due to the earlier stage of development they are at, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe offer long-term growth potential. The Fund also invests in Austrian companies whose revenues are substantially generated in the region.

The Fund invests in the following non-exhaustive markets: Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Austria, but also allows investments in the regulated markets of Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Serbia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. The Fund may also invest in shares of Central and Eastern European companies that are traded on foreign exchanges.

The Fund analyses the macroeconomic situation and prospects of different countries, but in structuring its portfolio it mainly follows the approach of selecting individual stocks, analysing the financial situation, prospects, appreciation potential and management quality of specific

issuers. In order to mitigate risks and given the smaller size of some of the regional markets, the Fund applies liquidity criteria that serve as an initial filter to select stocks to be analysed in detail later.

The Fund also seeks to actively participate in IPO transactions. At the discretion of the Management Company, the Fund may participate in IPO transactions in various countries in the Central and Eastern Europe region. In cases where the transactions are in countries outside those in which the Fund primarily invests, namely Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and the Baltic Republics, the objective is to take advantage of attractive opportunities and in this case a short-term holding horizon rule (up to a few months) applies. On the one hand, the countries targeted by the Fund carry the potential of developing countries due to the earlier stage at which the markets themselves are, as well as their economies. At the same time, however, their capital markets are more developed in terms of liquidity and company transparency relative to a number of other countries in the region, which consequently reduces risks.

Approximately 10-15% of the Fund's assets are expected to be held in cash to provide liquidity, and if the management company's expectations for the markets are positive, the proportion of cash may decrease to 5-10% at the expense of equity investments. The Fund will seek to hold a greater number of positions in order to achieve diversification by country and sector.

By decision of the Management Company in 2024, the Rules of the Fund have been amended and the investment strategy has been changed as follows: The Fund continues to actively invest in companies from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), mainly from Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Austria, Slovenia, Estonia and Litva. The Fund also aims to participate actively in IPO transactions. The Fund's participation in IPO transactions in various countries in the CEE region and beyond is at the discretion of the management company. Where IPO transactions are in non-CEE countries, the objective is to tactically play attractive short-term opportunities where a shorter investment horizon is acceptable. Investments in shares of companies from Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Albania, Greece, Cyprus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovakia, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Ukraine, Latvia are also allowed. The Fund may also invest in shares of companies generating revenues in the CEE region that are traded on foreign exchanges. The amendments to the Rules were approved by Resolution No. 149-DF dated 18.03.2024.

Risk management is conducted by diversification of assets, such as the Management Company may apply appropriate strategies to avoid various risks when necessary.

2. Basis for preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and approved by the European Union (EU).

The financial statements are presented in Bulgarian leva (BGN), which is also the functional currency of the Fund. All amounts are presented in thousand Bulgarian leva (BGN'000) (including comparative information for 2022) unless stated otherwise.

Going concern assumption

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern principle and taking into account the direct and indirect effects of Russia's military invasion of Ukraine and the macroeconomic environment affecting the major financial markets in which the Fund invests.

In this environment, the management of the Fund's Management Company has made an analysis and assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern based on the information available for the foreseeable future and management expects that the Fund has sufficient financial resources to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future and continues to apply the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

3. Changes in accounting policies

3.1. New standards adopted as at 1 January 2023

The Fund has adopted the following new standards, amendments and interpretations to IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, which are relevant to and effective for the Company's separate financial statements for the annual period beginning 1 January 2023, but do not have a significant effect on their application on the financial result and the financial condition of the Fund:

- Amendments to IAS 1 „Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies“ effective from 1 January 2023, adopted by the EU
- Amendments to IAS 8 „Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates“ effective from 1 January 2023, adopted by the EU
- IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” effective from 1 January 2023, adopted by the EU
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance contracts: Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative information” effective from 1 January 2023, adopted by the EU.
- Amendments to IAS 12 “Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”, effective from 1 January 2023, adopted by the EU
- Amendments to IAS 12 “Income taxes: International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules”, effective from 1 January 2023, adopted by the EU

3.2. Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Fund

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been issued, but are not effective or adopted by the EU for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2023 and have not been adopted early by the Fund. All standards and amendments are expected to be adopted in the Fund's accounting policies in the first period beginning after their effective date.

Information on those expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements is provided below.

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current effective not earlier than 1 January 2024 not yet adopted by the EU
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of financial statements: Non-current liabilities with covenants”, effective from 1 January 2024, adopted by the EU
- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback effective not earlier than 1 January 2024 not yet adopted by the EU.

- Amendments to IAS 7 “Statement of cash flows” and IFRS 7 “Financial instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements”, effective from 1 January 2024, not yet adopted by the EU
- Amendments to IAS 21 “The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates: Lack of exchangeability”, effective from 1 January 2025, not yet adopted by the EU

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1. General provisions

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below.

The financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by IFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies below.

It should be noted that accounting estimates and assumptions are used for the preparation of the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimate.

4.2. Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements are presented in accordance with IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. The Fund has elected to present the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a single statement.

Two comparative periods are presented for the statement of financial position when the Fund applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or reclassifies items in the financial statements and this has a material impact on the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period.

The Fund has none of the above conditions for the presentation of two comparative periods so the financial statements are therefore presented with a single comparative period.

4.3. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate as published by the Bulgarian National Bank). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction (not retranslated). Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

4.4. Revenues

The main financial revenue of the Fund comprises revaluation of securities, realized gains or losses from transactions with securities, interest income on deposits, interest-bearing securities and from dividends.

4.4.1. Interest income

Interest income on bank deposits is reported on an accrual basis to the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Fund, in accordance with the contract's terms. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis.

Dividend income is recognised to the profit or loss at the time the right to receive payment is established.

4.4.2. Net income from investment operations

Subsequent measurement, due to changes in the market (fair) value of securities is presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Fund as net income from investment operations.

Differences from changes in the value of financial instruments are reported as current income or expense from revaluation of financial assets.

The difference between the revalued amount and the price of the financial instruments, when sold is recognised as current revenue or expense from operations with financial instruments.

4.4.3. Net income from foreign exchange operations

Foreign currency transactions are recognised in BGN by applying the exchange rate of the Bulgarian National Bank (BNB) as of the date of the respective transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reported by applying the closing exchange rate of BNB at the date of preparation of the statement of financial position.

Gains and losses from exchange rate differences and from trade with currency are reported in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period of their occurrence.

The subsequent measurement, due to changes in foreign exchange rates are reflected in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as net income from foreign exchange operations. The effects of changes in exchange rates in the subsequent measurement of financial assets denominated in foreign currencies at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised after taking into account changes in the market prices in original currencies.

4.5. Expenses

Expenses related to the Fund's activities are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, following the accrual basis. The annual operating expenses of the Fund shall not exceed 2.50% of the annual average net asset value of the Fund. The percentage is determined by the management of the Management Company, as it is set in the Prospectus of the Fund and is approved by the Financial Supervision Commission. Operating expenses, which are indirectly borne by all its unit-holders, including Management and remuneration fees of the Custodian Bank shall be charged daily, in accordance with the concluded agreements with the Management Company and the Custodian Bank.

Costs associated with the investment in units of the Fund are borne directly by the individual investor / shareholder.

The Fund's units are purchased at their issue price, which is equal to the net asset value per share plus the cost of issuance, calculated as a percentage of net asset value per share as follows:

- 1.5% (1.5 percent) of the net asset value per unit for orders up to EUR 50,000.

- 1% (1.0 per cent) of the net asset value per unit for orders from EUR 50 000.01 to EUR 250 000.
- 0.5% (0.5 per cent) of the net asset value per unit for orders from EUR 250 000.01 to EUR 500 000.
- For orders above EUR 500,000 – no expenses on issuance, as well as for orders on behalf of institutional investors, and orders on behalf of investors, resulting from, and empowered by a contract for portfolio management with MC Karoll Capital Management EAD.

By resolution of the Management Company in 2024, the Rules of the Fund have been amended by changing the maximum issue costs as follows:

- 0.9% (zero point nine percent) of the net asset value per unit for a unit purchase order value of up to and including EUR 50,000 (fifty thousand euro), or their lev equivalent at the BNB fixing rate;
- 0.7 per cent (zero point seven per cent) of the net asset value of a unit at a unit purchase order value of EUR 50 000.01 (fifty thousand one hundredths of a euro), or their lev equivalent at the BNB fixing, up to and including EUR 250 000 (two hundred and fifty thousand euro), or their lev equivalent at the BNB fixing;
- 0.25% (zero point twenty-five percent) of the net asset value of one share at an order value of EUR 250,000.01 (two hundred and fifty thousand and one hundredth), or their leva equivalent at the BNB fixing, up to and including EUR 500,000 (five hundred thousand), or their leva equivalent at the BNB fixing.
- 0 per cent. of the net asset value of a unit when investing an amount exceeding EUR 500,000, as well as for orders placed by institutional investors and for orders placed on behalf of investors as a result of and pursuant to a portfolio management agreement with Carol Capital Management Ltd.

The amendments to the Rules were approved by Resolution No. 149-DF dated 18.03.2024.

Unitholders do not pay expenses for redemption of units of the Fund.

These expenses are payable by the Fund to the Management Company and are due by the 5th of following month.

4.6. Financial instruments

4.6.1. Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

4.6.2. Classification, initial reporting and subsequent measurement

Depending on the method of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost;
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) with or without reclassification in profit or loss, depending on whether they are debt or equity instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Fund classifies its investments on the basis of both the business model for their management and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The Fund's investment portfolio is managed and its presentation is evaluated on the basis of fair value information. The Management Company of the Fund is focused on information about the fair values of its financial assets and uses this information to make a decision and evaluate the performance of the assets.

The Fund has not chosen to irrevocably classify equity instruments as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The contractual cash flows of the Fund's debt instruments include only interest and principal payments but these securities are neither held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows nor for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows and sales. The collection of contractual cash flows is incidental and not essential to achieving the objectives of the Fund's business model.

All investments of the Fund are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Receivables

The Fund's receivables arise mainly from the reported dividends and receivables related to operations with financial instruments such as participation in capital increases and maturing principal and interest on bonds. These financial instruments are initially classified as debt instruments at amortized cost and are held by the Fund for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows.

Receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

4.6.3. Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Debt instruments at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if they meet the following criteria and are not qualified for measurement at fair value through profit or loss:

- The Fund manages assets within a business model that aims to hold the financial assets and collect their contractual cash flows;
- under the contractual terms of the financial asset, cash flows arise on a specific dates, which are only principal payments and interest on the outstanding amount of the principal.

This category includes non-derivative financial assets as loans and receivables with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is not performed when the effect is insignificant. The Fund classifies in this category its receivables, as well as cash and cash equivalents.

Receivables

Receivables originally originated in the Fund are non-derivative financial instruments with fixed payments that are not traded in an active market. They are usually due for settlement in the short term and are therefore classified as current. Receivables are recognised initially at the unconditional consideration unless they contain significant financing components. The Fund holds receivables for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and therefore

measures them at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is not carried out when its effect is immaterial.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets, for which the business models 'held for collection of contractual cash flows' or 'held for collection and sale' are not applicable, as well as financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not merely principal and interest payments, are reported at fair value through profit or loss.

This category includes investments in equity instruments. The Fund has not chosen to irrevocably report the investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and report at fair value through profit or loss.

All changes in the fair value of assets in this category are recognised in profit or loss. The fair value of financial assets in this category is determined by quoted prices in an active market or by using valuation techniques in case of absence of an active market.

4.6.4. Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses.

The "expected credit loss" model applies to all debt assets, except those measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Fund first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Fund considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk (Stage 1) and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low (Stage 2)
- Stage 3 would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

"12-month expected credit losses" are recognised for the first category while "lifetime expected credit losses" are recognised for the second category. Expected credit losses are determined as the difference between all contractual cash flows attributable to the Fund and the cash flows it is actually expected to receive ("cash shortfall"). This difference is discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit adjusted effective interest rate).

The calculation of expected credit losses is determined on the basis of the probabilistic weighted estimation of credit losses over the expected maturity of financial instruments.

As at the reporting date, the leadership of the Management Company has made an approximate assessment of the impairment of receivables based on the expected credit losses and has concluded that it is insignificant, respectively it is not accounted for and presented in the financial statements.

4.6.5. Classification, initial reporting and subsequent measurement of the financial liabilities

The Fund's financial liabilities include payables to the Management Company which represent trade payables and are initially measured at fair value.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Fund does not measure its financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

4.7. Cash and cash equivalents

The Fund accounts for cash and cash equivalents available cash on hand and cash in bank accounts.

In the proceeds from the issue of own units in the Cash Flow Statement, the Fund presents the gross amount received from the client on subscription orders for units, including the issuance costs, which are addressed directly by the specific investor and paid to the management company.

4.8. Income taxes

According to the Corporate Income Tax, collective investment schemes that are admitted for public offering in Bulgaria, and the national investment funds under the Activity of Collective Investment Schemes and Other Collective Investment Entities Act, are not subject to corporate tax.

4.9. Net assets, belonging to shareholders

The Fund is an open type collective investment scheme that issued its "capital" instruments and then has the responsibility for their repurchase. The funds raised - face value and reserves and issuing financial result determined net asset value belonging to investors.

Objectives, policies and processes for managing its obligation to the Fund to redeem the instruments when the holders of these instruments require this are set out in note 15.

The estimation of the net asset value of the Fund shall be under the rules for determining the net asset value of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities, approved by the Financial Supervision Commission.

The methodology for determining the net asset value is based on the legislation related to the Fund and includes the principles and methods of valuation of assets and liabilities of the Fund.

The net assets value per unit is the basis for determining the issue price and the repurchase of the units of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities, calculated every business day. The net assets value of the Fund is obtained by reducing the value of all assets from the value of liabilities. The net assets value of the Fund shall be declared in euro.

In 2022 the management company acting on behalf of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities is amending the fund rules and the rules for portfolio valuation and for determining the net asset value.

As of 01.01.2023, the Fund determines the NAV, the issue value and the redemption price of the units each business day for the previous business day. The rules have been approved by the FSC. On 03.01.2023, the Fund announces the net asset value and net asset value, issue value and redemption price per unit as at 30.12.2022.

The methodology for determining the net asset value of the Fund is based on:

- the provisions of the accounting legislations;

- the provisions of the Act for the activities of collective investment schemes and other collective investment entities (ZDKISDPKI);
- Ordinance №44 - 20 October 2011 for the requirement for the activities of collective investment schemes, close-end investment entities and management companies (NIDKISIDZTUD);
- the rules and prospectus of the Fund.

Retained earnings include the current financial result and retained earnings and uncovered losses from previous years.

4.10. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when there is a possibility of present obligations resulting from past events to lead to an outflow of resources from the Fund and can be made reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. Present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, such as legal disputes. Restructuring provisions are recognised only if there is a developed and implemented detailed formal restructuring plan or management has announced the main points of the restructuring plan to those affected by it. Provisions for future operating losses are not recognised.

The amount recognised as a provision is calculated based on the most reliable estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, considering the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are several similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow to settle the obligation is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted when the effect of the time value of money is significant.

Benefits, from third parties, in connection with obligations, to which the Fund is confident, that it would receive, are recognised as an asset. This asset may not exceed the value of the related provision.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting period and their value is adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In cases, where it is considered unlikely, that outflow of economic resources will arise as result of a current liability, this liability is not recognised.

Possible inflows of economic benefits that do not yet meet the criteria for recognition of an asset are considered contingent assets.

4.11. Significant management judgements in applying accounting policies

Significant management judgments in applying the accounting policies of the Fund which have the most significant impact on the financial statements are described below:

- The issue and redemption price of Fund units are based on the net asset value of the Fund at the date of determination. The Management Company is assessing the portfolio, determine the net asset value of the Fund, net asset value per unit and calculate the issue price and the redemption price under the control of the Custodian bank in accordance with regulatory requirements;
- The Management Company invests the Fund's assets in securities and in proportions determined in accordance with the Activity of Collective Investment Schemes and Other Collective Investment Entities Act (ZDKISDPKI) and the Fund Rules;

- The subsequent valuation of the Fund's assets shall be made in accordance with the Fund's Rules and Ordinance № 44 on the requirements to the activities of collective investment schemes, investment companies and management companies;
- According to agreement with the Management Company and the Custodian, fees are collected daily;
- The management of the Fund is carried out by the Management Company. Management fees and expenses for marketing services provided by the Management Company are charged daily;
- The Fund does not have the right, and has no tangible or intangible assets, investment property. The Fund is not entitled to be a party to lease agreements and thus no accounting policy has been adopted regarding this type of assets.

The Fund does not have its own staff and thus no accounting policy has been adopted for pension and other employee obligations, as well as for staff remuneration based on shares.

4.12. Uncertainty of the accounting estimates

4.12.1 Fair value of financial instruments

Management uses techniques as "net asset value", „market comparables method“ and "discounted expected cash flows method" to assess the fair value of financial instruments in the absence of quoted prices in an active market in accordance with the Fund's Rules and Ordinance № 44 on the requirements to the activities of collective investment schemes, investment companies of closed-end type and management companies.

In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market data and assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the financial instrument. These estimates may differ from the actual prices that would be determined in a fair market transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, in the end of the reporting period.

4.12.2 Measurement of expected credit losses

Credit losses represent the difference between all contractual cash flows due to the Fund and all cash flows that the Fund expects to receive. Expected credit losses are probability weighted assessment of credit losses, that require judgment from the Management's company officers.

Expected credit losses are discounted with the initial effective interest rate (or with adjustments to the loan effective interest rate for purchased or initially created financial assets with credit impairment).

5. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Type of security	ISIN	As of 31.12.2023	% of total shares	As of 31.12.2022	% of total shares
BANK PEKAO SA	PLPEKAO00016	1,497	5.52	790	3.70
ERSTE GROUP BANK AG	AT0000652011	1,464	5.40	983	4.60
ORLEN	PLPKN0000018	1,320	4.87	1,200	5.62
KRUK S.A.	PLKRK0000010	1,189	4.39	716	3.35
RICHTER GEDEON NYRT	HU0000123096	1,097	4.05	994	4.65
KOMERCNI BANKA	CZ0008019106	1,095	4.04	750	3.51
OTP BANK	HU0000061726	1,061	3.91	789	3.69
INTER CARS SA	PLINTCS00010	926	3.41	655	3.07
MOL HUNGARIAN OIL AND GAS PL	HU0000153937	924	3.41	812	3.80
CEZ AS	CZ0005112300	852	3.14	1,289	6.03
MAGYAR TELEKOM					
TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLC.	HU0000073507	836	3.09	-	-
OMV AG	AT0000743059	827	3.05	841	3.94
POWSZECHNY ZAKLAD					
UBEZPIECZEN SPOLKA AKCYJNA	PLPZU0000011	805	2.97	559	2.62
ANY SECURITY PRINTING GO	HU0000093257	769	2.84	442	2.07
MONETA MONEY BANK	CZ0008040318	743	2.74	931	4.36
TEXT S.A.	PLLVTFSF00010	659	2.43	920	4.31
NEUCA	PLTRFRM00018	630	2.32	410	1.92
SIAULIU BANKAS	LT0000102253	607	2.24	601	2.81
GRUPA KETY SA	PLKETY000011	604	2.23	344	1.61
LPP SA	PLLPP0000011	598	2.21	-	-
ALLEGRO.EU SA	LU2237380790	575	2.12	402	1.88
WIZZ AIR HOLDINGS PLC	JE00BN574F90	568	2.10	311	1.46
AB IGNITIS GRUPE	LT0000115768	545	2.01	551	2.58
UNIQA INSURANCE GROUP AG	AT0000821103	512	1.89	481	2.25
COMARCH	PLCOMAR00012	455	1.68	332	1.56
PEPCO GROUP NV	NL0015000AU7	427	1.58	600	2.81
NOVA LJUBLJANSKA B-GDR REG S	US66980N2036	414	1.53	-	-
Mo-BRUK SA	PLMOBRK00013	410	1.51	-	-
RAIFFEISEN BANK INTERNAT. AG	AT0000606306	338	1.25	278	1.30
GRENEVIA SA	PLFAMUR00012	307	1.13	280	1.31
AS TALLINNA SADAM	EE3100021635	258	0.95	325	1.52
CD PROJEKT SA	PLOPTTC00011	179	0.66	187	0.88
CELON PHARMA SA	PLCLNPH00015	119	0.44	100	0.47
TEN SQUARE GAMES SA	PLTSQGM00016	116	0.43	141	0.66
HUUUGE INC.	US44853H1086	30	0.11	9	0.04
CIECH SPOLKA AKCYJNA	PLCIECH00018	-	-	567	2.65
CYFROWY POLSAT	PLCFRPT00013	-	-	368	1.72
GLOBE TRADE CENTRE SPOLKA					
AKCYJNA	PLGTC0000037	-	-	276	1.29
ALUMETAL S.A.	PLALMTL00023	-	-	193	0.91
TOTAL		23,756	87.65	19,427	90.95

For all shares as of 31 December 2023, the method of estimation of their fair values was based on directly observable quotations from active markets.

Investments are allocated by countries as follows:

Country	As of 31.12.2023	% of total assets	As of 31.12.2022	% of total assets
Poland	10,845	40.02	9,050	42.36
Hungary	5,255	19.39	3,348	15.68
Czech Republic	3,142	11.59	2,583	12.09
Austria	2,690	9.92	2,970	13.91
Lithuania	1,152	4.25	1,151	5.39
Slovenia	414	1.53	-	-
Estonia	258	0.95	325	1.52
TOTAL	23,756	87.65	19,427	90.95

Investments are allocated by sectors are follows:

Sector	As of 31.12.2023	% of total assets	As of 31.12.2022	% of total assets
Financial services	9,726	35.88	6,878	32.2
Energy	3,616	13.34	3,403	15.93
Consumer goods	2,526	9.32	1,657	7.76
Industrial manufacturing	2,312	8.53	1,359	6.36
Healthcare	1,846	6.81	1,504	7.04
Utilities	1,161	4.28	706	3.31
IT	1,113	4.11	1,252	5.86
Materials	852	3.14	1,289	6.03
Communication services	604	2.24	1,103	5.17
Real estate	-	-	276	1.29
TOTAL	23,756	87.65	19,427	90.95

Investments are allocated by currency as follows:

		As of 31.12.2023	% of total assets	As of 31.12.2022	% of total assets
Polish zloty	PLN	10,845	40.02	9,050	42.37
Euro	EUR	4,966	18.32	4,059	19.00
Hungarian forint	HUF	4,687	17.29	3,037	14.22
Czech koruna	CZK	2,690	9.92	2,970	13.90
British pound	GBP	568	2.10	311	1.46
TOTAL		23,756	87.65	19,427	90.95

Allocation of investments by trading market:

Market	As of 31.12.2023	% of total assets	As of 31.12.2022	% of total assets
Warsaw Stock Exchange	10,845	40.02	9,050	42.37
Budapest Stock Exchange	4,687	17.29	3,037	14.22
Wiener Boerse Ag	3,142	11.59	2,970	13.90
Prague Stock Exchange	2,690	9.92	2,583	12.09
Ab Nasdaq Vilnius	1,152	4.26	1,151	5.39
London Stock Exchange	982	3.62	325	1.52
NASDAQ Tallinn As	258	0.95	311	1.46
TOTAL	23,756	87.65	19,427	90.95

During the two presented periods, the Fund has had no blocked investments or investments pledged as collateral for liabilities of the Fund.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	As of 31.12.2023	As of 31.12.2022
Cash in current accounts in BGN	80	911
Cash in current account in foreign currency	3,247	979
TOTAL	3,327	1,890

The Fund has evaluated the expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents.

The estimated amount is less than 0.1% of the gross amount of cash deposited in financial institutions, which is therefore considered to be immaterial and has not been accounted for in the financial statements of the Fund.

The Fund has no blocked cash and cash equivalents.

7. Trade receivables and prepaid expenses

	As of 31.12.2023	As of 31.12.2022
Dividend receivables	10	34
Financial assets	10	34
Prepaid expenses	10	10
Non-financial assets	10	10
TOTAL	20	44

As of 31.12.2023 the Fund has dividend receivables from NOVA LJUBLJANSKA B-GDR REG S (US66980N2036). It has been paid in January 2024.

8. Net assets, belonging to shareholders

8.1 Number of units issued

Number and values of units issued			
	Number of units	Nominal value per share	Share capital BGN'000
As of 01.01.2022	11,312,795.8686	1 EUR/share	22,126
Units issued	257,854.1884	1 EUR/share	504
Units repurchased	(72,411.8299)	1 EUR/share	(141)
As of 31.12.2022	11,498,238.2271	1 EUR/share	22,489
Units issued	56,810.4384	1 EUR/share	111
Units repurchased	(121,622.8794)	1 EUR/share	(238)
As of 31.12.2023	11,433,425.7861	1 EUR/share	22,362

8.2 Share premium reserve

	As of 31.12.2023	As of 31.12.2022
Share premium as at 1 January	487	473
Change due to units issued	10	8
Change due to units repurchased	(32)	6
Share premium as at 31 December	465	487

8.3 Net asset value per share

Net asset value per share is the basis for determining the issue price and the repurchase price of units of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities, calculated every workday. Net asset value of the Fund is presented in Euro. For the accurate use of financial information and given that the Fund declares the net asset value in euro, this note is presented in EUR. For the purposes of these annual financial statements and compliance with the principles of IFRS, the net asset value per unit, issue price and redemption price have been calculated and presented as of 31.12.2023 and 31.12.2022.

All amounts are in EUR	31.12.2023 NAV (IFRS)	22.12.2023 NAV (disclosed)	31.12.2022 NAV (IFRS)	30.12.2022 NAV (disclosed)
Net asset value	13,836,769.76	13,799,956.60	10,904,319.47	10,904,876.14
Total number of units issued	11,433,425.7861	11,433,258.8310	11,498,238.2271	11,498,238.2271
Nominal value	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Net asset value per share	1.2102	1.2069	0.9483	0.9484
Issue price				
orders up to EUR 50 000 after "issue fee" of 1.5% of the net asset value	1.2284	1.2250	0.9625	0.9626
orders from EUR 50 000.01 to EUR 250 000 after "issue fee" of 1.0% of net asset value	1.2223	1.2190	0.9578	0.9579

All amounts are in EUR	31.12.2023 NAV (IFRS)	22.12.2023 NAV (disclosed)	31.12.2022 NAV (IFRS)	30.12.2022 NAV (disclosed)
orders from EUR 250 000.01 to EUR 500 000.00 after "issue fee" of 0.5% of the net asset value	1.2163	1.2129	0.9530	0.9531
for orders above EUR 500 000.01 as well as orders from institutional investors, and orders resulting from, and empowered by a contract for portfolio management with MC Karoll Capital Management – no issuance fee	1.2102	1.2069	0.9483	0.9484
Redemption price	1.2102	1.2069	0.9483	0.9484

By decision of the Board of Directors of the Management Company, the Fund have not accepted orders for and have not executed transactions with its own units on 28.12.2023 and 29.12.2023

9. Activity result

9.1 Dividend income

	For the year ended 31.12.2023	For the year ended 31.12.2022
Dividend income from Polish companies	378	239
Dividend income from Hungarian companies	268	192
Dividend income from Czech companies	267	289
Dividend income from Austrian companies	150	95
Dividend income from Lithuanian companies	51	55
Dividend income from Estonian companies	16	21
Dividend income from Slovenian companies	10	-
TOTAL	1,140	891

9.2 Gain / (loss) from operations with investments, net

	For the year ended 31.12.2023	For the year ended 31.12.2022
Gain / (loss) from change in fair value of financial assets, (net)	4,470	(4,182)
Profit / (loss) from transactions with financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (net)	5	(22)
Expenses related to transactions with financial assets	(10)	(9)
TOTAL	4,455	(4,213)

9.3 Gain / (loss) from exchange rate differences, net

	For the year ended 31.12.2023	For the year ended 31.12.2022
Profit from currency revaluations of financial assets	5,516	5,929
Loss from currency revaluations of financial assets	(4,739)	(6,239)
Loss gain from foreign exchange transactions, net	(16)	(31)
TOTAL	761	(341)

9.4 Other finance costs

	For the year ended 31.12.2023	For the year ended 31.12.2022
Bank charges	(3)	(4)
Paying agent costs	(3)	(3)
TOTAL	(6)	(7)

The Management Company has appointed Helvetische Bank AG as the paying agent of the Swiss Confederation Investors Fund, with which it has concluded a contract for servicing payments to and from Swiss Confederation investors in accordance with the requirements of local legislation.

10. Hired services expenses

	For the year ended 31.12.2023	For the year ended 31.12.2022
Remuneration of the Management company	(363)	(324)
Remuneration of the custodian bank	(47)	(43)
Advertisement	(29)	(26)
Audit	(13)	(10)
Representation costs	(12)	(11)
Annual fees	(2)	(2)
Others	-	(2)
TOTAL	(466)	(418)

Expenditures related to the Funds's operations in 2023 represent 1.92% (2022: 1.95%) from the average annual net asset value of the Fund's financial statements.

11. Related parties

The Fund's related parties consist of the Management Company and the other mutual funds, manage by it, and other companies under the control of the ultimate owner of the Management Company – Stanimir Karolev.

11.1 Transactions from the period

	For the year ended 31.12.2023	For the year ended 31.12.2022
Transactions with the Management company:		
Remuneration to the Management company (note 10)	(363)	(324)
Remuneration for marketing services (note 10)	(29)	(26)
Fee for own shares issued	(1)	(2)
	(393)	(352)

Management remuneration

The Management Company receives remuneration in the amount of 1.5% of the average annual net asset value of the Fund for the performed management actions.

Marketing services remuneration

For the provision of marketing services the Management Company receives remuneration in the amount of 0.12% of the average annual net value of the Fund's assets.

Fee for issued units

For issue of units, the Fund charges an issuing fee that is income for the Management Company and initially originates in the Fund, as part of the issue value. It is subsequently paid to the Management Company without being reflected in the Fund's comprehensive income.

11.2 Related party balances at year end

	As of 31.12.2023	As of 31.12.2022
Payables to the Management Company	37	29

The liabilities of the Fund to the Management Company as of 31.12.2023 represent due remuneration for the month of December 2023 and were fully repaid in January 2024.

12. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts presented in the statement of financial position relate to the following categories of assets and liabilities:

Financial assets	Note	As of 31.12.2023	As of 31.12.2022
<i>Debt instruments at amortized cost:</i>			
Trade receivables	7	10	34
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,327	1,890
		3,337	1,924
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:</i>			
Shares	5	23,756	19,427
		23,756	21,351

Financial liabilities	Note	As of 31.12.2023	As of 31.12.2022
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:			
Trade payables		4	5
Related party payables	11.2	37	29
		<u>41</u>	<u>34</u>

See note 4.6 about information related to the accounting policy for each category financial instruments and the methods which are used for assessment of fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value. Description of the risk management objectives and policies of the Fund related to the financial instruments is presented in note 13.

13. Risk management related to the financial instruments

Risk management objectives and policy

In order to adequately manage the financial risks, Karoll Capital Management EAD has adopted the Risk Assessment and Risk Management Rules of Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities. The implementation of the methods and procedures set out in the Rules is carried out on a daily basis by the Risk Management Department in the Management Company. As of 01.01.2023, the Management Company amends the Fund's Risk Assessment and Risk Management Rules. The amendments have been approved by the FSC and will come into force on 01.01.2023.

Liquidity risk

The Fund is obliged to maintain such a structure of the assets and liabilities that will enable it to carry out its activity unimpeded and to repay its payables on a timely basis at reasonable prices without the need to sell profitable assets. The Fund attracts resources by issuing units.

Liquidity risk can arise as a consequence from the low liquidity on the capital market as well as when there are unusually large orders for repurchase of shares which can lead to insufficiency of Fund's cash.

The Fund invests in equities, traded on active stock markets and when it is necessary it can provide cash and cash equivalents to repurchase own units within the statutory imposed term.

The Fund manages this risk by seeking to maintain a relatively high proportion of cash and highly liquid assets in its assets to minimise the likelihood of being unable to repay its obligations in a timely manner.

According to the rules for maintenance and management of the liquid funds the Fund holds cash on deposits and in current accounts, in order to meet liquidity needs. The portfolio manager monitors on a daily basis cash as a percentage of the assets while there are controlled by the Board of Directors on a monthly basis. Each month, a Risk Management Report of the Fund, which contains an assessment of the calculated liquidity risk indicators, is prepared and presented to the Board of Directors.

The table below shows financial liabilities of the Fund, summarised in groups by maturity from the reporting date to the date they are due.

	<u>Up to 1 month</u>
As at 31 December 2023	
Current payables	
Total financial liabilities	41
As at 31 December 2022	
Current payables	
Total financial liabilities	34

With effect from 01.01.2023, the Management Company shall conduct liquidity stress tests of the Fund in accordance with the Liquidity Stress Testing Policy. The Policy sets out the procedures put in place by the Management Company, the models, the assumptions underlying them and the methodology used for liquidity stress testing as a liquidity risk management tool.

Market risk

Market risk is a systematic (general) risk, having effect on the value of all assets. It arises from the characteristics of the macroeconomic environment and the condition of the capital market in the country. It cannot be controlled by the issuer and it cannot be diversified. Market risk consists of foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. Basic methods for reduction of the systematic risk and its components include collecting and processing of information about the macroeconomic environment and, based on this information, forecasting and adjusting the investment policy to the expected changes in the environment.

All investments in securities can generate risk of loss of capital. The portfolio manager manages this risk by careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within certain limits. The investment portfolio of the Fund is monitored on a daily basis by the portfolio manager. The Fund's risk management report is prepared on a monthly basis, which contains an assessment of the calculated market risk indicators, and it is submitted to the Board of Directors.

Market risk is concentrated in the following positions:

	As of 31.12.2023		As of 31.12.2022	
	Fair value	% of net assets, valued using market price	Fair value	% of net assets, valued using market price
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	23,756	87.78	19,427	91.09
Total amount, exposed to market risk	23,756	87.78	19,427	91.09

Currency risk

The Fund is exposed to foreign currency risk while operating with financial instruments, denominated in foreign currency. Foreign currency transactions result in exchange rate gains and losses presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Such exposures are the monetary assets and liabilities of the Fund, denominated in currency other than BGN and EUR.

During the reporting period the Fund did not carry out transactions with derivative instruments. The Management Company does not plan to hedge the currency exposures in the Fund's portfolio in 2024.

Financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency other than the euro and translated into Bulgarian levs at the end of the reporting period, are presented as follows:

	Polish zloty	Hungarian forint	Czech krona	British pound	American dollar
31 December 2023					
Financial assets at FVTPL	10,845	4,687	2,690	568	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	19
Total currency risk exposure	10,845	4,687	2,690	568	19
	Polish zloty	Czech krona	Hungarian forint	British pound	American dollar
31 December 2022					
Financial assets at FVTPL	9,050	2,970	3,037	311	-
Trade Receivables	34	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	20
Total currency risk exposure	9,084	2,970	3,037	311	20

The tables below show the sensitivity of the annual net financial result after taxes and net assets to possible changes in the exchange rates of the Bulgarian lev against the following foreign currencies:

- Polish zloty (+/- 6.2%);
- Hungarian forint (+/- 9.6%);
- Czech koruna (+/- 4.3%);
- British pound (+/- 5.3%);
- American dollar (+/- 7.6%)

All other parameters are assumed to be constant.

These percentages are determined using averaged exchange rate for the last 12 months. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Fund's investments in foreign currency denominated assets, held as per year end.

	Increased exchange rate of BGN		Decreased exchange rate of BGN	
	Net financial result	Net Assets	Net financial result	Net Assets
	BGN '000	BGN '000	BGN '000	BGN '000
Polish zloty (+/- 6.2%)	(601)	(601)	601	601
Hungarian forint (+/- 9.62%)	(406)	(406)	406	406
Czech koruna (+/- 4.31%)	(104)	(104)	194	194
British pound (+/- 5.32%)	(27)	(27)	27	27
American dollar (+/- 7.6%)	(1)	(1)	1	1

Exposure to currency risk varies during the year, based on the volume of deals with foreign securities. Although it is assumed, that the analysis, presented above shows the level of currency risk, the Fund is exposed to.

Interes rate risk

Asset value of the Fund depends on the dynamics of interest rates in the economy. The activity of the Fund is subject to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates, as the cost of interest-bearing assets with fixed-rate changes as a result of change in market interest rates. On the other hand, the Fund is exposed on assets with floating interest rates, to interest rate risk, as a result of a change in the interest rate index, that is linked to the relevant financial instruments. Upon change of 0.1% in interest rates for one year, the effect on net interest income would be negligible.

During the reporting periods, the Fund did not invest in financial assets that carry a significant interest rate risk.

Other price risk

The Fund determines the price risk as the risk of decrease in the price of a financial asset, or portfolio of financial assets, due to factors other than those, arising from interest rate or currency risk.

The Management Company has adopted strict limits on the risk indicators of the positions in the investment portfolio of the Fund. These limits are approved by the Board of Directors of the management company, and their compliance is monitored on a daily basis by the "Risk Management" department.

The Management Company measured general price risk of the investment portfolio through the historic volatility of the net asset value per share, which is measured by the standard deviation. As at 31.12.2022 and 31.12.2021 price risk indicators are calculated as follows:

Name	Currency	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>	
		Average return (ann.)	Standard deviation	Average return. (ann.)	Standard deviation
MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities	EUR	27.98%	10.78%	-13.50%	24.62%

The Management Company assesses and monitors the price risk of individual positions through the historical volatility of the shares in the Fund's portfolio as measured by the standard deviation.

Credit risk

Exposure of the Fund to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets, recognised at the reporting date, as indicated in Note 12.

The Management Company believes that all of the above-described financial assets that are not impaired during the presented reporting periods, are financial assets with good credit quality, including those with maturity past due.

The Fund defines credit risk as the possibility of reduction in the value of a position in a financial instrument, due to unexpected credit events, related to issuers of financial instruments; the counterparty in exchange and OTC transactions; as well as countries in which they operate.

The Fund distinguishes, assesses and manages the following types of credit risk:

- counterparty risk: risk of default by the contracting party to the OTC deals;
- settlement risk: risk, arising from the possibility that the Fund will not receive the cash or financial instruments on the date of the settlement, after it has fulfilled its obligations, arising from that trade;
- investment credit risk: the risk of reducing the value of an investment in a debt security, due to a credit event with the issuer of the instrument. A credit event includes bankruptcy, insolvency or significant change in the capital structure, reducing the credit rating, and others.

The Management Company of the Fund measures and assesses the counterparty risk and the credit settlement risk by the value of all unsettled transactions with certain counterparty as a percentage from the value of the investment portfolio. It manages these types of risk by setting limits regarding the value of the unsettled transactions with certain counterparty and strictly observes them, counterparty credit risk and the settlement risk are relatively low with respect to the transactions of the Fund as most of the transactions are concluded under DVP terms of settlement. During the period no investments have been made in debt securities that could expose it to investment credit risk.

14. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. IFRS 7 requires disclosure of the techniques for measurement of the fair value of financial instruments, measured at fair value in the statement of the financial position, after their initial recognition. This Standard introduces a hierarchy of fair values, defined according to the degree of observation of the data used for the measurement.

Observable data can be defined as market data obtained from independent sources, while data reflecting market assumptions of the Fund is defined as unobservable.

Both data sets the three levels of the fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table provides information on financial instruments at fair value as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, presented in levels 1 to 3:

As of 31.12.2023	<u>Level 1</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	
- Equity instruments	23,756
As of 31.12.2022	<u>Level 1</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	
- Equity instruments	19,427

15. Policy and procedures for management of the net assets belonging to shareholders

The objectives of the Management company regarding capital management are:

- achieve profitability with minimum risk for investors;
- maintain high liquidity for timely repayment of obligations to investors that could arise when repurchasing shares;
- adequate ratio between cash invested in securities and cash instruments.

Capital management of the Fund, and its use to generate income, is performed by the management company in accordance with the regulations, the Prospectus and the Rules of the Fund. It is made under the supervision of the "Risk Management" department, and with active cooperation with the "Accounting" department, in accordance with the internal structure rules and internal control of the Management company.

The Fund's net assets for the presented periods can be analysed as follows:

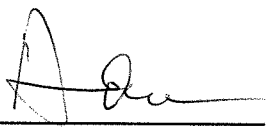
	2023	2022
Net assets, belonging to unitholders	27,062	21,327
Total assets	27,103	21,361
Net assets to total assets ratio	99.85%	99.84%

16. Post-reporting date events

No adjusting events or significant non-adjusting events occurred between the date of the financial statements and the date of their approval.

17. Authorization of the financial statements

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 (including comparative information) were approved by the Board of Directors of the Management Company Karoll Capital Management EAD, on behalf of, and at the expense of MF Advance Emerging Europe Opportunities, on 19.03.2024.

Daniel Ganev 
 Chief Executive Officer
 Karoll Capital Management EAD

Stoyka Koritarova 
 Chief Accountant
 Karoll Capital Management EAD

Bistra Kotseva 
 Procurator
 Karoll Capital Management EAD

