

**Exchange traded fund
Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF
ISIN BGPLWIG04173**

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2023**

Content

<u>ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY</u>	<u>i</u>
<u>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT</u>	<u>viii</u>
<u>INFORMATION ON THE REMUNERATION POLICY</u>	<u>x</u>
Statement of Comprehensive Income	12
Statement of Financial Position	13
Statement of Changes in Equity	14
Statement of Cash Flows	15
<u>Notes to the Annual Financial Statements</u>	<u>16</u>
REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	1
DECLARATION	1

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY
for the year ended 31 December 2023 in
of "Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF" Exchange Traded Fund
accordance with Art. 39 of the Accountancy Act

The "Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF" Exchange Traded Fund (the "Fund") is an open-ended collective investment scheme for investment in securities and other liquid financial assets, established and operating in accordance with the Act on the Activities of Collective Investment Schemes and Other Undertakings for Collective Investment (ACISOCIVA), the Public Offering of Securities Act and its implementing regulations, the Markets in Financial Instruments Act, the Obligations and Contracts Act and other applicable legislation of the Republic of Bulgaria.

The Fund is a segregated property for investment in securities and other liquid financial assets in order to achieve its investment objectives.

The Fund shall be a separate property for the purpose of collective investment in transferable securities and other liquid financial assets as referred to in Article 38, par. (1) of ACISOCIVA of the funds raised through a public offering of units, which is carried out on the principle of risk-sharing by a management company.

The fund is organised and managed by a management company, "Expat Asset Management" EAD.

The management company is authorised to organise and manage the Fund by the Financial Supervision Commission under authorisation dated № 165 – DF 11 December 2017. The Fund is organised in full compliance with the European Directives on UCITS.

No research and development activities were carried out during the reporting period. Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF has no branches.

The Fund is a passively managed exchange traded fund that follows the model of full physical replication of WIG20 index of the Warsaw Stock Exchange. It is traded on the Bulgarian Stock Exchange and Frankfurt Stock Exchange (XETRA) having PLX as its ticker code.

In order to achieve the highest possible correlation with the performance of the Reference Index, the Fund invests solely in a basket of balance sheet assets comprised of shares of companies in the Reference Index. As a fund for direct replication, "Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF" may not necessarily invest in every company comprising the Reference Index, or with the exact weight of that company in the Reference Index. Successfully achieving the Fund's objective to directly replicate the Reference Index depends on the investment restrictions followed and the market conditions, including the liquidity of the Reference index.

Net asset value of the Fund

Net asset value of the Fund may not be less than BGN 100 000 in accordance with Art. 82 a, para 1 of Ordinance 44/2011 on the requirements for the activities of collective investment schemes, management companies, national investment funds and alternative investment fund managers.

As at 31.12.2023 the total value of the assets of Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF amounts to BGN 490 440. The liabilities amount to BGN 1 304. The net asset value is BGN 489 136. The number of outstanding units at the end of 2023 is 380 000 and by the end of 2022 the units are 480 000. The realized annual return from the beginning of the public offering is minus 34.18% and in 2023 is 40.71%.

Risk profile

The risk profile of the Exchange Traded Fund represents the amount and type of risk that the Management company undertakes by investing the assets of the Fund, while seeking to replicate the Reference Index, which at the date of this statement is an index of shares of WIG20. In this respect, investing in units of "Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF" involves undertaking a high risk, given that the Reference Index comprises of stocks.

In its operation, "Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF" is exposed to various types of risks affecting its results. The main risks that investors shall face when they invest in units of "Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF" are:

Market risk

Probability of loss occurring from adverse changes in the securities prices, market interest rates, exchange rates and other factors. This market risk affects the net asset value of the Fund, which will also vary as a result of changes in market price of shares and other securities in which the Fund has invested.

Expat Asset Management's financial forecasts for the Fund reflect the results that management deems most likely, based on the information available at the date of signature of this financial statement.

In order to assess the Fund's flexibility towards less favorable performance, a sensitivity analysis was carried out to reflect a series of scenarios based on the main risks to the Fund and the prospects for a downturn in the economy in which it operates.

The Fund's performance (measured by the change in the "net asset value per unit or per unit" parameter) is directly influenced by the movement of the prices of financial instruments in the Fund's portfolio.

Extreme market movements

The market price of the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may fluctuate due to changes in the economic and market environment, monetary policy of central banks, business activity of issuers, the sector in which the issuer operates and the demand and supply of securities market. At certain times, the market price of shares (stock exchange) can change substantially. In the event of major movements of the Index, including large daily movements, the performance of the Fund may depart from its investment objectives. The revaluation of the Fund will fluctuate as a result of changes in the value of the Fund's assets and the Reference Index.

Inability of the Management Company to adapt to market changes

The fund follows a passive management strategy, i.e., it is not actively managed. Accordingly, the Management Company will not change the portfolio composition, except to follow closely the total return of the Reference Index. The Fund is not trying to "beat" the market and does not take defensive positions when the market falls or is considered overvalued. Therefore the decline of The reference index may cause the value of the Fund's assets to fall.

Inability of the Management Company to adapt to market changes (continued)

positions when the market falls or is perceived as overvalued. Therefore, a decline in the Reference Index may lead to a decline in the value of the Fund's assets.

Liquidity risk

The risk associated with the probability of losses or missed profits by mandatory or forced sale of assets in adverse market conditions (such as lower demand in the presence of over supply).

Issue and redemptions

In case the issue and redemption orders for units are received late or do not meet the requirements of the Prospectus and the Fund's Rules, there will be a delay between the date of placing the order and the actual date of issue or redemption. Such postponements or delays may lead to a decrease in the number of units or the amount of redemptions.

Trading on a regulated market

There can be no assurances that the units of the Fund will be traded or that the criteria of admission to trading will not be changed. Moreover, trading of the units on a stock exchange may be suspended under the rules of the respective exchange due to market conditions and investors may not be able to sell their units until trading resumes.

Regulatory risk

The prospectus of the Fund has been prepared in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. The Management Company and/ or the Fund and its investment objectives and policies may be affected by future changes in laws and regulations. New or modified laws, rules and regulations in Bulgaria or the European Union could prevent or significantly limit the Fund's ability to invest in certain instruments. They could also impact conclusion of agreements with certain third countries. This may affect the ability of the Fund to perform the relevant investment objectives and policies. Applying such new or modified laws, rules and regulations could lead to an increase of any or all of the Fund's costs and may require restructuring of the Fund, in order to meet the new rules. Such a probable restructuring may include restructuring costs. When restructuring is not possible, the Fund may proceed to termination. The assets of the Fund and the Reference index are subject to change in laws or regulations, and such a change might affect their value and/ or liquidity.

Operational risk

It is associated with the likelihood of loss resulting from errors or system failures in the organisation, insufficiently qualified personnel and unfavourable external events that are not financial in nature, incl. legal risk.

Risk of error in tracking the Reference Index

Tracking the Reference Index by investing in all positions of the index can be costly and difficult to implement. Portfolio managers can use optimisation techniques, such as selection of individual positions in the Index in proportions that differ from those in the Index. The use of such optimisation techniques can increase the error in tracking and lead to a different performance of the Fund towards the Index. Furthermore, existing restrictions or future changes in laws and regulations of the Exchange Traded Fund, related but not limited to the composition, concentration, and method of measurement of assets, can lead to inability of the Fund to replicate the index in full. In addition, exchange traded funds on markets characterised by low liquidity are exposed to a greater risk of error in tracking an index.

Reference index

If there is an event that affects the Index, the Fund may be required to suspend the issue and redemption of units. The revaluation of the Fund may also be affected. In case of continuing problems with the Index, the Fund will take appropriate actions, which may reduce the net asset value of the Fund.

Systematic risks

Systematic risks depend on general fluctuations in the economy and the markets in general. The Fund is unable to influence the systemic risks but will take them into account and will comply with them. Risks arising from political and economic situation are a possible instability or military action in the region. Disasters and accidents are factors complicating any system of risk management. The consequences are hard to predict, but access to information and applying a system of forecasting and actions in extreme situations are possible ways to mitigate the negative effect.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risks are events or conditions of an environmental, social or governance nature that, if they occur, could have a material adverse impact on the value of investments. In accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, the Company has adopted and implemented a policy to integrate sustainability risks into the investment decision-making processes for all collective investment undertakings managed by the Company, including the Fund. A key principle of the policy on integrating sustainability risks into investment decision-making is to maximise the financial return on investments. However, to the extent that the Fund is passively managed and follows the Index in the manner set out in its Rules, the integration of sustainability risks into investment decision-making processes by the Management Company is not applicable to this Fund.

Rising interest rates and recession risk

In past years, there have been prolonged periods of historically low interest rates, which changed in the past year when some central banks globally began to raise them. Recently, global markets have experienced significant volatility with significant declines in both bond and equity markets. In addition, central banks around the world have raised interest rates in an attempt to curb rising inflation. Expat Asset Management's business is directly and indirectly affected by changes in global interest rates.

Changes in interest rates may affect the value of the securities in which we invest, which may affect the value of the assets managed by Expat Asset Management EAD and the Company's earnings. To manage this risk, Expat Asset Management EAD employs several strategies, such as investing in securities with shorter maturities and maintaining a diversified portfolio. Furthermore, in order to manage the risk, Expat Asset Management EAD prepares stress tests of the portfolios for potential interest rate scenarios.

Our business is affected by national and global economic conditions, which can change suddenly, as well as perceptions of these conditions and future economic prospects, such as concerns about a potential recession. If recessionary economic conditions develop, they are likely to have a negative impact on the entire financial services industry, including us. Changes in broader economic conditions are unpredictable and cannot be controlled. Negative consequences to our business could arise from low levels or declines in economic growth, reductions in private equity and venture capital investment, changes in customer spending, restrictions on the availability or increases in the cost of credit and capital, reductions in public capital investment, high levels of inflation, uncertainty regarding fiscal, monetary and political issues, and increases in benchmark interest rates.

Geopolitical issues

Geopolitical issues, including the war in Ukraine, the conflict in Gaza Strip, and also the tensions in diplomatic relations affecting the U.S. and other countries and restrictions on international trade, may affect the stability of financial markets and the global economy. Geopolitical tensions, such as trade disputes or political instability, may affect the value of investments and lead to increased market volatility. The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and between Israelis and Palestinians have the potential to disrupt global markets and impact the performance of certain sectors. The geopolitical risk management strategies that Expat Asset Management EAD employs include monitoring global events, maintaining a diversified portfolio and using risk management tools such as derivatives.

Risk profile and risk management

The Fund's risk profile may be changed only with the approval of the Financial Supervision Commission as reflected in the Prospectus and Fund Rules. The risk profile of the Fund during the reporting period remains unchanged. The main risks associated with the Fund's operations are detailed in the Prospectus published on the Management Company's website. The management does not expect any other type of risks or uncertainties, other than those presented in the Prospectus, to affect the Fund's activities.

Structure and percentage of key activity indicators

Structure of assets and liabilities

The Fund's asset structure is presented in absolute value and as a percentage of total assets by the end of 2023 and 2022.

Assets	As of 31.12.2023.	%	As of 31.12.2022.	%
Cash	4 990	1,02%	2280	0,52%
Shares	484 224	98,73%	437 693	99,48%
Receivables	1 226	0,25%	-	-
Total assets	490 440	100,00%	439 973	100,00%

The Fund's total liabilities at the end of 2023 amounted to BGN 1304, representing liabilities to the Custodian Bank (CB) and the Management Company (MC).

Liabilities	As of 31.12.2023.	%	As of 31.12.2022	%
Liabilities to CB	253	0,05%	247	0,05%
Liability to MC	1 051	0,21%	646	0,15%
Total liabilities	1 304	0,26%	893	0,20%
Total liabilities and equity	490 440	100,00%	439 973	100,00%

The liabilities to Custodian Bank and Management Company are charged on a daily basis in accordance with the Fund's Portfolio Valuation Rules, which are approved by the FSC.

Operating results

The operating expenses of the Fund are shown in the following table:

Type of expenses	2023	%	2022	%
Negative differences from operations and revaluation of financial assets	2 334	1,44%	119 470	33,66%
Expenses associated with foreign currency operations	145 309	89,48%	159 384	44,90%
Other financial expenses	13 805	8,50%	17211	4,85%
External services expenses	954	0,59%	58 882	16,59%
Total expenses	162 402	100,00%	354 947	100,00%

The operating income of the Fund is shown on the following table:

Type of income	2023	%	2022	%
Income from dividends	12 330	3,81%	7 273	4,22%
Income associated with foreign currency operations	130 423	40,31%	1 716	0,99%
Income related to foreign currency transaction	180 823	55,88 %	163 607	94,79%
Other income	-	-	3	0,00%
Total income	323 576	100,00%	172 599	100,00%

The operating results of the Fund for 2023 and 2022 are shown in the table below:

	2023	2022
Income	323 576	172 599
Expenses	162 402	354 947
Net result	161 174	(182 348)

During the reporting period, there were no internal events affecting the exchange traded fund and the Management Company's operations and results.

As a collective investment scheme, the Fund may not carry out and did not carry out transactions with group companies, according to the ACISOCIVA restrictions.

No repo transactions have been carried out by the Fund during the reporting period.

The main unitholder of "Expat Asset Management" EAD is "Expat Capital" AD.

As of 31 December 2023, members of the Board of Directors of "Expat Asset Management" EAD are:

1. Daniel Penov Donchev - CEO
2. Nikolay Vassilev Vassilev - CEO
3. Nikola Simeonov Yankov - Chairman of the Board of Directors
4. Konstantina Dimitrova Pergelova-Okoliyska - Member of the Board of Directors
5. Gloria Martinova Nikolova - Member of the Board of Directors.

The term of the Board of Directors is until March 4, 2026.

The company is represented by Daniel Penov Donchev and Nikolay Vassilev Vassilev – together.

The following information required under Art. 39 of the Accountancy Act is not applicable to an exchange-traded fund:

- future development of the undertaking
- information under Art. 247 of the Commerce Act
- actions in the field of research and development and ecology
- information about redemption of own units
- economic policy scheduled for the following year
- expected investments and staff development
- expected income from investments and company development

- forthcoming transactions that are essential for the Company's operations
- branches of the undertaking
- the Fund is not subject to the requirements of Art. 41 of the Accountancy Act and is not obliged to provide a non-financial statement.

Information on pending court, administrative or arbitration proceedings referring to liabilities or receivables

The management has no information on the existence of such receivables or liabilities.

Events after the reporting date

There are no events after the date of the reporting period requiring adjustments or disclosures in the Fund's annual financial statements that occurred for the period from the reporting date to the date when that financial statement was approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

Report on tracking error according to Art. 82f of Ordinance No. 44 of October 20, 2011, on the Requirements to the Activities of Collective Investment Schemes, Management Companies, National Investment Funds and Alternative Investment Fund Managers.

ISIN	Name of the exchange traded fund	Anticipated tracking error for 2024	Realized tracking error as of 31.12.2023	
BGPLWIG04173	Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF	up to 10%	0.94%*	

ISIN	Name of the exchange traded fund	Return of ETF for 2023	Return of Index for 2023	Tracking difference for 2023
BGPLWIG04173	Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF	40.71%	30.75%	9.96%

*The realized tracking error is calculated on a weekly basis for 52 weeks prior to 31.12.2023.

For 2024, we expect the tracking error to not exceed 10% in view of the limited history of trading in exchange traded funds on the Bulgarian market and respectively on the Exchange Traded Fund "Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF".

Tracking error is the volatility (measured by the annualized standard deviation) of the difference between the annual return of the Fund and the annual return of the Index itself. A lower tracking error means a closer tracking of the Index. This is not the same as a difference in tracking, which is simply the difference between the return of the Fund and that of the Reference Index over a certain period. The difference in tracking shows how the Fund has performed relative to the Index, while the tracking error shows the sustainability of the difference in performance between the Fund and the Reference Index.

Date: 19.03.2024.

Nikolay Vassilev
CEO

Daniel Donchev
CEO

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

This declaration is made on the basis of article 40 of the Accountancy Act, according to the requirements of the Public Offering of Securities Act

General

Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF (the Fund) is a passively managed fund and adheres to the method of full physical replication of the WIG20 index. It is admitted to trading on the Bulgarian Stock Exchange and Frankfurt Stock Exchange (XETRA) with a ticker code PLX. The Fund's activity covers the subscription and redemption of units entitling their holders to the same rights. The number of units of the Fund changes depending on the volume of sales and redemption of units. Under the Additional provisions of the Accountancy Act, the Funds is an entity of public interest. In this capacity the Fund presents the corporate governance statement as part of the annual financial statements.

The Fund is organized and managed by the Management Company Expat Asset Management EAD (the "Management Company"). The Fund is managed by following the Prospectus and the Rules of the Fund, as well as all the Rules, Policies and Internal provisions of the Management Company, and the Corporate governance code approved by the Chairman of the Bulgarian Financial Supervision Commission. The Fund does not possess its own administrative, management and supervisory bodies. The Fund is registered in the Bulstat Register at the Registry Agency under BULSTAT code 177233744. The registered office of the Fund and the Management Company is Sofia, Postal code 1000, 96A "Georgi S. Rakovski" str.

Key features of internal control and risk management systems

The internal control system applied by Expat Asset Management in the management of the Fund includes the following components:

- *Control environment* covers the following elements – organizational structure, conferral of powers and responsibilities, commitments of persons entrusted with general management, commitment to competence, policies and practices related to human resources, philosophy and operational style of leadership, values and ethical behavior
- *Risk assessment* – In managing the Fund, the Management Company uses strictly defined limits described in the Fund's Rules and Prospectus
- *Information system* – The information system related to the financial reporting of the Fund should be seen as a collection of all rules, processes and procedures of the Fund and the management Company
- *Control activities* – Effective control over the preparation of the financial statements of the Fund, is one of the priorities of the management of the MC
- *Current monitoring of controls* – At Management company level there is an internal control department and compliance, which conducts reviews of the activities, ongoing and periodic reviews of the system and processes. Checks by the internal control are aimed at establishing compliance with the legal and the internal rules and procedures.

Information under Art. 10 1, (c), (d), (f), (h) and (i) of Directive 2004/25/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on takeover bids

- *Information on B. c)- Significant direct or indirect unitholdings (including indirect unitholdings through pyramid structures and cross-unitholdings) within the meaning of Article 85 of Directive 2001/34/EC:*
 During the reporting period, the Fund did not receive notifications of acquired or sold directly or through intermediary's partitions meeting the criteria specified in art. 89, par. 1 of Directive 2001/34/EC, relating to changes in voting rights held.

- *Information on B. d)- The holders of all securities with special control rights and a description of those rights-* There are no unitholders with special control rights.
- *Information on B. f)- Any restrictions on voting rights, such as restrictions on the voting rights of holders of a certain percentage or number of votes, deadlines for exercising the voting rights or systems through which, through Cooperation with the company, the financial rights granted to the securities are separate from the holding of the securities -* There are no restrictions on voting rights on partitions.
- *Information on the B. h)-The rules governing the appointment or replacement of board members and amendments to the Memorandum of Association*
The fund does not have its own management bodies. The fund is organized and operated by the Management Company Expat Asset Management.
- *Information on B. i)-The powers of the members of the Board, and in particular the right to issue or redeem units.*
- The fund may issue and redeem units on a daily basis in accordance with the Rules and the Prospectus.

Date: 19.03.2024

Nikolay Vassilev
CEO

Daniel Donchev
CEO

INFORMATION ON REMUNERATION POLICY

Pursuant to Art. 73, item 6 of Ordinance No 44

1.Information under Art. 73, item 6(a)

Total remuneration for the financial year 2023	Fixed remuneration	Variable remuneration	Number of recipients
1 789 495 BGN	1 518 813 BGN	270 682 BGN	21

2.Information under Art. 73, item 6(b)

	Categories of employees	Amount of remuneration
i	Members of the Board of Directors and employees of management	1 068 387 BGN
ii	Employees whose activities are related to risk-taking	-
iii	Employees stumbling on contort functions	110 840 BGN
iv	Other employees whose remuneration is commensurate with the remuneration of the employees referred to in points (i) and (ii) and whose activities affect the risk profile of Expat Asset Management EAD and the risk profile of the collective investment schemes it manages	301 781 BGN
	Total	1 481 008 BGN

3.Information under Art. 73, item 6(c)

The remuneration of the employees referred to in point (b) could be constant or variable. Variable wages are traditional wages such as Easter and Christmas supplements, thirteenth and fourteenth wages, as well as other additional remuneration, which are fixed and determinable according to criteria in employment contracts and the Labour Code.

The constant and variable remuneration for the different categories of employees shall be determined as follows:

For the members of the Board of Directors – by decision of the sole owner of the capital;

For all other employees – by the Executive Director.

In determining permanent remuneration, the principle of competitiveness in the labour market is followed and the need to attract well-qualified and adequately paid employees are considered.

4.Information under Art. 73, item 6(d)

As a result of the reviews under Art. 108, para. 5 and para. 6 of ACISOCIVA "Expat Asset Management" EAD found that no irregularities had been committed and the remuneration policy was respected.

5. Information under Art. 73, item 6, point (e)

The remuneration policy was developed by the Board of Directors in cooperation with the Internal Control Office and was adopted by decision of the Board of Directors of Expat Asset Management EAD of 19.12.2016. The policy was amended by decision of the Board of Directors of Expat Asset Management EAD of 15.03.2018, amended by decision of the Board of Directors of Expat Asset Management EAD of 30.09.2020 and amended by decision of the Board of Directors of Expat Asset Management EAD №349 of 10.03.2021.

The above amounts are charged in the financial year 2023 on behalf of Expat Asset Management EAD, they are not at the expense of the collective investment schemes managed by it and are not tied to the results of their activities.

Date: 19.03.2024.

Nikolay Vassilev

CEO

Daniel Donchev

CEO

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2023

<i>BGN'000</i>	<i>Note</i>	01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023	01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022
Other income	3	12	7
Net profit / (loss) from financial assets, held at fair value through profit and loss	6	128	(117)
Loss/ profit associated with foreign currency operations		36	4
Operating expenses	4	(15)	(76)
Operating profit / (loss) for the period		161	(182)
Tax expenses	17	-	-
Profit / (loss) for the period		161	(182)
Other income		-	-
Total income for the period		161	(182)
Net income per unit			
Net profit / (loss) per unit (BGN)	9	0.366	(0.493)

Date: 19.03.2024

Approved by:

Nikolay Vassilev
CEO

Daniel Donchev
CEO

Prepared by:

Tatyana Lazarova
Head of Accounting

The financial statements have been approved for issue by decision of the Board of Directors of the Management Company dated 19.03.2024.

The notes from page 17 to page 38 are integral part of the annual financial statements.

Financial Statements on which the auditing company Kreston BulMar Financial Audit OOD, registration number 119, has issued an auditor's report dated 27.03.2024, with Legal Representative and Registered Auditor in charge Vyara Petrova Kukova.

Velichka Stoyanova Markova
Procurator

Vyara Petrova Kukova
Register auditor

Statement of Financial Position

As of 31.12.2023

<i>BGN'000</i>	<i>Note</i>	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5	2
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	6	484	438
Receivables	7	1	
Total assets		490	440
Equity and liabilities			
Equity		743	939
Unit premium account		(162)	(247)
Accumulated loss		(92)	(253)
Total equity	8	489	439
Liabilities			
Trade and other liabilities	10	1	1
Total liabilities		1	1
Total Equity and liabilities		490	440

Date: 19.03.2024.

Approved by:

Prepared by:

Nikolay Vassilev
CEO

Tatyana Lazarova
Head of Accounting

Daniel Donchev
CEO

The financial statements have been approved for issue by decision of the Board of Directors of the Management Company dated 19.03.2024.

The notes from page 17 to page 38 are integral part of the annual financial statements.

Financial Statements on which the auditing company "Kreston BulMar – Financial Audit" OOD , registration number 119, has issued an auditor's report dated 27.03.2024, with Legal Representative and Registered Auditor in charge Vyara Petrova Kukova.

Velichka Stoyanova Markova
Procurator

Vyara Petrova Kukova
Register auditor

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the Year ended 31 December 2023

<i>BGN'000</i>	<i>Note</i>	Unit capital	Unit premium account	Profit and Loss	Total
On 1 January 2022		528	(67)	(71)	390
Other income					
Loss for the period		-	-	(182)	(182)
Total income		-	-	(182)	(182)
Contributions from and distributions to owners					
Issue of new units		1330	(612)	-	718
Redemption of units		(919)	432	-	(487)
Total contributions from and distribution to owners		411	(180)	-	231
Balance on 31 December 2022	8	939	(247)	(253)	439
On 1 January 2023		939	(247)	(253)	439
Other income					
Profit for the period				161	161
Total income				161	161
Contributions from and distribution to owners					
Issue of new units		137	(65)	-	72
Redemption of units		(333)	150	-	(183)
Total contributions from and allocations to owners		(196)	85	-	111
Balance on 31 December 2023	8	743	(162)	(92)	489

Date: 19.03.2024.

Approved by:
Nikolay Vassilev
CEO

Prepared by:
Tatyana Lazarova
Head of Accounting

Daniel Donchev
CEO

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Financial Statements on which the auditing company "Kreston BulMar – Financial Audit" OOD, registration number 119, has issued an auditor's report dated 27.03.2024, with Legal Representative and Registered Auditor in charge Vyara Petrova Kukova.

Velichka Stoyanova Markova
Procurator

Vyara Petrova Kukova
Register auditor

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended 31 December 2023

BGN'000

	Note	01.01.2023- 31.12.2023	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022
OPERATING CASH FLOW			
Dividends received		12	7
Income associated with financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss		144	425
Payment associated with financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss		(27)	(583)
Payment to counterparties		(9)	(66)
Payments related to currency transactions		-	(3)
Net cash flow for operating activity		120	(220)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Income from issue of units		72	720
Payments for redemption of units		(183)	(488)
Payments to counterparties for financial activities		(6)	(11)
Net cash flow from financial activity		117	221
Net decrease / increase of cash and cash equivalents		3	1
Cash and cash equivalents on 1 January		2	1
Cash and cash equivalents on 31 December	5	5	2

Date: 19.03.2024

Approved by:

Nikolay Vassilev
CEO

Daniel Donchev
CEO

Prepared by:

Tatyana Lazarova
Head of Accounting

The financial statements have been approved for issue by decision of the Board of Directors of the Management Company dated 19.03.2024.

The notes from page 17 to page 38 are integral part of the annual financial statements.

Financial Statements on which the auditing company "Kreston BulMar – Financial Audit" OOD, registration number 119, has issued an auditor's report dated 27.03.2024, with Legal Representative and Registered Auditor in charge Vyara Petrova Kukova.

Velichka Stoyanova Markova

Vyara Petrova Kukova

Procurator

Register auditor

Notes to the Annual financial statement**1. Status and scope of activity**

Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF ("the Fund") is an exchange-traded fund organised and managed by the Management Company "Expat Asset Management" EAD (the "Management Company"). The Fund is registered in the Bulstat Register at the Registry Agency under BULSTAT code 177233744. The registered office of the Fund and the Management Company is in Sofia, 1000, 96A, "Georgi S. Rakovski" St.

Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF is a passively managed fund and adheres to the method of full physical replication of the WIG20 index. It is registered for trading on the Bulgarian Stock Exchange - Sofia, the London Stock Exchange, and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (XETRA) under PLX stock exchange ticker. The Fund's activity covers the issue and sale of units offering the same rights to their holders. The number of units in the Fund changes depending on the volume of sales and redemption of units.

Units of the Fund may be redeemed at the request of investors.

Since the Fund does not have its own management bodies, the persons charged with the governance of the Fund are the members of the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

2. Basis of preparation**(a) Statement of compliance**

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (IFRS, adopted by EU). The IFRS Accounting Framework adopted by the EU is essentially the defined national accounting IAS adopted by the EU, regulated by the Accountancy Act, and defined in paragraph 8 of its Additional Provisions.

The line items in the statement of financial position are presented in order of their liquidity.

These financial statements are prepared using the historical cost method except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are measured at fair value.

(b) Going concern

The managing company has prepared financial forecasts for the 12 months from the date of approval of this financial statement,. The Management of Expat Asset Management EAD has concluded that there is no material uncertainty about the fund's activities, which could raise significant doubts about its ability to continue operating as a going concern and, accordingly, that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statement on the basis of the assumption of a going concern.

The Fund has prepared its financial statement for the year ending 31 December 2023 on the assumption that it is a going concern which implies the continuation of the current business and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of its business. The future financial performance of the Fund depends on the broader economic environment in which it operates.

(c) Functional and reporting currency

The units of the Fund are issued in EUR, the net asset value per unit and redemption price are calculated in EUR. For this reason, the functional currency of the Fund is EUR.

These financial statements are presented in Bulgarian leva (BGN),. All financial information in BGN is rounded to one thousand unless otherwise stated.

From 1 January 1999 the exchange rate of the Bulgarian lev (BGN) is pegged to the euro (EUR). For this reason, there are no currency translation differences arising from the use of the BGN as a presentation currency in these financial statements. The exchange rate is BGN 1.95583 / EUR 1.0.

(d) Estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS requires the Management Company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. The actual result may be different from these estimates.

The review of the accounting estimates is recognised in the period in which the measurement is reviewed when the review affects that period, and in future periods if the review affects future periods.

Judgements

Information on significant judgments made in applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the presentation of the amounts in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 8 Equity – classification of the Fund's units as an equity instrument.

The Fund as an investment entity within the meaning of IFRS 10

Companies that meet the definition of an IFRS 10 Investment entity are required to report investments in subsidiaries at fair value instead of consolidating them. The criteria that define an Investment entity are:

- A company raising funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing the relevant investment services;
- A company with a business purpose only to increase the value of the capital, investment income or both;
- A company that recognizes and evaluates a significant portion of its investments at fair value.

The management company believes that the Fund meets the above criteria and characteristics and falls within the definition of an investment entity. The judgment is reviewed regularly in case of change in circumstances.

The Management Company believes that the Fund does not control the investments in units and therefore does not consolidate them.

The Fund invests primarily in units and investors are not group companies, which is an additional characteristic of an investment entity.

Fair values measurement

Some of the accounting policies and disclosures of the Fund require fair values to be measured for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Fund uses observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised at different levels in the fair value hierarchy based on incoming data in measurement techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (uncorrected) in active markets for similar assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) available for observation of the asset or liability.
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety at the level of the fair value hierarchy whose input is relevant to the overall measurement.

Information on significant items that are affected by estimates and assumptions when applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in these financial statements is included in Note 13 Financial Instruments.

3. Income

<i>BGN'000</i>	01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023	01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022
Income from dividends	12	7
Total Income	12	7

4. Operating expenses

<i>BGN'000</i>	01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023	01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022
Fees for stock exchange registration and stock exchange intermediaries	1	40
Fees and commissions to Custodian Bank	9	13
Fees and commissions to Management Company	5	4
Regulatory fees	-	2
Software maintenance	-	7
Auditing	-	10
Total operating expenses	15	76

The Management Company has accrued BGN 20 000 for set-up and administration not included in the net asset value as of 31.12.2023. These expenses are owed to the MC and will be expensed in the net asset value on a future date. The Management Company has followed such a policy that it minimises the total expenses of the Fund at the starting point when the Fund size is relatively small.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

<i>BGN'000</i>	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Cash in bank accounts	5	2
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2
Cash and cash equivalents in Cash Flow	5	2

The Fund's cash is kept with the custodian bank – Eurobank Bulgaria AD.

Changes in liabilities, arising from financial activities

The Fund has no changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash-flow related and non-cash changes, for the year ending on December 31,2023 and December 31,2022.

6. Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss

<i>BGN'000</i>	2023	2022
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss</i>		
Quoted shares	484	438
<i>Financial assets held at fair value in the other income</i>		
Unquoted shares	-	-
Quoted debt instruments	-	-
Total financial assets at fair value	484	438

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF include noncontrolling interests in public companies operating in Poland. The Company is a passively managed fund and adheres to the method of optimized physical replication of the WIG20 Composite Unit Price Index. The reference index is WIG20 Composite Unit Price Index, consisting of shares denominated and traded in polish zloty. The fair values of those shares in equity are determined by reference to published price quotations in active market.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Fund uses an observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into Level 1 (Quoted prices in active markets) in the fair value hierarchy based on input data in valuation techniques.

The value of the financial assets in the balance sheet at the reporting date is defined as the closing price of the respective asset on the Warsaw Stock Exchange on the last working day of the respective reporting period.

The structure of the Fund's financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss as at 31 December 2023 and at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

Financial instrument type	Shares
Regulated market on which they are traded	Warsaw Stock Exchange

Translation in English of the official separate financial statements issued in Bulgarian

As of 31 December 2022
Financial instrument type
Shares
Regulated market on which they are traded
Warsaw Stock Exchange

Issuer	Number	Amount at the end of reporting period, BGN	Percentage of the total amount of assets
Pko Bank Polski SA	4 514	57 131	12,99%
Powszechny Zaklad Ubezpiecze	3 012	44 577	10,13%
Polski Koncern Naftowy Orlen	2 298	61 683	14,02%
Bank Pekao SA	931	33 649	7,65%
Kghm Polska Miedz SA	817	43 269	9,83%
PGE SA	4 590	13 203	3,00%
Grupa KETY SA	51	9 739	2,21%
Santander Bank Polska SA	175	18 968	4,31%
MBANK SA	59	7 297	1,66%
LPP SA	5	22 250	5,06%
PEPCO GROUP	500	8 257	1,88%
NVUBEZPIECZE			
Orange Polska SA	2 623	7 262	1,65%
Asseco Poland SA	231	7 008	1,59%
KRUK SA	89	11 528	2,62%
Cd Projekt SA	371	20 097	4,57%
Dino Polska SA	253	39 674	9,02%
Cyfrowy Polsat SA	836	6 152	1,40%
Allegro.Eu SA	1 777	18 659	4,24%
Jastrzebska Spolka Weglowa	300	7 290	1,66%
Total	23 432	437 693	99.48%

Net profit/(loss) from financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss
BGN'000
**01.01.2023-
31.12.2023**
**01.01.2022-
31.12.2022**

Income /(expenses) from revaluation of financial assets
held through profit and loss

130 (87)

Income/ (expenses) from transactions in financial assets
at fair value through profit or loss

(2) (30)

**Expenses from operations with financial assets held
through profit and loss**
128 (117)

Net profit/(loss) from foreign exchange operations

36 4

Net profit/(loss) from financial assets
164 (113)
7. Receivables
BGN'000
31.12.2023
31.12.2022

Dividend Receivables

1 -

Total
1 -

8. Equity

The Fund's equity is equal to its Net Asset Value (NAV). The movement of units and NAV of the Fund at the beginning and the end of the reporting period is as follows:

<i>BGN'000</i>	Units	Value 31.12.2023	Units	Value 31.12.2023
As of 1st January	480 000	439	270 000	390
Issued new units	70 000	72	680 000	718
Redeemed units	(170 000)	(183)	(470 000)	(487)
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	161	-	(182)
As of 31st December	380 000	489	480 000	439
			31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Net asset value per unit (BGN)			1.2871	0.9147

Equity

The Fund classifies the units it issues as an equity instrument based on the following criteria:

- Units entitle its holder to a proportional unit of the Fund's net assets at any time and in the event of the Fund being dissolved;
- Units issued by the Fund would not take precedence over other financial instruments in case of dissolution of the Fund;
- Except for the contractual obligation of the Fund for redemption, the units issued by the Fund do not impose any other contractual obligation to the Fund to provide cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities;
- The total amount of anticipated cash flow attributable to units issued by the Fund at any time is based on profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and written-off net assets of the Fund;
- The Fund does not issue financial instruments other than units.

Unit premium account

The Fund's assets are divided into units. The nominal value of the units is 1 (one) euro. The units of the Fund are acquired at issue price. The number of Fund's units changes as a result of their sale or redemption. The difference between the issue and nominal value of the units in case of sale or redemption is recorded as unit premium account.

Capital management

The fund's own funds are equal to the net asset value (NAV), which may not be less than BGN 100 000 BGN pursuant to Art. 82 a, Para 1 of Ordinance 44/2011 on the requirements for the activities of collective investment schemes, management companies, national investment funds and alternative investment fund managers. The Fund has reached the minimum amount of own funds.

For the admission of the Fund's units to trading on a regulated market, the minimum net asset value may not be less than BGN 100 000 or their euro equivalent.

Dividend policy

The policy of the Fund is not to pay dividends. The dividends paid out of the units in which the Fund has invested, and the capital gains realised in trading of the units in the Fund, are reinvested.

9. Net income per unit

	01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023	01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022
Net profit/(loss) per unit in BGN	0.366	(0.493)

Net profit/(loss) per unit is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the period to be distributed among the unitholders (numerator) to the weighted average number of outstanding units for the period (denominator).

The weighted average number of outstanding units for the period for 2023 is 440 000 (2022 – 370 000). The weighted average number is calculated by taking the arithmetic value of the outstanding units for each day of the period.

10. Trade and other liabilities

<i>BGN'000</i>	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Liabilities to Management Company and the Custodian bank	1	1
Total trade and other liabilities	1	1

11. Income taxes

The profit of the Fund is not subject to corporate tax.

12. Group companies

The Fund is a designated property without management bodies and the Management Company "Expat Asset Management" EAD carries out its management. The sole unitholder of the MC is "Expat Capital" AD. As at 31.12.2023, the Fund's group companies are the Management Company "Expat Asset Management" EAD and "Expat Capital" AD. Transactions with group companies are based on contractual terms and no guarantees are provided or received.

The expenses charged to the Management Company "Expat Asset Management" EAD (Note 4), accrued under the contracts concluded during the reporting period are:

- Remuneration under Management contract;

The table below summarizes the investment of Expat's mutual funds in Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF units:

31 December 2023

Mutual Fund	Investment in	Amount	Value at the end of the accounting period
Expat Global Bonds	Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF	37 260	47 957
Expat Developed Markets Equities	Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF	29 334	37 756
Expat Emerging Markets Equities	Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF	48 170	62 000

31 December 2022

Mutual Fund	Investment in	Amount	Value at the end of the accounting period
Expat Global Bonds	Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF	37 260	34 244
Expat Developed Markets Equities	Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF	27 243	25 038
Expat Emerging Markets Equities	Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF	46 091	42 360

13. Financial instruments

Fair values measurement

The fair value of the Fund's financial instruments is determined as the price that would have been received from the sale of a financial asset or paid upon transfer of a financial liability in a regular transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions are used in measuring the fair value:

- Closing price in an active market on the reporting date is used for quoted shares;
- Cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other current financial assets and liabilities, due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments, their fair value approximates to the corresponding book value.

The following tables analyse the quantitative disclosures of the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments carried at fair value at the levels in which they fall:

The following tables analyse quantitative disclosures of the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments carried at fair value by the level in which they fall:

As of 31 December 2023
In BGN
Financial Assets

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
ORANGE POLSKA SA	9 623	-	-	9 623
ALLEGRO.EU SA	26 690	-	-	26 690
JASTRZEBSKA SPOLKA WEGLOWA S	5 683	-	-	5 683
CYFROWY POLSAT SA	4 646	-	-	4 646
ASSECO POLAND SA	7 611	-	-	7 611
ALLEGRO.EU SA	6 534	-	-	6 534
PKO BANK POLSKI SA	71 962	-	-	71 962
KGHM POLSKA MIEDZ SA	26 655	-	-	26 655
POLSKI KONCERN NAFTOWY	62 850	-	-	62 850
POWSZECHNY ZAKLAD UBEZPIECZE	44 399	-	-	44 399
BANK PEKAO SA	44 065	-	-	44 065
DINO POLSKA SA	36 129	-	-	36 129
CD PROJEKT SA	13 113	-	-	13 113
LPP SA	29 187	-	-	29 187
Santander Bank Polska SA	25 828	-	-	25 828
KRUK SA	15 049	-	-	15 049
PGE SA	12 035	-	-	12 035
GRUPA KETY SA	11 081	-	-	11 081
ALIOR BANK SA	10 907	-	-	10 907
PEPCO GROUP NV	8 844	-	-	8 844
MBANK SA	11 333	-	-	11 333
Total	484 224	-	-	484 224

As of 31 December 2022

<i>In BGN</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Pko Bank Polski Sa	57 131	-	-	57 131
Powszechny Zaklad Ubezpiecze	44 577	-	-	44 577
Polski Koncern Naftowy Orlen	61 683	-	-	61 683
Bank Pekao Sa	33 649	-	-	33 649
Kghm Polska Miedz Sa	43 269	-	-	43 269
Pge Sa	13 203	-	-	13 203
Grupa KETY SA	9 739	-	-	9 739
Santander Bank Polska Sa	18 968	-	-	18 968
MBANK SA	7 297	-	-	7 297
LPP SA	22 250	-	-	22 250
PEPCO GROUP NV	8 257	-	-	8 257
Orange Polska Sa	7 262	-	-	7 262
Asseco Poland Sa	7 008	-	-	7 008
KRUK SA	11 528	-	-	11 528
Cd Projekt Sa	20 097	-	-	20 097
Dino Polska Sa	39 674	-	-	39 674
Cyfrowy Polsat Sa	6 152	-	-	6 152
Allegro.Eu Sa	18 659	-	-	18 659
Jastrzebska Spolka Weglowa S	7 290	-	-	7 290
Total	437 693	-	-	437 693

Risk profile

The risk profile of the Exchange Traded Fund represents the amount and type of risk that the Management Company undertakes by investing the assets of the Fund, while seeking to replicate the Reference Index, which at the date of this Prospectus is the WIG20 index of shares. In this respect, investing in units of "Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF" involves undertaking a high risk, given that the Reference Index comprises of stocks. In its operations, "Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF" is exposed to various types of risks, affecting its results.

Credit risk

The Fund owns cash and quoted shares and the level of exposure to credit risk mainly relates to cash held in current bank accounts. The credit risk associated with quoted shares is part of the total investment risk that unitholders of the fund are facing. The main risks that investors face when they invest in units "Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF" are:

Market risk

Probability of loss occurring from adverse changes in the securities prices, market interest rates, exchange rates and other. This market risk affects the net asset value of the Fund, which also varies due to changes in market prices of shares and other securities in which the Fund has invested. The Fund is not at risk of changes in market interest rates, as its financial assets are quoted shares.

Currency risk

The Fund is created and traded in EUR and the reference index WIG20 comprises of shares denominated and traded in Polish zloty. For this reason, the value of the financial assets of the Fund depends on the change in the rate of the Polish zloty versus euro and BGN respectively. From 1 January 1999 the exchange rate of the Bulgarian lev (BGN) is pegged to the euro (EUR). The exchange rate is BGN 1.95583 / EUR 1.0. It is not a policy of the Fund to hedge the currency risk. The currency risk is part of the total investment risk.

A 5% change in the currency rate of euro vs. Polish zloty would have the following effect on the net asset value of the Fund, based on the Fund's portfolio as at 31.12.2023 and 31.12.2022:

Effect in BGN'000	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
5% appreciation of Polish zloty against the euro	24	22
5% depreciation of Polish zloty against the euro	(24)	(22)

Extreme market movements

The market price of the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may fluctuate due to changes in the economic and market environment, monetary policy of central banks, business activity of issuers, the sector in which the issuer operates and the demand and supply of the securities market. At certain times, the price of the shares on the market (stock exchange) can change substantially. In the event of major movements of the Index incl. large daily movements, the performance of the Fund may depart from its investment objectives. The revaluation of the Fund fluctuates due to changes in the value of the Fund's assets and the Reference Index.

A 5% change in the currency rate of euro vs. Polish zloty would have the following effect on the net asset value of the Fund, based on the Fund's portfolio as at 31.12.2023 and 31.12.2022:

Effects on profit/(loss)

in BGN'000

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
5% increase of market price	24	22
5% decrease of market price	(24)	(22)

Inability of the Management Company to adapt to market changes

The fund follows a passive management strategy, i.e., it is not actively managed. Accordingly, the Management Company will not change the portfolio composition, except to follow closely the total return of the Reference Index. The Fund is not trying to "beat" the market and does not take defensive positions when the market falls or is regarded as overvalued. Therefore, decline in the Reference Index may lead to a decline in the value of the Fund's assets.

Liquidity risk

The risk associated with the probability of losses or missed profits by mandatory or forced sales of assets in adverse market conditions (such as lower demand in the presence of over supply). Liquidity risk is also in place when the Fund may need to redeem the units of the investors. The Fund invests in quoted shares, which under normal market conditions are quickly and easily saleable, which substantially reduces the exposure to this risk.

Purchase and redemptions

In case the purchase and redemption orders for units are received late or do not meet the requirements of the Prospectus and the Fund Rules, there will be a delay between the date of placing the order and the actual date of purchase or redemption. Such postponements or delays may lead to a decrease in the number of units or the number of redemptions.

Trading on a regulated market

There can be no assurances that trading units of the Fund will be maintained or that the criteria of admission to trading will not be changed. Moreover, trading of the units on a stock exchange may be

suspended under the rules of the respective exchange due to market conditions and investors may not be able to sell their units until trading resumes.

Regulatory risk

The prospectus has been prepared in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. The Management Company and/ or the Fund and its investment objectives and policies may be affected by future changes in laws and regulations. New or modified laws, rules and regulations in Bulgaria or the European Union could prevent or significantly limit the Fund's ability to invest in certain instruments. They could also affect conclusion of agreements with certain third countries. This may affect the ability of the Fund to perform the relevant investment objectives and policies.

Applying such new or modified laws, rules and regulations could lead to an increase of any or all of the Fund's costs and may require restructuring of the Fund, in order to meet the new rules. Such a probable restructuring may include restructuring costs. When restructuring is not possible, the Fund may proceed to termination.

The assets of the Fund and the Reference Index are subject to change in laws or regulations and such a change might affect their value and/ or liquidity.

Operational risk

A prospect of loss resulting from errors or system failures in the organisation, insufficiently qualified personnel and unfavourable external events that are not financial in nature (incl. legal risk). The Management Company defines a short-term and long-term strategy in the management of operational risks arising in the management of the Fund's business and portfolio described in the Fund's Risk Assessment and Management Rules.

Risk of error in tracking the Reference Index

Tracking the Reference Index by investing in all positions of the index can be costly and difficult to implement. Portfolio managers can use optimisation techniques such as selection of individual positions in the Index in proportions that differ from those in the Index. The use of such optimisation techniques can increase the error in tracking and lead to a different performance of the Fund in contrast to the Index. Furthermore, existing restrictions or future changes in laws and regulations of the Exchange-Traded Fund towards, but not limited to the composition, concentration, and method of measurement of assets, can lead to inability of the Fund to replicate the index in full. In addition, exchange-traded funds on markets,

characterized by low liquidity, are exposed to a greater risk of error at following an index.

Reference index

If there is an event that affects the Index, the Fund may be required to suspend the purchase and redemption of units. The revaluation of the Fund may also be affected. In case of continuing problems with the Index, the Fund will take appropriate actions, which may reduce the net asset value of the Fund.

Systematic risks

Systematic risks depend on general fluctuations in the economy and the markets in general. The Fund is unable to influence the systemic risks but will take them into account and will comply with them. Risks arising from political and economic situation are a possible instability or military action in the region. Disasters and accidents are factors complicating any system of risk management. The consequences are hard to predict, but access to information and applying a system of forecasting and actions in extreme situations are possible ways to mitigate the negative effect.

Sustainability Risks

Sustainability risks represent events or conditions of an environmental, social, or governance nature, which, if they occur, may have a significantly negative impact on the value of investments. In accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, the company has adopted and applies a policy for the integration of sustainability risks into the investment decision-making processes for all collective investment enterprises managed by the company, including the Fund. A fundamental principle of the policy for integrating sustainability risks into investment decision-making processes is to achieve maximum financial return on investments. However, as the Fund is passively managed and follows the index as specified in its Rules, the integration of sustainability risks into the investment decision-making processes by the Management Company is not applicable to this fund.

Rising Interest Rates and Recession Risk

In recent years, there have been prolonged periods of historically low interest rates, which changed last year when some central banks globally began to increase them. Lately, global markets experienced significant volatility with significant declines both in bond markets and stock markets. Moreover, central banks worldwide raised interest rates in an attempt to curb rising inflation. The business of Expat Asset Management EAD is directly and indirectly affected by changes in global interest rates.

Changes in interest rates can impact the value of the securities in which we invest, which may affect the value of assets managed by Expat Asset Management EAD and the company's revenues. To manage this risk, Expat Asset Management EAD employs several strategies, such as investing in securities with shorter maturities and maintaining a diversified portfolio. Additionally, to manage risk, Expat Asset Management EAD conducts stress tests on portfolios for potential scenarios related to interest rate movements.

Our business is influenced by national and global economic conditions, which can change suddenly, and by perceptions of these conditions and future economic prospects, such as concerns about a potential recession. If recessionary economic conditions develop, they are likely to have a negative impact on the entire financial services sector, including us. Changes in broader economic conditions are unpredictable and cannot be controlled. Negative consequences for our business can arise from low levels or declines in economic growth, reductions in private and venture capital investments, changes in customer spending, constraints on liquidity or increased costs of credit and capital, decreases in public capital investments, high inflation levels, uncertainties regarding fiscal, monetary, and political issues, and rising benchmark interest rates.

Geopolitical issues

Geopolitical issues, including the war in Ukraine, the conflict in the Gaza Strip, as well as tensions in diplomatic relations affecting the US and other countries, and restrictions on international trade, can impact the stability of financial markets and the global economy. Geopolitical tensions, such as trade disputes or political instability, can affect investment values and lead to increased market volatility. The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has the potential to disrupt global markets and impact results in specific sectors. Geopolitical risk management strategies that Expat Asset Management EAD applies include monitoring global events, maintaining a diversified portfolio, and using risk management tools such as derivatives.

14. Accounting policies and disclosures

The Fund has applied continuously the significant accounting policies, presented below, for the period presented in this financial statement.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the annual financial statements are consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the European Union. The Fund has not previously adopted other standards, interpretations or amendments that have been published but have not yet entered into force.

The Fund recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in the Balance sheet only when the Fund enters into a contract on this instrument.

Contracts for the purchase or sale of financial assets requiring settlement of transactions within the normal time established by market rules or agreement are recognized in the balance sheet the settlement date.

Classification and measurement

Under IFRS 9, after initial recognition, debt instruments are reported at fair value through profit or loss, amortised cost or at fair value in other comprehensive income. The classification is based on two criteria: asset management business model of the fund and whether the contractual cash flows of the instrument represent 'only payments of principal and interest' on the outstanding amount of the principal.

The assessment of the Fund's business model is performed at the date of initial application. The assessment whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments consist only of principal and interest, is made based on the facts and circumstances of the initial recognition of assets.

The requirements for classification and measurement of IFRS 9 do not have a material impact on the Fund and it continues to recognise at fair value all financial assets previously reported at fair value under IAS 39.

In order to determine the classification and measurement category under IFRS 9, all financial assets, except for equity instruments and derivatives, should be valued based on a combination of the asset management business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instruments.

The categories of financial asset valuation are as follows:

Trade receivables and Other non-current receivables (i.e., receivables from group companies, receivables on credits, etc.) classified as Trade receivables and Trade and other non-current receivables are held for the purpose of obtaining the contractual cash flows and lead to cash flows representing only principal and interest payments. They are classified and measured as Debt instruments at amortised cost.

14.1. Financial instruments

- Quoted capital investments are classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Business Model Assessment

The Fund defines the following business models for the management of financial assets:

- A business model that aims to hold assets to match contractual cash flows. It includes assets that are managed with intention to collect the contractual payments throughout the term of the instrument;
- A business model that aims to realize cash flows by selling the asset. The model includes financial assets, whose current fair value the Fund intends to monitor and the current fair value is the basis of the decisions to execute sale and purchase transactions; there is evidence of active purchase and sale activity; the contractual cash flows from the asset are not composed

solely of principal and interest payments; the collection of contractual cash flows from such assets is only in addition to achieving the principal objective of realizing cash flows from sales.

Categories of measurement of financial assets and liabilities

The Fund classifies and measures its portfolio at fair value through profit or loss as it is held in a business model within which a fair value measurement is made through profit or loss, and the Fund manages the financial assets for the purpose of realising cash flows through sale of assets.

The Fund classifies its receivables at amortised cost as they are held within a business model whose purpose is to hold assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows. The Fund classifies its financial liabilities as trade payables measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets and liabilities

Trade receivables and liabilities (amortised cost)

Trade receivables and payables include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that were not quoted in an active market other than those:

- which the Fund intends to sell immediately or in the near future;
- which the Fund has, at initial recognition, determined at fair value through profit or loss or as available for sale;
- for which the Fund cannot substantially recover all of its initial investment for reasons unrelated to a deterioration in the exposure designated as available for sale.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading or are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS 9. Upon initial recognition, the Management Company determines an instrument at fair value through profit or loss when one of the following criteria is met. This categorisation is defined at instrument level:

- This determination eliminates or significantly reduces inconsistent measurement that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or from recognising gains or losses on a different basis, or;
- Liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities (or financial assets or both) that are managed, and their performance is measured on a fair value basis in accordance with documented risk management or investment strategy, or;
- Liabilities that contain one or more embedded derivatives unless they significantly change the cash flows that would otherwise be required under contract or it is clear that such a division of the embedded derivative(s) is prohibited.
- Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Income from dividends from equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss as income when the payment entitlement is established.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 requires the Fund to report an adjustment for expected credit losses for all financial assets that are not held at fair value through profit or loss. The adjustment is based on the expected losses

associated with the probability of default over the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk after the asset has been acquired.

The Management Company performs periodic review of indications for impairment of the book value of the Fund's assets as follows:

- Receivables - at the end of each month when preparing the monthly financial statements for the management;

The Fund applies a simplified impairment approach for trade receivables where the credit loss adjustment is determined based on the anticipated credit loss for the entire duration of the instrument. The choice of the Simplified Approach is a consequence of the specificities of these financial assets and the matrix for determining the anticipated credit loss for these financial assets is mainly based on default arrears in terms of loss in default.

Financial assets are classified into three phases, which changes in the credit quality of the counterparty/instrument:

- Phase 1 ("regular") - classified financial assets with no indication of an increase in credit risk over the original valuation.
- Phase 2 ("impaired service") - classifies financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk but without objective evidence of impairment/ loss basis ('in default');
- Phase 3 ("in default") - it classifies financial activity with a significant increase in credit risk and with actual evidence of impairment ('default' activated).

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated where there is indication of impairment. Impairment loss is determined as a difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and its estimated recoverable amount and are recognised in profit or loss. When subsequent events result in reduction in previously recognised impairment loss, the adjustment is reported through profit or loss.

Derivatives measured at fair value through profit or loss

The Fund does not enter derivative transactions.

Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading

The Fund does not report financial assets or financial liabilities as held for trading.

Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances, are initially recognised at the date of transaction, i.e., on the date on which the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Contracts for the purchase or sale of financial assets requiring settlement of transactions within the normal time established by market rules or agreement are recognized in the balance sheet the settlement date.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

Upon initial recognition, the fund's financial assets are classified as such that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial asset management business model of the Fund refers to the way it replicates the WIG20 Reference index, regardless of its direction. The business model determines whether cash flows will arise as a result of the collection of contractual cash flows, sale of financial assets, or both.

The purchase or sale of financial assets, whose conditions require delivery of the assets within a given period of time, usually established by a regulation or current practice in the relevant market (regular purchases), are recognised at the date of the transaction (trade), i.e., the date on which the Fund committed to buy or sell the asset.

Upon initial recognition, the Fund measures the receivables that do not have a significant financing component at the relevant transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated at their initial recognition as such at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets that are required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for sale or re-acquisition within a short period. Financial assets with cash flows that are not only principal and interest payments are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments that are to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value in other comprehensive income, as described above, debt instruments may be designated as such at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, if the accounting mismatch is eliminated or significantly reduced.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are reported in the balance sheet at fair value, with net changes in fair value being recognised in the profit and loss statement.

This category includes derivative instruments and equity instruments listed on stock exchanges that the Fund has not irrevocably chosen to classify as such at fair value in other comprehensive income. Dividends on such equity instruments are also recognised as other income in the profit and loss account when the entitlement of receiving the payment has been established.

Write-off of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset (or, where applicable, part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is written-off (i.e., removed from balance sheet of the Company), mainly when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have been transferred or the Fund is responsible to pay in full received cash flows without significant delay to a third party through a transfer agreement, under which either (a) the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset; or (b) the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset but has not retained the control on it.

Where the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has entered into a transfer agreement, it shall assess whether and to what extent it retains the risks and benefits of the ownership.

When the Fund has neither transferred, nor retained substantially all the risks and benefits of the ownership of the financial asset, nor transferred control of the financial asset, it continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In this case, the

Fund also recognises the related liability. The transferred asset and the related liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and liabilities that the Fund has retained.

Continued interest in the form of a guarantee on the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the initial carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Fund may be required to pay.

Compensation of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are netted, and the net amount is recognised in the balance sheet when the Fund has a legally enforceable right to net the recognised amounts and the transactions are intended to be settled on a net basis.

14.2. Fair value valuation

The Fund measures its investments in financial instruments, such as equity instruments, bonds, and other interest-bearing investments at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The measurement of fair value is based on the assumption that the sale of the asset or the transfer of the liability is made either on the principal market of the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, on the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to the Fund. The fair value of an asset or liability is measured considering the assumptions that a market participant, acting in their economic best interest, would use when pricing the asset or a liability.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on their quoted price, gross of transaction costs. For all other financial instruments that are not traded in an active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques that are considered appropriate in the circumstances. Valuation techniques include the market approach (i.e., with the help of latest market transactions adjusted for the needs and referring to the current market value of another instrument, which is the same in essence) and income approach (i.e. discounted cash flows analysis and option pricing models which make use of existing and confirming market data).

For assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a periodic basis, the Fund determines transfers between levels in the hierarchy through a revaluation of the categorisation (based on the lowest level that is important for measuring fair value as a whole) and considers, that the transfers occurred at the beginning of each reporting period.

14.3. Functional and reporting currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates. The units of the Fund are issued in EUR, the net asset value per unit and redemption price are calculated in EUR. For this reason, the functional currency of the Fund is EUR.

These financial statements are presented in BGN, all financial information in BGN is rounded to one thousand unless otherwise stated.

From 1 January 1999 the exchange rate of the Bulgarian lev (BGN) is pegged to the euro (EUR). For this reason, there are no currency translation differences arising from the use of the BGN as a presentation currency in these financial statements. The exchange rate is BGN 1.95583 / EUR 1.0.

14.4. Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions carried out in foreign currencies are translated into BGN at BNB official exchange rates on the day of transaction. All assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are remeasured on a daily basis.

14.5. Rules for Determining the Net asset value of the Fund

The net asset value is the total value of all portfolio assets less all liabilities. The Fund applies rules for determining the net asset value, and the developed methodology for determining the net asset value is based on:

- the relevant provisions of the Fund's rules and prospectus;
- the relevant legal provisions and regulations for their implementation;
- the relevant provisions of the accounting legislation;
- the application of generally accepted measurement methods.

The net asset value per unit is the basis for determining the subscription and redemption value per unit of the Fund. Issued units are reported at nominal value. The Fund's net asset value per unit is calculated as the net asset value divided by the number of units issued.

14.6. Expenses

Expenses are recognised in profit or loss for the period in which they arise, regardless of cash payments. All expenses related to the Fund's activities, including the remuneration of the Management Company and the Custodian Bank, are recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

The direct costs of unitholders related to the purchase and redemption of units of the Fund are specified in the Prospectus of the Fund.

Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions expenses are recognised in profit or loss when the corresponding services are performed.

14.7. Taxes

The Fund, as a collective investment scheme, admitted to public offering in the Republic of Bulgaria, enjoys preferential tax treatment and its profits are not subject to corporate tax.

14.8. Unit capital. Issue and redemption of units

The unit capital is represented at the nominal value of the Fund's issued and paid units.

The Fund issues units at issue value every business day. The issue value per unit is formed by the net asset value per unit plus the issue costs. The difference between the net asset value per unit and the nominal value per unit is reported as unit premium reserves. Depending on whether the Fund issues its unit below or above nominal value, the difference to the nominal value is indicated respectively as a discount or a positive unit issue premium. The Fund has the obligation to redeem its units from their unitholders.

14.9. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet include cash in bank accounts, cash, and short-term deposits with an initial maturity of three months or less. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

15. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The Fund has applied the following new standards, amendments, and interpretations to IFRS, developed and issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, which are mandatory for application from the annual period starting on January 1, 2023, but do not have a material effect on the Fund's financial results and financial position:

Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements

On February 12, 2021, the IASB issued "Disclosure of accounting policies (Amendments of IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)' with amendments intended to assist preparers to decide which accounting policies to disclose in their financials reports.

Amendment of IAS 8 Accounting policy, changes in accounting approximations and errors

On February 12, 2021, the IASB issued "Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)' to help companies and financial users statements to distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies.

Amendment to IAS 12 Income Taxes

Amendment to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

Amendment to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts – Initial Application of

IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 — comparative information

Standards, amendments and clarifications that have not yet entered into force and are not apply from an earlier date than the Fund. These amendments are effective for the annual accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

As of the date of approval of this financial statement, new standards, amendments have been published and clarifications to standards that already exist but have not entered into force or have not been adopted by EU for the financial year starting on 1 January 2023 and have not been implemented from an earlier date by the Fund. They are not expected to have a material impact on the financials reports of the Fund. Management expects all standards and amendments to be adopted in the accounting policy of the Fund during the first period starting after the entry date them in force. Below is a list of changes to the standards:

- **Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements**
- **Amendment of IAS 7 Cash Flow Statements and IFRS 7 Financial tools: disclosures**
- **Amendment to IAS 21 Effects of Changes in Exchange Rates**
- **Amendment of IFRS 16 Leasing**

16. Contingent liabilities and assets

The Fund does not recognize contingent assets in its financial statements due to the fact that they do not appear to be contingent receivables and their eventual recognition could result in the recognition of income that may never be realized.

The Fund recognises contingent liabilities in relation to expenditure incurred on organisation and administration of the Fund by the Management Company (note 4).

17. Events After the Reporting Period:

There have been no events after the reporting period that require adjustments or disclosures in the Fund's annual financial statements, which occurred between the reporting date and the date when these financial statements were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

To Unitholders
in an exchange traded fund
“Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF”

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Exchange-traded Fund “Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF” (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, as well as the explanatory notes to the financial statements, which contain significant information about the 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 Fund as at 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 European Union (EU).

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 Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements of the Independent Financial Audit Act (IFAA) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bulgaria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the IFAA and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section* of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the

procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<i>Book value of financial assets at Fair value through profit and loss</i>	
<i>The Fund's disclosures about the financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are included in Note 6 to the financial statements.</i>	
<i>As at 31 December 2023 the Fund reports BGN 484 thousand financial assets at Fair value through profit and loss comprising of non-controlling equity participations in public companies, as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements. They are owned by the Fund as a result of replication of the index WIG20 and the fair value is determined by reference to published price quotations.</i> <i>The book value of the financial assets at Fair value through profit and loss is a main factor in the determination of the Fund's net assets value as at the reporting date and therefore has a significant effect on the financial parameters which are based on its movement.</i> <i>Due to the significant amount of the financial assets at Fair value through profit and loss in relation to the financial statements as a whole, and the fact that the valuation of the assets is the key driver for the Fund's net assets value, and the financial result for the year, we consider this matter as key audit matter.</i>	<i>In this area, our audit procedures included, amongst others:</i> ➤ <i>We obtained understanding and performed walk throughs of the process for valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.</i> ➤ <i>We performed check for the existence of the financial assets through profit and loss by comparison to the obtained confirmation letter from the Bank depositary as at 31 December 2023.</i> ➤ <i>We performed check for the valuation of the financial assets through profit and loss by Independent check of the prices in the portfolio as at 31 December 2023 to publicly available market data, as well as by testing of the mathematical accuracy of the calculations of the fair value and the movements, reported in the profit and loss for the period.</i> ➤ <i>We assessed the adequacy and relevance of the financial statement disclosures related to the financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.</i>

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information, which we have obtained prior the date of our auditor's report, comprises the management report, including the corporate governance statement prepared by management in accordance with Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act, 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, unless and to the extent explicitly specified in our report.

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 our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise 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 and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS, as adopted by the EU, 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 Fund'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 Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process..

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 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund'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 Fund'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 Fund 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 true and 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Additional Matters to be Reported under the Accountancy Act and the Public Offering of Securities Act

In addition to our responsibilities and reporting in accordance with ISAs, described above in the Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon section, in relation to the management report, including the corporate governance statement, we have also performed the procedures added to those required under ISAs in accordance with the Guidelines on New and Expanded Auditor's Reports and Auditor's Communication of the professional organisation of certified public accountants and registered auditors in Bulgaria, i.e. the Institute of Certified Public Accountants (ICPA). These procedures refer to testing the existence, form and content of this other information to assist us in forming opinions about whether the other information includes the disclosures and reporting provided for in Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act and in the Public Offering of Securities Act (Art. 100m, paragraph 10 of the POSA in conjunction with Art. 100m, paragraph 8(3) and (4) of the POSA) applicable in Bulgaria.

Opinion in connection with Art. 37, paragraph 6 of the Accountancy Act

Based on the procedures performed, our opinion is that:

- a) The information included in the management report referring to the financial year for which the financial statements have been prepared is consistent with those financial statements.
- b) The management report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act and of Art. 100(m), paragraph 7 of the Public Offering of Securities Act and of Article 73, item 6, of Ordinance 44 of 20/10/2011 on the requirements of the activity of collective investment schemes, management companies, national investment funds and persons managing alternative investment funds.
- c) The corporate governance statement referring to the financial year for which the financial statements have been prepared presents the information required under Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act and Art. 100 (m), paragraph 8 of the Public Offering of Securities Act.

Opinion in connection with Art. 100(m), paragraph 10 in conjunction with Art. 100 m, paragraph 8(3) and (4) of the Public Offering of Securities Act

Based on the procedures performed and the knowledge and understanding obtained about entity's activities and the environment in which it operates, in our opinion, the description of the main characteristics of entity's internal control and risk management systems relevant to the financial reporting process, which is part of the management report (as a component of the corporate governance statement) and the information under Art. 10 paragraph 1(c), (d), (f), (h) and (i) of Directive 2004/25/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on Takeover Bids, do not contain any material misrepresentations.

Additional Reporting on the Audit of the Financial Statements in connection with Art. 100(m), paragraph 4(3) of the Public Offering of Securities Act***Statement in connection with Art. 100(m), paragraph 4(3)(b) of the Public Offering of Securities Act***

The information about related party transactions is disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. Based on the audit procedures performed by us on related party transactions as part of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, no facts, circumstances or other information have come to our attention based on which to conclude that the related party transactions have not been disclosed in the accompanying financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures. The results of our audit procedures on related party transactions were addressed by us in the context of forming our opinion on the financial statements as a whole and not for the purpose of expressing a separate opinion on related party transactions.

Statement in connection with Art. 100(m), paragraph 4(3)(c) of the Public Offering of Securities Act

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements as a whole, described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report include an evaluation as to whether the financial statements present the significant transactions and events in a manner that achieves true and fair presentation. Based on the audit procedures performed by us on the significant transactions underlying the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, no facts, circumstances or other information have come to our attention based on which to conclude that there are material misrepresentations and disclosures in accordance with the relevant requirements of IFRS as adopted by the EU. The results of our audit procedures on Fund's transactions and events significant for the financial statements were addressed by us in the context of forming our opinion on the financial statements as a whole and not for the purpose of expressing a separate opinion on those significant transactions

Reporting in accordance with Art. 10 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 in connection with the requirements of Art. 59 of the Independent Financial Audit Act

In accordance with the requirements of the Independent Financial Audit Act in connection with Art. 10 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, we hereby additionally report the information stated below.

- „Kreston BulMar – Financial Audit “Ltd was appointed as a statutory auditor of the financial statements of Exchange-traded Fund “Expat Poland WIG20 UCITS ETF” (the Fund) for the year ended 31 December 2023 by decision of the Sole owner of the capital of Expat Asset Management EAD for a period of one year.
- The audit of the financial statements of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 2023 represents third total uninterrupted statutory audit engagement for that Fund carried out by us.
- We hereby confirm that the audit opinion expressed by us is consistent with the additional report, provided to those charged with governance of the Fund, in compliance with the requirements of Art. 60 of the Independent Financial Audit Act.
- We hereby confirm that we have not provided the prohibited non-audit services referred to in Art. 64 of the Independent Financial Audit Act.
- We hereby confirm that in conducting the audit we have remained independent of the Fund.
- For the period covered by our statutory audit, in addition to the audit, we have not provided any other services to the Fund

Auditing company „Kreston BulMar - Financial Audit “Ltd with registration number 119

Vyara Petrova Kukova, CPA

Registered auditor, responsible for the audit

Velichka Stoyanova Markova

Procurator

172, Naycho Tsanov Str

Sofia 1309, Bulgaria

March 27, 2024