

Evrostabilnost

MUTUAL FUND

P R O S P E C T U S

**for the public offering
of units**

**THE UNITS ARE DEMATERIALIZED FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS,
REGISTERED BY NAME WITH THE CENTRAL DEPOSITORY
AND DENOMINATED IN EURO**

This Prospectus contains the information necessary for investors to make an informed assessment of the proposed investment, including of the risks associated with it. The Prospectus contains information on the risk profile of the mutual fund, as well as information on the categories of assets in which the collective investment scheme may invest. It is in the interest of investors to familiarise themselves with the Prospectus before making a decision to invest.

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1. INFORMATION ON THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Home Member State

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019) MF “Evrostabilnost” and the management company that organises and manages the mutual fund have their origin in the Republic of Bulgaria.

1.1. (Amended by BoD decision of 02.08.2023) Name, registered office and address of management

MC “Compass Invest” JSC, referred to for brevity in this Prospectus as the “management company”. Registered office and address of management: Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia 1000, 36 Alabin Street, floor 4.

1.2. Date of registration, licence, term

(Amended by BoD decision of 25.10.2016) The Financial Supervision Commission issued a licence to MC “Compass Invest” JSC to carry out activity as a management company No. 56-UD/28.06.2017. The date of registration of the management company in the commercial register is 05.09.2008. The management company is established for an indefinite term.

1.3. (Amended by BoD decision of 09.04.2024, 17.06.2024 and 11.08.2025) Other managed collective investment schemes

MF Progress, MF Strategia, MF Compass Global Trends, MF Active Euro Deposit, MF Compass Funds Select-21

1.4. (Amended by BoD decision of 22.01.2026) Members of the Board of Directors

Milena Ivanova Aleksandrova – Chair of the Board of Directors and representative

Ivaylo Krasimirov Angarski – Executive Director

(New, by BoD decision of 16.06.2021) Dragomir Hristov Velikov – member of the Board of Directors

(New, by BoD decision of 16.06.2021) Boyko Nikolaev Bratanov – member of the Board of Directors

(New, by BoD decision of 12.06.2026) Armin Bogner – member of the Board of Directors

Data on activity performed outside the management company

(Amended by BoD decision of 22.02.2017, 16.06.2021, 23.09.2021, 21.12.2022, 02.08.2023, 08.02.2024, 17.06.2024, 14.11.2025 and 22.01.2026) Ivaylo Krasimirov Angarski is the owner of 32.167% of the capital and Executive Director of “COMPASS CAPITAL” JSC; manager and owner of 100% of the capital of Harvest Capital Ltd, member of the Board of Directors of Impact Capital JSC and member of the Supervisory Board of Eurohold Bulgaria JSC;

Milena Ivanova Aleksandrova is a member of the Board of Directors of “Compass Capital” JSC, manager of “Skalisto” Ltd, “Kranfors” Ltd and “Triple G” Ltd.

(New, by BoD decision of 16.06.2021, amended by BoD decision of 06.04.2023, 08.02.2024 and 14.11.2025) Boyko Nikolaev Bratanov holds 3.594% of the capital of “COMPASS CAPITAL” JSC, is a partner-owner in the law partnership “Spasov and Bratanov”, member of the Board of Directors of “Sofia Hotel Balkan” JSC and of “S and B Services” JSC.

(New, by BoD decision of 16.06.2021, amended by BoD decision of 21.12.2022, 02.08.2023, 08.02.2024, 29.08.2024 and 14.11.2025) Dragomir Hristov Velikov is the owner of 64.239% of the capital and a member of the Board of Directors of Compass Capital JSC.

Sole owner of the capital and manager of Artea 21 Ltd and Artea 3 Ltd, manager of Compass Capital GP Ltd, representative of Mercury 21 LP and Compass Digital Finance.

(New, by BoD decision of 12.06.2026) Armin Bogner is a partner and manager in Kapitalia Ltd. London.

Other information concerning the participation of the members of the Board of Directors of the management company in other commercial companies as unlimitedly liable partners, the holding of more than 25 per cent of the capital of another company, as well as their participation in the management of other companies or cooperatives as procurators, managers or members of boards, is disclosed in the annual activity report of the company as part of the annual financial statements.

1.5. (Amended by BoD decision of 31.03.2026) Amount of subscribed capital, indicating the paid-up portion

The subscribed and paid-up capital of MC “Compass Invest” JSC is EUR 153,000.

2. INFORMATION ON THE MUTUAL FUND

2.1. Name

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019) MF “Evrostabilnost” is the name of the mutual fund, referred to for brevity in this Prospectus as the “mutual fund” or the “fund”.

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019) MF “Evrostabilnost” is a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Act on the Activities of Collective Investment Schemes and Other Undertakings for Collective Investment (ZDKISDPKI), which publicly issues (sells) units and invests the raised funds in transferable securities, units of collective investment schemes and bank deposits.

2.2. Date of establishment, licence, term

(Amended by BoD decision of 22.05.2018) The Fund was established upon its entry in the register of the Financial Supervision Commission as an issuer under Article 30(1)(4) of the

Financial Supervision Commission Act (ZKFN), by virtue of decision No. 539-DF of 11.04.2007. The Fund is established for an indefinite term.

2.3. The place where the fund rules, the periodic reports and additional information may be obtained

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019, 06.04.2023 and 02.08.2023) Investors interested in the offered units of MF “Evrostabilnost” may obtain free of charge a copy of the Prospectus, the Key Information Document, the Fund Rules, the latest published annual and semi-annual financial statements of the fund, details of the current remuneration policy of the management company, the procedure for the submission of complaints by investors in accordance with the complaints-handling policy, as well as additional information, at the office of the management company “Compass Invest” JSC, every business day from 9:00 to 17:00, at the address: Sofia 1000, 36 Alabin Street, floor 4.

The management company publishes information on the fund on its website, where it discloses data on the issue value and the redemption price of the fund's units on the day the valuation is carried out, publishes a current prospectus for the public offering of units and a key information document, as well as the fund rules and the periodic reports, and other information, at the following internet address: www.compass-invest.eu.

Contact telephone: 02/4219517, e-mail: office@compass-invest.eu, website: www.compass-invest.eu.

2.4. Tax regime – taxation of the income of unit holders

This section of the prospectus presents information on the general tax regime applicable to the fund, which is of relevance to unit holders, and concerns the taxation of their income from transactions in the fund's units in accordance with the tax legislation in force as at the date of this Prospectus.

Unit holders may obtain income from their investments in the fund in the form of capital gains (the positive difference between the sale price and the documented acquisition price of the units).

Investors' capital gains are non-taxable pursuant to:

- Article 196 of the Corporate Income Tax Act (ZKPO) – the income of legal persons obtained from the disposal of financial instruments within the meaning of § 1(21) of the Additional Provisions of the ZKPO is not taxed;
- Article 13(1)(3) of the Personal Income Tax Act (ZDDFL) – the income of natural persons obtained from the disposal of financial instruments within the meaning of § 1(11) of the Additional Provisions of the ZDDFL is not taxed.

“Disposal of financial instruments” for the purposes of Article 196 ZKPO and Article 13(1)(3) ZDDFL are the transactions:

a) (Amended by BoD decision of 22.05.2018) in units of collective investment schemes, shares and rights, carried out on a regulated market within the meaning of Article 152(1) and (2) of the Markets in Financial Instruments Act; “rights” for the purposes of the first sentence are the securities granting the right to subscribe a specific number of shares in connection with a decision taken to increase the capital;

b) concluded under the terms and following the procedure for redemption by collective investment schemes admitted to public offering in the country or in another Member State of the European Union, or in a state party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area.

Consequently, the income of unit holders from transactions under the terms and following the procedure for the redemption of units of the fund, as well as from their trading on the “Bulgarian Stock Exchange – Sofia” JSC, is not taxed. No withholding at source is made in the case of a positive capital gain paid by the mutual fund to unit holders, and no corporate tax is due on the profit of the mutual fund.

Other cases of income from the mutual fund's units exempt from tax:

- inheritance tax is not paid by the surviving spouse and by heirs in the direct line without restriction (Article 31(2) of the Local Taxes and Fees Act);
- property acquired by donation between relatives in the direct line and between spouses is not taxed (Article 44(6) of the Local Taxes and Fees Act).
- Pursuant to Article 37(1)(12) and Article 46(1) of the Personal Income Tax Act, income from transactions in the fund's units (realised capital gain) received by natural persons from third countries, who are not resident in Bulgaria, established for tax purposes in a Member State of the EU or another Member State of the EEA, is taxed with a final tax at the rate of 10% on the taxable income.

Foreign persons – unit holders of the fund should bear in mind that where a double taxation avoidance treaty has been concluded between the Republic of Bulgaria and the relevant foreign country whose resident is the recipient of the income, its provisions take precedence over Bulgarian domestic legislation, with the Procedure for the application of treaties for the avoidance of international double taxation of income and property with respect to foreign persons under Chapter 16, Section III of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code being applied.

Attention: The present information is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice. Taxation depends on the specific circumstances of the investor and may change in the future.

2.5. Accounting dates and dates of income distribution

The management company is obliged to submit to the Financial Supervision Commission and to the public the following reports on the fund's activity:

1. an annual report within 90 days of the end of the financial year;

2. a semi-annual report covering the first six months of the financial year, within 30 days of the end of the reporting period.

3. (New, by BoD decision of 17.01.2017) by the 10th day of the respective month, the management company shall publish on its website aggregated information on the structure of the mutual fund's portfolio as at the last date of the preceding month, which contains at least data on the percentage of the fund's assets invested in the various types of financial instruments.

By 31 March each year, the Board of Directors of the management company shall draw up, for the elapsed calendar year, a financial statement and an activity report of the mutual fund and submit it for verification by the registered auditor selected by the management company.

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019) Pursuant to the Rules on the Activity of MF "Evrostabilnost", the mutual fund does not distribute the profit achieved as income among the unit holders. The management company reinvests the profit of the mutual fund, as a result of which the net asset value of the fund increases, in the interest of the fund's unit holders.

2.6. Auditors

(Amended by BoD decision of 22.05.2018, 03.05.2019, 16.06.2021, 22.11.2019, 08.02.2022, 21.12.2022, 08.02.2024, 04.04.2025 and 14.11.2025) By decision of the Board of Directors of MC Compass Invest JSC of 26.11.2012, 27.11.2013, 01.12.2014, 01.12.2015, 06.09.2016, 15.05.2017 and 21.11.2023, Mariyana Petrova Mihaylova, reg. No. 0203, was selected as auditor of the Fund for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. On 23.07.2018, 02.09.2019, 07.10.2020, 22.10.2021, 03.10.2022, 08.02.2024, 12.11.2024 and 03.11.2025, the audit firm RSM BG No. 173 was selected as auditor of the Fund for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025.

2.7. Stock exchanges or markets on which the units are traded

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019) The units of MF "Evrostabilnost" have not been admitted to trading on a regulated market.

3. INFORMATION ON THE TYPES AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNITS

3.1. Nature of the rights of unit holders

All units grant equal rights to their holders, as follows:

Right to redemption of the fund's units

Every investor in the mutual fund has the right at any time, within business days and business hours, to submit an order for the redemption of the units held by them, which will be executed under the terms provided for in the Fund Rules and the Prospectus, except where redemption is suspended in the cases provided for by law or by the Fund Rules. The redemption order may relate to part or to all of the units held by the investor.

Right to subscribe the fund's units

Every investor in the mutual fund has the right at any time, within business days and business hours, to submit an order for the subscription of units, including newly issued units, without restriction on value, with the exception of the cases in which the legislation in force provides for an amount of the unit investment in a mutual fund, which will be executed under the terms provided for in the Fund Rules and the Prospectus, except where redemption is suspended in the cases provided for by law or by the Fund Rules.

Right to information (Amended by BoD decision of 21.12.2022 and 06.04.2023)

Every investor has the right to the information contained in the Prospectus, the Key Information Document and the periodic reports of the mutual fund, as well as to other public information regarding the fund. The management company provides free of charge, upon request by investors, the Prospectus, the Key Information Document and the latest published annual and semi-annual report of the fund.

Right to a liquidation quota

Upon liquidation of the fund, every investor has the right to a proportionate part of the fund's property corresponding to the units held by them.

(New, by BoD decision of 22.05.2018) Right to submit complaints

Investors have the right to submit complaints, without paying a fee for this, whereby the information regarding the Policy for the acceptance and consideration of complaints is provided free of charge to investors and is published on the website of the management company.

3.2. Characteristics of the units as financial instruments

The fund's units are dematerialised, registered financial instruments recorded in the personal sub-accounts of the investors under the account of the management company with "Central Depository" JSC.

3.3. Documents certifying the right of ownership

"Central Depository" JSC keeps a register of unit holders and issues depository receipts as a certifying document of ownership.

3.4. Circumstances in which a decision to wind up the mutual fund may be taken, and the winding-up procedure, in particular as regards the rights of unit holders

The mutual fund is wound up:

1. by decision of the Board of Directors of the management company, including in the case of the redemption of all units;
2. upon withdrawal by the commission of the authorisation of the management company to organise and manage the mutual fund;
3. (Amended by BoD decision of 17.01.2017) in the cases under Article 35(7) of the Fund Rules, if no replacement of the management company is effected;
4. on the grounds of Article 363, letters "a" and "b" of the Obligations and Contracts Act.

Apart from the case under point 2, the winding-up of the mutual fund is carried out with the authorisation of the commission, under the terms and following the procedure laid down in Chapter Fourteen of the ZDKISDPKI, Section V, and Chapter Four, Section V of Ordinance No. 44. The persons proposed as liquidators of the fund, as well as the liquidation plan, in which measures for the protection of unit holders are mandatorily provided, including a prohibition on carrying out transactions with the fund's assets unless required by the liquidation, are approved with the authorisation of the commission. The mutual fund is struck off upon its deletion from the register of the Financial Supervision Commission.

(New, by BoD decision of 17.01.2017) After deducting the mutual fund's liabilities and determining the fund's net property, the liquidator shall announce, following the procedure of Article 19(3) of the Fund Rules, a notice regarding the terms, procedure and time limits for the payment by the depositary bank of the parts of the fund's net property due to the investors, proportionate to the units held by them.

4. TERMS AND PROCEDURE FOR THE ISSUANCE (SALE) AND REDEMPTION OF THE UNITS

(Amended by BoD decision of 26.04.2016 and 20.09.2019) The mutual fund is obliged, on an ongoing basis (every business day), to offer its units to investors at an issue value based on the net asset value per unit, increased by the issue costs (where such are provided), as well as, at the request of the unit holders, to redeem them at a redemption price equal to the net asset value per unit, reduced by the redemption costs. Where, upon redemption of units of Evrostabilnost, the net amount from the redemption is invested in one or more of the other collective investment schemes managed by Compass Invest JSC, no redemption costs are charged. In these cases, the orders for issuance and redemption are executed at the net asset value per unit. The purchase of units is carried out against payment of their full issue value.

(Amended by BoD decision of 22.05.2018 and 07.07.2025) The calculation of the net asset value of the mutual fund and of the net asset value per unit is carried out every business day, on the basis of the fund's assets as at the preceding business day, by the management company under the control of the depositary bank. On the day the valuation is carried out, the management company announces the issue value and the redemption price per unit of the mutual fund on the website of the management company, at the office of the management company and at all places where orders for the sale and redemption of units are accepted and contacts with the fund's investors are made.

The management company executes the order for the purchase or redemption of units of the mutual fund at the issue value, respectively the redemption price, at the first following price announced after the day on which the order was submitted. By "... after the day on which the order was submitted..." is meant the first day following the day of submission of the order, during which a new issue value and redemption price have been calculated. That is, orders submitted during the preceding business day are executed at the prices published on a given business day.

4.1. Written agreement with the investor (Amended by BoD decision of 14.04.2020, 16.06.2021 and 21.12.2022)

The activity of issuance (sale) and redemption of units of the mutual fund is carried out through the management company on the basis of a written agreement with the client. The written form is considered observed if the agreement is concluded by means of electronic statements signed with an electronic signature within the meaning of the Electronic Document and Electronic Trust Services Act.

The agreement may be concluded remotely and by exchanging the necessary documents signed by the parties, provided that the client is the holder of a bank account opened with a credit institution meeting the requirements described below. The client, respectively their representative, sends to the management company the signed agreement, an original document issued by the relevant credit institution certifying that the client is the holder of a bank account, and a certified copy of their identity document, and for clients that are legal persons – also a certified copy of documents on commercial registration containing data on the establishment and representation, as well as other documents described in detail in the Fund's Prospectus. Certification is carried out by affixing the inscription “True to the original”, date and signature of the client.

The management company may also require other additional information related to the identification of the client in view of the specific case and/or in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory acts.

The bank account must be opened with a credit institution licensed in a Member State of the European Union, or a state party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area. The credit institution that issued the document may also be seated in a state that is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG) or the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures (MONEYVAL) of the Council of Europe.

Transfers of funds in connection with the purchase and redemption of units of the fund by the client under an agreement concluded remotely are made only from and to a payment account maintained by a credit institution under this paragraph, of which the client is the holder.

The remote conclusion of an agreement through a proxy is not permitted.

Orders (Amended by BoD decision of 14.04.2020 and 23.06.2025)

The subscription and redemption of units of the fund is carried out by submitting a written order. The order for the purchase of units is submitted in person by the applicant or by their proxy. The applicant or their proxy must mandatorily identify themselves with an official identity document. The submission of orders remotely is also permitted, whereby the exchange of documents is carried out by electronic mail, ordinary post or a courier company with acknowledgement of receipt.

The submission and execution of an order for the purchase of units may be effected in one of the following ways, subject to the following conditions:

- 1) "Order for value" – the investor pays into the fund's collection account the amount for which they wish to acquire units. After calculation of the issue value, the amount is divided by the issue price and the number of units is obtained.
- 2) "Order for number of units" – with this type of order the investor declares the number of units they wish to purchase. The amount that must be paid into the collection account at the time of submission of the order amounts to 110% of the value of the declared number of units, calculated at the last announced issue value. In the event that there is a surplus, it is refunded within three days to an account indicated by the client. If the issue price increases and there is a shortfall of funds for the execution of the order, the investor is informed without delay and is obliged to pay in additionally the amount necessary for the execution of the order.

In addition, the client may, by a special instruction entered in the order, declare their wish to acquire only a whole number of units.

The submission and execution of an order for the redemption of units may be effected in one of the following ways, subject to the following conditions:

- 1) Order for redemption for number of units – the investor declares the number of units they wish to sell.
- 2) Order for redemption for value – the investor declares the amount they wish to receive as a result of the sale.

When submitting this type of order, two conditions must mandatorily be met:

- The amount declared, divided by the last calculated NAV per unit, must form up to 90% of the units under each of the client's agreements, and
- The residual value of the units obtained by multiplying by the last NAV per unit must not be less than EUR 100 for each agreement.

When the client wishes to sell all of their units, an order for number of units is submitted and executed.

4.2. Documents required upon conclusion of the agreement

from an applicant – natural person

- official identity document of the investor/proxy/legal representative, of which a copy is taken, certified by the person and by the officer of the management company who verified the identity;
- original of a notarised power of attorney or a notarised transcript thereof, containing representative authority for the performance of management or disposal actions with financial instruments;

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- official document certifying the right of legal representation (birth certificate, act appointing a guardian or trustee), of which a copy is taken, certified by the legal representative and by the officer of the management company who verified the identity.
 - (New, by BoD decision of 22.05.2018) declaration for the purposes of the automatic exchange of financial information on the grounds of Article 142t(1) of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code (DOPK);
 - (New, by BoD decision of 22.05.2018, amended by BoD decision of 03.05.2019) declaration under Article 42(2)(2) of the Measures against Money Laundering Act (ZMIP) on the holding of a senior public position.

from an applicant – legal person and sole trader

- official identity document of the legal representative/proxy, of which a copy is taken, certified by the person and by the officer of the management company who verified the identity;
- original or notarised copy of an official extract from the relevant register on the current status, in the event that the person is not registered in the Commercial Register with the Registry Agency;
- certified copy of the articles of association or the deed of incorporation, in the event that the person is not registered in the Commercial Register with the Registry Agency;
- copy of the identification card under the BULSTAT register, for those who are entered in the BULSTAT register and are not entered in the commercial register – legal persons that are not traders, the commercial representative offices of foreign persons, unincorporated companies under the Obligations and Contracts Act, foreign legal persons, branches and other persons under Article 3 of the BULSTAT Register Act;
- copy of the relevant licence, authorisation or certificate of registration, from persons carrying out transactions and operations in connection with a specific activity that is subject to licensing, authorisation or registration.
- for foreign persons – comparable documents certifying their registration, the choice of a legal representative and address;
- original of a notarised power of attorney or a notarised transcript thereof, containing representative authority for the performance of management or disposal actions with financial instruments;
- (Amended by BoD decision of 22.05.2018) declaration under Article 59(1)(3) of the ZMIP on the beneficial owners of the legal person, or a certificate or other valid document under the legislation of the jurisdiction in which the applicant is registered, issued by a central register or by a registration agent, from which it is evident who the beneficial owners (down to natural persons) of the legal person are.

- (New, by BoD decision of 22.05.2018) declaration for the purposes of the automatic exchange of financial information on the grounds of Article 142t(1) of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code (DOPK);
- (New, by BoD decision of 22.05.2018, amended by BoD decision of 03.05.2019) declaration under Article 42(2)(2) of the ZMIP on the holding of a senior public position by the representative(s) of the legal person.

4.3. Documents required upon submission of an order for purchase/redemption of units from an applicant – natural person

- official identity document of the investor/proxy/legal representative, for verification of identity; a copy certified by the person and by the officer of the management company who verified the identity is retained only in the event of a change in the data in the identity document attached to the agreement;
- original of a notarised power of attorney or a notarised transcript thereof, containing representative authority for the performance of management or disposal actions with financial instruments; it is provided and retained only in the event that none is attached to the agreement or there is a change.

from an applicant – legal person and sole trader

- official identity document of the legal representative/proxy; a copy certified by the person and by the officer of the management company who verified the identity is retained only in the event of a change in the data in the identity document attached to the agreement;
- original or notarised copy of an official extract from the relevant register on the current status, which is provided in the event of a change in the circumstances certified upon conclusion of the agreement; in the absence of a change, an extract from the register is printed out, which is certified by the person and by the officer of the management company who carried out the verification in the commercial register;
- original of a notarised power of attorney or a notarised transcript thereof, containing representative authority for the performance of management or disposal actions with financial instruments; it is provided and retained only in the event that none is attached to the agreement or there is a change.

4.4. Place for submitting orders (Amended by BoD decision of 14.04.2020, 23.09.2021 and 02.08.2023)

The place for submitting orders is as follows:

- Sofia, 36 Alabin Street, floor 4;
- remotely: by e-mail, ordinary post or a courier company with acknowledgement of receipt.

Business hours

- Every business day from 9:00 to 17:00.

4.5. (Amended by BoD decision of 08.02.2022 and 07.07.2025) Cancellation of the order

The order for the purchase and redemption of units may be cancelled by 17:00 on the day of its submission.

4.6. Payment of the value of the units upon purchase of units (Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019, 14.04.2020, 17.12.2025, 17.02.2026 and 19.08.2026)

At the time of submission of the order for the purchase of units, the applicant pays in an amount in the size for which they wish to acquire units. The payment of the amount is carried out as follows:

to the account of MF “Evrostabilnost” IBAN BG13UBBS80021016653920, BIC UBBSBGSF, opened with “United Bulgarian Bank” JSC, with the grounds for payment – subscription of units of MF “Evrostabilnost”.

4.7. Payment of the value of the units upon redemption (Amended by BoD decision of 14.04.2020 and 21.12.2022)

The amount from the redemption of units is paid as follows:

- by bank transfer, to the account indicated by the client.

4.8. Time limit for executing orders from the date of submission

Orders for the purchase of units – up to 7 business days.

Order for redemption – up to 10 business days.

4.9. Provision of confirmation

The management company is obliged, at the first opportunity but no later than the end of the first business day following the execution of the order, to provide to the person who submitted the order a written confirmation of execution in a manner indicated by the applicant: at the office of the management company, by post, by fax or by e-mail.

4.10. Circumstances in which redemption may be suspended

By decision of the Board of Directors of the management company, the redemption of the fund's units may be temporarily suspended only in exceptional cases, if the circumstances so require and the suspension is justified in view of the interests of the unit holders, including in the following cases:

1. where, on a regulated market on which a substantial part of the mutual fund's assets are admitted or traded, the conclusion of transactions is discontinued, suspended or subjected to restrictions – for the period of the suspension or restriction;
2. where the assets or liabilities of the mutual fund cannot be correctly valued, or the management company cannot dispose of the fund's assets without harming the interests of the unit holders – for the period during which the impossibility persists;

3. from the moment of taking a decision on the winding-up or transformation by merger or amalgamation of the mutual fund – until the completion of the procedure;

4. in the presence of other conditions in which, if redemption is not suspended, it is foreseen that the interests of the unit holders of the mutual fund will be harmed.

The management company immediately also discontinues the issuance of units for the period of the temporary suspension of redemption, respectively for the period by which the term of the temporary suspension of the redemption of units has been extended. The management company notifies the unit holders via the fund's website. In the event that an extension of the term of the temporary suspension is required, the management company is obliged to notify the unit holders of this via the fund's website, no later than 7 days before the expiry of the initially set term. If the term of the suspension is shorter than seven days, including in cases where redemption has been suspended due to technical reasons, the management company carries out the notifications under the preceding sentence by the end of the business day preceding the date on which redemption was due to be resumed.

(Amended by BoD decision of 17.01.2017 and 18.01.2023) Orders submitted after the last announcement of the redemption price before the start date of the term of the temporary suspension are not executed. The management company refunds the amounts of the investors who submitted orders for the purchase of shares or units, to their bank account or at the company's cash desk, by the end of the business day following the day on which the decision to suspend the issuance of units was taken. Redemption is resumed by the management company upon the expiry of the term set in the decision to suspend redemption, respectively in the decision to extend the term of the suspension of redemption. The notification of the unit holders of the resumption is carried out via the fund's website. The issue value and the redemption price after the resumption of redemption must be announced on the day preceding the resumption.

4.11. Rules for determining and using income

Pursuant to the Fund Rules, the fund does not distribute profit in the form of income (analogous to a dividend). The management company reinvests the fund's profit, as a result of which the net asset value of the fund, the issue value and the redemption price increase, in the interest of the fund's unit holders.

5. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, INVESTMENT POLICY, RESTRICTIONS OF THE INVESTMENT POLICY, THE TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS FOR THE USE OF LOANS

5.1. Investment objectives (16.06.2021)

The objective of the Fund is to achieve a good current return at a low level of risk. The Fund invests mainly in debt securities and money-market instruments, as well as a small part of its assets – in shares of public companies, predominantly on the Bulgarian market. The Fund combines the relative safety and stable current income of investments in debt securities with the

possibility of realising a higher return from the part of the portfolio invested in shares. The Fund invests mainly in debt securities and money-market instruments. To achieve the main objectives of its investment activity, the FUND may apply appropriate strategies for protection against market and currency risk.

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019) There is no certainty that MF “Evrostabilnost” will achieve its investment objectives.

5.2. (Amended by BoD decision of 10.03.2021, 09.12.2021 and 21.12.2022) Investment policy

The Fund follows a conservative investment policy and is intended for investors seeking a relatively safe investment that preserves and increases their savings in real terms, protects them from currency risk and gives them the possibility of a higher return by investing a small part of the portfolio in quality shares of public companies. The Fund follows a policy of active management of the investment portfolio.

To achieve the set investment and financial objectives of the Fund, the management company follows an active investment strategy in the management of the portfolio of securities and funds, whereby the structure of the portfolio will be changed depending on the market environment and the attractiveness of the various classes of financial instruments, in compliance with the Fund Rules and this Prospectus.

The Fund may use techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money-market instruments for the efficient management of the portfolio, constituting contracts for the purchase or sale of financial instruments with an agreement for the repurchase of the financial instruments (repo transactions), provided that the transactions are economically appropriate, the risks arising from them are adequately identified in the risk management process, and provided that they serve to fulfil at least one of the following objectives:

1. reduction of risk;
2. reduction of costs;
3. generation of additional income for the Fund with a level of risk that corresponds to its risk profile and the rules for the diversification of risk.

The use of the techniques may not lead to a change in the investment objectives and restrictions or to an increase in the risk profile of the Fund set out in the prospectus and these rules, approved by the Commission, respectively the deputy chair.

The Fund may conclude repo transactions only if the counterparties thereto are credit or financial institutions that are subject to prudential supervision by a competent authority of a Member State or another state party to the Agreement of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The Fund may conclude repo transactions only with respect to financial instruments in which it is permitted to invest in accordance with the prospectus and rules approved by the FSC.

The Fund provides to the Financial Supervision Commission, in its financial statements, separate information on all financial instruments purchased, respectively sold, under repo transactions under paragraph 1, also disclosing the total amount of contracts in force as at the date of preparation of the report.

Upon concluding repo transactions, the Fund's risk exposure to each individual counterparty may not exceed 10 per cent of its assets, where the counterparty is a bank under Article 38(1)(6) ZDKISDPKI, and 5 per cent of the assets in the remaining cases.

The Fund may conclude repo transactions for the purchase of financial instruments with an agreement for their repurchase by the seller at a price and within a term determined in the contract between the two parties, or reverse repo transactions, subject to the following restrictions:

1. the contract must expressly provide for the possibility of its early termination by the collective investment scheme, whereupon it may repurchase the financial instruments given on loan that are the subject of the contract, or receive back the full monetary amount;
2. the value of the concluded repo transactions must not impede the fulfilment of the Fund's obligation to redeem the units at any time at the request of their holders.

Fixed-term repo transactions and reverse repo transactions whose duration does not exceed seven days are considered transactions whose terms allow the collective investment scheme to repurchase the assets at any time.

(The financial instruments that may be the subject of a transaction under paragraph 1 are:

1. money-market instruments within the meaning of Article 38(1)(9) ZDKISDPKI;
2. bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State or another state party to the Agreement of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, their central banks, their local self-government bodies, by the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank or by a public international organisation in which at least one Member State participates, as well as qualified debt securities issued or guaranteed by third countries with a credit rating not lower than investment grade, assigned by a credit rating agency registered or certified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009;
3. shares or units issued by a collective investment scheme under Article 38(1)(5) ZDKISDPKI;
4. bonds traded on a regulated market in a Member State or another state party to the Agreement of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation, the trading in which bonds is sufficiently liquid;
5. shares traded on a regulated market in a Member State or another state party to the Agreement of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation, provided that these shares are included in an index maintained by that market.

The Fund may conclude repo transactions for the sale of financial instruments with an agreement for their repurchase by the Fund at a price and within a term determined in the contract between the parties, whereby upon the arrival of the maturity it is obliged to have sufficient funds to pay the amount agreed for the repurchase of the financial instruments.

(Amended by BoD decision of 17.06.2024) Declaration: The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The management company “COMPASS INVEST” JSC does not take into account the adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, in respect of:

- The mutual funds managed by the Company;
- The portfolios of clients with whom the Company has concluded a contract for the management of portfolios of financial instruments;
- In the process of providing investment advice (consultations).

The reasons for not taking into account the adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors at the present time are the following:

- the specificities of the imperative provisions of the sectoral legislation – when providing services, the Company is guided by acting in the best interest of the client, taking into account the risk profile and investment policy for each of them. In connection with the above, if it does not follow these principles and specificities, claims for lost benefits may be directed against the Company as a result of incorrectly taken or untaken investment decisions or advice provided accordingly. The Company engages all its available resources to achieve the objectives of its clients, which at the present time do not include requirements for sustainable investments;
- the lack, at the present time, of regulated and generally accessible means for the disclosure by public companies of the presence or absence of ESG data, which could possibly provide a possibility for forming objective information on sustainability factors or their absence;
- The costs for the technical and software provision necessary for taking into account ESG factors in making investment decisions and managing the accompanying risks many times exceed the possible benefits for investors in view of the scale of the Company's activity;
- the potential effect of possible lost benefits as a result of decisions taken or advice provided for investments in so-called more-sustainable products would have to be capable of quantitative determination by means of statistical analysis, in view of compliance with the investment policy and the risk profile of the respective Mutual Fund, respectively portfolio of financial instruments, and the achievement of its objectives for an optimal return/risk ratio;
- the considerations of whether a sufficient volume of information or the necessary data can be provided by all public companies in a comparable format, as well as the lack of guarantees that misleading information will not be published;

- the ongoing procedure for the development of a unified European legal framework in connection with the disclosure of information regarding sustainability risks for financial market participants.

Notwithstanding that at the present time the Company does not take into account the adverse impacts of investment decisions and investment advice on sustainability factors, it will carry out an ongoing review of the legal requirements and client preferences, and, upon the lapse of the reasons for not taking them into account and a change in the investment policy of the clients, it will analyse and assess whether taking into account the adverse impacts on sustainability factors would contribute to the provision of investment services in compliance with the principle of acting in the best interest of the client/the Funds.

5.3. Types of assets in which the mutual fund may invest

In accordance with the regulatory requirements, the investments of the mutual fund consist only of:

1. (Amended by BoD decision of 13.10.2014 and 22.05.2018) transferable securities and money-market instruments admitted to or traded on a regulated market under Article 152(1) and (2) of the Markets in Financial Instruments Act ("ZPFI");
2. (Amended by BoD decision of 22.05.2018) transferable securities and money-market instruments traded on a regulated market, other than that under Article 152(1) and (2) of the ZPFI, in the Republic of Bulgaria or in another Member State, operating regularly, recognised and publicly accessible, as well as securities and money-market instruments issued by the Republic of Bulgaria or another Member State;
3. (Amended by BoD decision of 26.04.2016) transferable securities and money-market instruments admitted to trading on an official market of a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market in a third country, operating regularly, recognised and publicly accessible, which are included in a list approved by the deputy chair of the Financial Supervision Commission heading the "Supervision of Investment Activity" Directorate, or are provided for in the Fund Rules;
4. (Amended by BoD decision of 26.04.2016) recently issued transferable securities, the terms of whose issue include an undertaking to apply for admission, and within a term no longer than one year from their issuance, to be admitted to trading on an official market of a stock exchange or on another regulated market, operating regularly, recognised and publicly accessible, which are included in a list approved by the deputy chair of the Financial Supervision Commission heading the "Supervision of Investment Activity" Directorate, or are provided for in the Fund Rules;
5. units of collective investment schemes and/or of other undertakings for collective investment that meet the conditions of Article 4(1) of the ZDKISDPKI, regardless of whether they are seated in a Member State, provided that:
 - a) the other undertakings for collective investment meet the following conditions:

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- aa) they have received an authorisation to carry out activity under a law pursuant to which supervision is exercised over them, which the deputy chair of the Financial Supervision Commission heading the “Supervision of Investment Activity” Directorate considers equivalent to supervision under the law of the European Union, and cooperation between the supervisory authorities is sufficiently ensured;
- bb) the level of protection of the unit holders therein, including the rules on the allocation of assets, on the use and provision of loans of transferable securities and money-market instruments, as well as on the sale of securities and money-market instruments that the undertakings for collective investment do not hold, is equivalent to the rules and protection of unit holders of collective investment schemes;
- cc) they periodically disclose information, by preparing and publishing annual and semi-annual reports enabling the assessment of the assets, liabilities, income and operations carried out during the reporting period, and
- b) no more than 10 per cent of the assets of the collective investment schemes or of the other undertakings for collective investment, the acquisition of which is envisaged, may, in accordance with their instruments of incorporation or their rules, be invested in total in units of other collective investment schemes or in other undertakings for collective investment;
6. deposits with credit institutions, repayable on demand or in respect of which there is a right to be withdrawn at any time, and with a maturity date of no more than 12 months; credit institutions in a third country must comply with rules and be subject to supervision that the deputy chair of the Financial Supervision Commission heading the “Supervision of Investment Activity” Directorate considers equivalent to those under the law of the European Union;
7. derivative financial instruments, including equivalent instruments settled in cash, traded on regulated markets under points 1 – 3;
8. derivative financial instruments traded on over-the-counter markets, provided that:
- a) their underlying assets are transferable securities and money-market instruments specified in point 1 above, financial indices, interest rates, currency or exchange rates, in which the Mutual Fund may invest in accordance with its investment policy laid down in these rules;
- b) the counterparty in the transaction with these derivative financial instruments is an institution subject to prudential supervision and meets the requirements approved by the deputy chair of the Financial Supervision Commission heading the “Supervision of Investment Activity” Directorate;
- c) they are subject to reliable and verifiable daily valuation and, at any time on the initiative of the Mutual Fund, may be sold, liquidated or closed out by an offsetting transaction at fair value;
9. money-market instruments other than those traded on a regulated market and specified in § 1(6) of the additional provisions of the ZDKISDPKI, if supervision is exercised over the issue or

the issuer of these instruments for the purpose of protecting investors or savings and they meet the following conditions:

- a) they are issued or guaranteed by central, regional or local authorities in the Republic of Bulgaria or in another Member State, by the Bulgarian National Bank, by the central bank of another Member State, by the European Central Bank, by the European Union or by the European Investment Bank, by a third country, and in the cases of a federal state – by one of the members of the federal state, by a public international organisation in which at least one Member State participates;
- b) they are issued by an issuer whose securities issue is traded on a regulated market under points 1 – 3 above;
- c) they are issued or guaranteed by a person over whom prudential supervision is exercised in accordance with criteria determined by the law of the European Union, or by a person who is subject to and complies with rules adopted by the relevant competent authority, which are at least as strict as the requirements determined by the law of the European Union;
- d) they are issued by issuers other than those under letters “a”, “b” and “c” above, meeting criteria approved by the deputy chair of the Financial Supervision Commission heading the “Supervision of Investment Activity” Directorate, guaranteeing that:
 - aa) the investments in these instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to the protection to which the investments under letters “a”, “b” and “c” above are subject;
 - bb) (Amended by BoD decision of 17.12.2025) the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to not less than EUR 10,000,000, which presents and publishes annual financial statements in accordance with the Fourth Council Directive of 25 July 1978, adopted on the basis of Article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies (78/660/EEC), or with Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of International Accounting Standards, and is a person financing a group of companies in which one or more companies admitted to trading on a regulated market participate, or a person financing securitisation companies benefiting from a bank line for the provision of liquidity.

Table 1 presents the structure of the assets to which the fund will strive to adhere.

Table 1. Asset structure (Amended by BoD decision of 25.10.2016 and 22.05.2018)

1.	A) bonds, other debt securities and money-market instruments admitted to trading or traded on a regulated market under Article 152(1) and (2) ZPFI or traded on another regulated market in the Republic of Bulgaria, operating regularly, recognised and publicly accessible, or another Member State, or admitted for trading on an official market of a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market in a third country, operating regularly, recognised and	up to 100% of the Fund's assets
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	publicly accessible, which is included in a list approved by the deputy chair and/or is specified in Article 7(2) of the Fund Rules; B) transferable securities and money-market instruments issued or guaranteed by the Republic of Bulgaria, another Member State or a third country, their regional and local authorities, or a public international organisation in which at least one Member State participates, admitted to or traded on a regulated market under Article 152(1) and (2) ZPFI or traded on another regulated market in the Republic of Bulgaria, operating regularly, recognised and publicly accessible, or another Member State, or admitted for trading on an official market of a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market in a third country, operating regularly, recognised and publicly accessible, which is included in a list approved by the deputy chair and/or is specified in Article 7(2) of the Fund Rules; C) recently issued debt securities, if the terms of the issue include an undertaking to apply for admission and to be admitted, within a term no longer than one year from their issuance, to trading on an official market of a stock exchange or another regulated market, operating regularly, recognised and publicly accessible, which is included in a list approved by the deputy chair and/or is specified in Article 7(2) of the Fund Rules;	
2.	A) shares in companies, tradable rights and other transferable securities equivalent to shares in companies, admitted to or traded on a regulated market under Article 152(1) and (2) of the ZPFI or traded on another regulated market in the Republic of Bulgaria or a Member State, operating regularly, recognised and publicly accessible, as well as admitted for trading on an official market of a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market in a third country, operating regularly, recognised and publicly accessible, which is included in a list approved by the deputy chair and/or is specified in Article 7(2) of the Fund Rules; B) recently issued shares or other transferable securities equivalent to shares, if the terms of the issue include an undertaking to apply for admission and to be admitted, within a term no longer than one year from their issuance, to trading on an official market of a stock exchange or another regulated market, operating regularly, recognised and publicly accessible, which is included in a list approved by the deputy chair and/or is specified in Article 7(2) of these Rules;	up to 30% of the Fund's assets
3.	(Amended by BoD decision of 17.01.2017) Units of collective investment schemes and/or of other undertakings for collective investment that meet the conditions of Article 4(1) of the	up to 10% of the Fund's assets;

	ZDKISDPKI, regardless of whether they are seated in a Member State, provided that the other undertakings for collective investment meet the conditions of Article 38(1)(5), letters “a” and “b” of the ZDKISDPKI;	
4.	(Supplemented by BoD decision of 11.08.2014) derivative financial instruments, including equivalent instruments settled in cash, traded on a regulated market in the Republic of Bulgaria, operating regularly, recognised and publicly accessible, another Member State or a third country, operating regularly, recognised and publicly accessible, which is included in a list approved by the deputy chair and/or is specified in Article 7(2) of these Rules, as well as derivative financial instruments traded on over-the-counter markets that meet the legal requirements under Article 38(1)(8) of the ZDKISDPKI	up to 10% of the Fund's assets
5.	deposits with credit institutions that meet the requirements of the law under Article 38(1)(6) of the ZDKISDPKI	up to 100% of the Fund's assets
6.	transferable securities and money-market instruments other than those under points 1-5 above	up to 10% of the Fund's assets

5.4. Investment restrictions (Amended by BoD decision of 16.06.2021)

(1) The management company may not invest more than 5 per cent of the Fund's assets in transferable securities or money-market instruments issued by one person.

(2) The management company may not invest more than 20 per cent of the Fund's assets in deposits with one credit institution under Article 38(1)(6) ZDKISDPKI.

(3) The Fund's risk exposure to the counterparty in a transaction with derivative financial instruments traded on over-the-counter markets may not exceed 10 per cent of the assets where the counterparty is a credit institution under Article 38(1)(6) ZDKISDPKI, and in the remaining cases – 5 per cent of the assets.

(4) The management company may invest up to 10 per cent of the Fund's assets in transferable securities or money-market instruments issued by one person, provided that the total value of the investments in the persons in which more than 5 per cent of the Fund's assets are invested does not exceed 40 per cent of the Fund's assets. The restriction under the first sentence does not apply to deposits with credit institutions over which prudential supervision is exercised, as well as to transactions with over-the-counter traded derivative financial instruments with these institutions.

(5) (Amended by BoD decision of 30.06.2021) Notwithstanding the restrictions under paragraphs 1 – 3, the Fund may not combine investments in transferable securities or money-market instruments issued by one person, deposits with that person, as well as the exposure to

the same person arising as a result of transactions with over-the-counter traded derivative financial instruments, where as a result of such combination the total value of these investments would exceed 20 per cent of its assets.

(6) The management company may invest up to 35 per cent of the Fund's assets in transferable securities and money-market instruments issued by one person, if the securities and money-market instruments are issued or guaranteed by the Republic of Bulgaria, another Member State, by their regional or local authorities, by a third country or by a public international organisation in which at least one Member State participates.

(7) (Amended by BoD decision of 30.06.2021, amended by BoD decision of 18.11.2022) The management company may invest up to 25 per cent of the Fund's assets in covered bonds. The total value of the investments under the first sentence exceeding the restriction under paragraph 1 for exposures to one issuer may not exceed 80 per cent of the assets of the collective investment scheme.

(8) (Amended by BoD decision of 30.06.2021) The transferable securities and money-market instruments under paragraphs 6 and 7 are not taken into account for the purposes of the restriction under paragraph 4.

(9) (Amended by BoD decision of 30.06.2021) The investment restrictions under paragraphs 1 – 7 may not be combined where, as a result of such combination, the total value of the investments of the collective investment scheme in transferable securities or money-market instruments issued by one person, deposits with that person, as well as the exposure to the same person arising as a result of transactions with derivative financial instruments in accordance with paragraphs 1 – 7, would exceed 35 per cent of its assets.

(10) (Amended by BoD decision of 30.06.2021) Companies included in one group for the purposes of preparing consolidated financial statements in accordance with the recognised accounting standards are regarded as one person when applying the restrictions under the preceding paragraphs.

(11) (Amended by BoD decision of 30.06.2021) The total value of the investments in transferable securities or money-market instruments issued by companies in one group may not exceed 20 per cent of the value of the assets of the collective investment scheme.

(12) The Mutual Fund may not acquire more than:

1. ten per cent of the non-voting shares issued by one person;
2. ten per cent of the bonds or other debt securities issued by one person;
3. twenty-five per cent of the units of one collective investment scheme or other undertaking for collective investment that meets the requirements of Article 4(1) ZDKISDPKI;
4. ten per cent of the money-market instruments issued by one person.

(13) The restrictions under paragraph 12, points 2, 3 and 4 do not apply where, at the moment of acquisition of the said instruments, the Management company cannot calculate the gross amount of the debt securities, of the money-market instruments or the net value of the issued securities.

(14) (Amended by BoD decision of 30.06.2021) The Fund may invest no more than 10 per cent of its assets in units of one and the same collective investment scheme or other undertaking for collective investment under Article 38(1)(5), regardless of whether it is seated in a Member State or not.

(15) (Amended by BoD decision of 30.06.2021) Where a collective investment scheme invests in units of other collective investment schemes or other undertakings for collective investment managed directly or by delegation by its management company or by another company with which its management company is related through common management or control, or through significant direct or indirect participation, its management company or the other company may not charge fees to the investing collective investment scheme upon the sale and redemption of the units of the collective investment schemes or the other undertakings for collective investment in which it invests.

(16) The restrictions under the preceding paragraphs do not apply where subscription rights arising from securities and money-market instruments that are part of the Fund's assets are exercised.

(17) In the event of a breach of the investment restrictions for reasons beyond the control of the Management company, it shall, as a priority but no later than six months from the occurrence of the breach, by sale transactions, bring the Fund's assets into compliance with the investment restrictions, taking into account the interests of the unit holders. The management company is obliged, within a 7-day term from the commission of the breach, to notify the Commission, providing information on the reasons for its occurrence and on the measures taken for its remedy.

(18) (Amended by BoD decision of 21.12.2022) The total value of the Fund's exposure related to derivative financial instruments may not be greater than the net value of its assets.

The MC calculates the total risk exposure of the fund using the commitment approach.

(19) The mutual fund may invest in derivative financial instruments in compliance with the restrictions under paragraphs 8, 10, 11 and provided that the exposure of the underlying assets cumulatively does not exceed the restrictions under paragraphs 1 – 11.

5.5. Procedure for raising borrowed funds by the fund (Amended by BoD decision of 22.05.2018)

The mutual fund, as well as the management company and the depositary bank, when acting on behalf of the mutual fund, may not use loans. These rules permit the conclusion of a loan agreement only after obtaining the prior authorisation of the FSC upon a proposal by the deputy chair and subject to the simultaneous observance of the following conditions:

1. the loan is necessary to cover the obligations under the redemption of units of the mutual fund;
2. the loan does not exceed 10 per cent of the fund's assets;
3. the term of the loan is no longer than 3 months;
4. the terms of the loan agreement are no less favourable than those customary for the market;
5. the lender under the loan is a bank, with the exception of the depositary bank.

The use of a loan without the prior authorisation of the FSC upon a proposal by the deputy chair is invalid with respect to the unit holders. The loan is not taken into account when calculating the net asset value of the mutual fund.

6. RULES FOR THE VALUATION OF ASSETS

The rules for the valuation of assets are attached to the Prospectus and form an integral part of it. (Annex No. 1)

6.1. Determination of the net asset value

The net asset value of the collective investment scheme is calculated by deducting the value of the liabilities from the value of all assets calculated in accordance with the Rules for the valuation of the portfolio and determination of the net asset value.

6.2. Frequency of calculation of unit prices

- 1) (Amended by BoD decision of 07.07.2025) The net asset value, the issue value and the redemption price per unit are calculated and announced every business day on the basis of the fund's assets for the preceding business day.
- 2) If the respective day for determining and announcing the valuation is a non-business day, the determination and announcement of the above values and prices is carried out on the following business day.
- 3) In cases where no trading is carried out on the trading venues on the valuation day, the subsequent valuation of the assets is carried out for the day of the last trading session preceding the valuation day.

6.3. Fees related to the issuance and redemption of units

(Amended by BoD decision of 16.06.2021 and 23.09.2021) Upon the purchase of units of the fund through the management company, investors do not pay transaction costs.

(Amended by BoD decision of 26.04.2016 and 20.09.2019) Upon the redemption of units of the fund through the management company, investors pay transaction costs which are included in the redemption price, whereby the net asset value per unit is reduced by a mark-down in the amount of 0.5% of the net asset value per unit. Where, upon redemption of units of Evrostabilnost,

the net amount from the redemption is invested in one or more of the other collective investment schemes managed by Compass Invest JSC, no redemption costs are charged. In these cases, the orders for issuance and redemption are executed at the net asset value per unit.

The costs for the transfer of amounts by bank transfer are also borne by the unit holders, as well as the costs for additional services such as the issuance of a depository receipt, the sending of confirmations for the purchase/redemption of units, reports and other documents by post. These costs are not included in the issue value of the units purchased, respectively in the redemption price.

Upon a change in the amount of the costs for issuance and redemption of the units of the mutual fund, by which the issue value is increased, respectively the redemption price is reduced, the management company notifies the unit holders, by publication on the website of the management company, including by updating the Prospectus, immediately after the approval of the changes to the fund rules by the deputy chair of the FSC.

6.4. The manner, places and frequency of publication of these prices

By the end of the business day on which the issue value and the redemption price are calculated, the management company announces the information on the valuation carried out by means of:

- entry of data on the websites of the management company/mutual fund, including, but not mandatorily, on the websites of BAUD/a financial medium/agency;
- an information board at the office of the management company.
- (Amended by BoD decision of 25.10.2016 and 21.12.2022) In addition, the Management company publishes on its website and submits to the Financial Supervision Commission aggregated information on the announced issue values and redemption prices of the units of the Mutual Fund once monthly, within a term of up to three business days after the end of the month, whereby the information contains the data specified in Article 77 of Ordinance No. 44 of the FSC on the requirements for the activity of collective investment schemes, management companies, national investment funds, alternative investment funds and persons managing alternative investment funds ("Ordinance 44").

7. REMUNERATION PAYABLE BY THE MUTUAL FUND

7.1. (Amended by BoD decision of 07.07.2025) Method of calculating the management company's remuneration

The annual remuneration of the Management company is determined by decision of the Board of Directors. By decision of the Board of Directors of "Compass Invest" JSC of 30.06.2025, the annual remuneration of the MC is equal to 2.00% of the average annual net asset value of the fund.

The management company accrues the agreed remuneration daily on the basis of the officially announced previous net asset value. At its discretion, on certain days the Management

company may not accrue any remuneration or may accrue less than the permissible remuneration. The daily remuneration accrued during the month is paid to the Management company in total for the entire month, on the first business day of the following month. The redemption costs, by which the net asset value per unit of the fund is reduced and which are accordingly included in the redemption price per unit, are costs incurred by the management company, for which reason the respective income is paid in favour of the management company, apart from the agreed remuneration.

Where the mutual fund invests in units of other collective investment schemes or undertakings for collective investment managed directly or by delegation by the management company or by another company with which the management company is related through common management or control, or through significant direct or indirect participation, the management company or the other company may not charge fees upon the sale and redemption of the units of that collective investment scheme.

(New, by BoD decision of 25.10.2016) Apart from the remuneration under point 7.1 above, no remuneration, incentives, bonuses and other benefits to employees of Compass Invest JSC are paid in any form from the mutual fund's funds.

The remuneration policy of Compass Invest JSC is available on the website of the management company www.compass-invest.eu in the Documents section.

The management company Compass Invest JSC declares that it will provide, free of charge in paper form, the remuneration policy of Compass Invest JSC to any person upon request.

7.2. Method of calculating the depositary bank's remuneration

The remuneration of the depositary bank is determined as fees and commissions for depositary services in accordance with the contract, as follows: fees for the safekeeping of financial instruments, fees for the transfer of financial instruments, a monthly fee for confirming the net asset value, without a commission for the maintenance and opening of accounts.

The management company, for the account of the fund, pays fees and commissions for the performance of other banking operations, in accordance with the Tariff in force for the terms, interest, fees and commissions of the depositary bank.

The remuneration is paid by the 5th day of the month following the month for which the remuneration is due.

7.3. Operating expenses

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019) The operating expenses per year may not exceed 1.50% of the average annual net asset value of the fund. These expenses are deducted from the assets of MF "Evrostabilnost" and are thus indirectly borne by all unit holders. They are the second component of expenses that investors should take into account when investing in the Mutual Fund.

The “operating expenses” include the main foreseeable operating expenses such as: remuneration of consultants; remuneration of the Depositary Bank; remuneration and fees of investment intermediaries, banks, the Exchange and the Central Depository, and other similar ones related to the investment of the assets of the Mutual Fund; the remuneration of the auditors for the certification of the annual financial statements of the Mutual Fund, the costs for advertising and marketing of the Fund, for contacts with investors, the current fees for supervision, membership and other similar ones of the Commission, the Exchange and the Central Depository and other state authorities and institutions related to the activity of the Fund; other expenses specified in the Fund Rules for its account, court and other expenses related to the protection of the interests of the unit holders in the Mutual Fund, as well as other extraordinary expenses related to the activity of the Fund.

7.4. Reimbursement of expenses

The operating expenses per year may not exceed 1.50% of the average annual net asset value of the fund. If, according to the monthly balance sheet, the amount of the operating expenses exceeds 1.50% of the average annual net asset value of the fund, the difference is reimbursed to the fund for the account of the management company.

8. RISK PROFILE AND RISK FACTORS

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019) It is important to bear in mind that the investment in units of the Mutual Fund is not a bank deposit and therefore it is not guaranteed under the Bank Deposit Guarantee Act. Although the leading investment objective of MF “Evrostabilnost” is the growth of the value of the investment in units, there is no full certainty that, by investing in units of the Fund, investors will not lose money.

8.1. Risk appetite and risk profile

It is established in investment theory and practice that over a long period of time there is a relationship between the level of risk and the return that can be expected. In principle, higher risk implies a higher return. In this connection, it is necessary to determine the investors' risk appetite. As a consequence of this appetite, the risk profile of the investment portfolio should also be determined. The main target group of investors in the Fund are retail and medium-sized investors with above-average incomes for the country, with above-average investment culture and setting themselves savings, rather than speculative, objectives for their investment decisions, as well as institutional investors. This defines the investors in the Fund as investors with a low risk appetite.

There are two factors that influence the risk tolerance of investors:

- “ the financial capacity to bear the risk;
- “ the willingness to accept the variability in the return of the investment.

Taking into account these two factors of the investors' risk tolerance, the Fund also builds its risk profile.

The risk profile of the Fund is defined as **low**. In this way it is assumed that the investors in the Fund are aware that safety and the provision of liquidity are a priority over achieving a high return above 10-12% within one year.

8.2. Risk factors

In the dynamic and chaotic environment of the financial markets, investors need to correctly identify the risk factors and their characteristics with a view to their accurate assessment and prudent management. Risk in Modern Portfolio Theory is defined as the possible deviations from the expected return. The main motive of the investors in the Fund is the professional management of risk. For this reason, the Management company monitors and analyses all groups of factors that influence the return of the Fund's investments.

8.3. Types of risks and risk assessment

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019 and 17.12.2025) Mutual fund "Evrostabilnost" plans to invest up to 80% of its assets in debt securities. The main risks in this type of investment are interest-rate risk – from a rise in interest rate levels, and credit risk – relating to investments in corporate bonds.

The specific risk for the Fund's investment portfolio is reduced to the risks of the individual assets included in the portfolio itself. This risk is subject to management through its diversification while seeking a comparatively high return of the portfolio.

Interest-rate risk

Interest-rate risk arises from the change in the value of securities as a consequence of a change in interest rate levels. The influence of interest-rate risk relates mainly to debt securities. Most generally, when interest rates rise, the price of these instruments falls, and vice versa. Bonds with a longer maturity, as well as those with a lower coupon-payment rate, are more sensitive to changes in interest rate levels.

A rise in average interest rates may also influence the increase of the interest expenses for companies in which the fund has invested. The growth of interest expenses may reduce their rate of return, which may influence the exchange quotations of their shares. To reduce this risk, continuous analysis of market conditions is envisaged with a view to protection against unfavourable movements in the prices of the securities in which the fund has invested.

Credit risk

This is the danger of the issuer of a security falling into a state of insolvency or inability to pay. For holders of debt securities, this risk is expressed in the inability of the issuer to fulfil its obligations to pay the interest or the principal.

For the management of credit risk, the investment managers carry out a detailed credit-financial analysis of each issuer and security, on the basis of which the decision to invest is taken. In addition, the active policy of portfolio management and diversification contributes to minimising credit risk, since the FUND's exposure to a particular issuer is limited.

Currency risk

The currency risk carried by the units of the company is related mostly to the currency risk carried by the investment instruments in its portfolio. When investing in securities, shares and debt securities denominated in currencies other than the euro, standard techniques for hedging against currency risk will be applied: purchase of currency options, forward transactions, purchase or sale of currency through spot transactions, purchase or sale of futures contracts.

Market risk

It is related to the possibility of the market value of each security rising or falling, sometimes very quickly and unpredictably. These “price fluctuations” may lead to a given security being worth much less at a given moment than at a preceding moment. This price dynamic is especially characteristic of the market of ordinary shares, whose exchange prices may be subject to sharp fluctuations in response to publicly announced information on the financial results of the company, changes in legislation or other material events.

Price risk

Price risk represents the risk of an unfavourable change in the prices of the units of the mutual fund as a result of a change in the valuation of the net assets. The change in price may be both upward and downward. There are no guarantees that investors will realise a positive income from the units held in the fund, or that they will preserve the value of the initially made investment. The value of the fund's assets is dependent on the decisions of the portfolio managers of the management company, which will be taken after preliminary analysis and study of the factors influencing the value of the investments made. This is the risk of a change in the price of the units as a result of changes in the prices of the assets in the Fund's investment portfolio. This type of risk is also associated with an unfavourable change in the fund's financial condition. The change in price may be both downward and upward.

The price risk of the Fund's units, caused by a change in the fund's financial condition, is significantly limited due to the legal requirements for structuring its investment portfolio, the additional restrictions provided for by its rules and the legally limited expenses. In addition to the control by the management company, the Financial Supervision Commission and the Depositary Bank exercise ongoing control over the Fund's activity, as well as over the activity of its management company.

Liquidity risk

This is the risk that, under certain conditions, it may prove difficult or impossible for the Management company to sell securities held by the Fund at an advantageous price. In particular, this risk is greatest with respect to securities not admitted to trading on a regulated market. The liquidity of the units may also be limited in cases where the management company temporarily discontinues the redemption of the fund's units following the procedure and under the terms specified in the mutual fund's rules and in this prospectus.

Operational risk

Operational risk is associated mostly with the management of the Fund's assets and the process of taking investment decisions. The possibility of a leak of information on the Fund's operations to external persons and their possible misuse of the same information is an important part of operational risk. Operational risk is controlled through the adoption and observance of internal rules on the rights and obligations of employees, while at the same time access to the systems related to the payment process is restricted. The process of internal document flow provides the possibility for carrying out preliminary, ongoing and subsequent control over the Fund's operations. Operational risk is related to the normal functioning of the mutual fund upon the investment and management of the assets, with a view to the implementation of the investment policy, in compliance with the set restrictions. This is the risk related also to the organisation and management of MC "Compass Invest" JSC, insofar as the management company is responsible for the organisation and management of the Mutual Fund. For this purpose, the management company hires a professional team, the appropriate information and technical equipment so that the company can effectively manage the Fund's investments. In addition, the management company has concluded a contract with a depositary bank which will control the calculation of the fund's net asset value. An employee of the "Regulatory Compliance" unit, responsible for the activity of the management company, will monitor the diligence of the transactions concluded and the process of autonomous management of the Fund's portfolio and the avoidance of potential conflicts of interest.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the management company may undertake a strategy of more active trading of the assets and increasing the turnover with the assets held. The higher turnover of the securities in the fund's portfolio is associated with the payment of more fees and commissions for brokerage operations of the investment intermediaries with which the management company has concluded contracts for brokerage services.

Company risk

It is associated with the nature of the fund's activity and concerns the probability of realising a different magnitude of effectiveness of this activity. For every company it is important that the return from the funds and resources invested corresponds to the risk associated with that investment. The probability of this return may be reported through the variance and the standard deviation. Through them, the dispersion of all variant values of the return from the calculated weighted-average value is reported, and a specific assessment of the quantitative aspects of the risk is given.

Fixed-income securities traded on the Bulgarian capital market:

- Securities issued or guaranteed by the Bulgarian state are considered one of the lowest-risk investments, with their risk being associated solely with the possibility of the occurrence of macroeconomic instability that could lead to the inability of the state to meet its obligations;
- The credit risk of mortgage bonds is associated with the probability of investors incurring losses from the financial inability of the respective bank to pay its obligations under the

issued bonds. It is associated with the financial condition of the specific issuing bank and with the collateral of the issue. Usually, the collateral in such issues are receivables under similar first-class mortgage loans of similar maturity. The liquidity risk of mortgage bonds is higher than that of securities issued or guaranteed by the Bulgarian state, in view of the less active trading of these instruments on the secondary securities markets. Bearing in mind the active development of the mortgage bond market and the entry of new investors, their secondary liquidity is expected to increase significantly in the medium term;

- The credit risk of corporate bonds is associated with the possibility of investors incurring losses from the financial inability of the respective company to pay its obligations under the issued bonds. The management of credit risk in the Fund's investments in corporate bonds will be entirely subordinated to the principle of investing in first-class issues by their public rating, as well as investing in secured corporate bonds. This principle will also provide the best possible elimination of liquidity risk in corporate bonds as well;
- The risk of municipal bonds may be divided most generally into credit and liquidity. Credit risk is associated with the possibility of the respective issuing municipality becoming financially unstable, which would make it impossible to cover the obligations under the issued bonds. As a rule, the credit risk of municipal bonds is strictly specific and is associated with the financial condition of the specific issuing municipality and with the collateral of the issue (if such is provided). Liquidity risk is comparatively low, judging from the experience with the nine municipal bond loans issued to date;

Qualified foreign fixed-income securities traded on internationally recognised regulated markets (government securities, municipal, mortgage and corporate bonds):

- (Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019) The credit risk when investing in foreign fixed-income securities is associated with the financial condition of the issuer and the macroeconomic indicators of the country of the issuer. With a view to maximally limiting credit risk when investing in foreign fixed-income securities, Fund "Evrostabilnost" envisages investing mainly in foreign securities with an assigned credit rating higher than or equal to that of the Bulgarian state;
- Liquidity risk is associated with the general definition of this type of risk: the impossibility of comparatively quick sale of a particular asset at market prices and its conversion into available funds. Liquidity risk will be significantly limited, since the investment strategy of the management company for the Fund's assets envisages the purchase of highly liquid fixed-income securities;
- Market risk when investing in foreign fixed-income securities is divided into interest-rate, price and currency risk: Interest-rate risk is associated with the interest-rate policy of the issuing state, with the market environment, with the condition of the domestic and international credit markets and with the credit risk of the respective issuing country. Price risk is associated with possible unfavourable changes in the price levels of the instruments in which the Fund has invested. The reduction of this risk will be achieved through the

Fund's investment strategy, which envisages active management of the investments made and includes the possibility of selling the purchased securities before their maturity. Currency risk – the possible unfavourable changes in the currency in which the respective foreign fixed-income securities are denominated will be limited by applying standard techniques for hedging against currency risk (purchase of currency options, forward transactions, purchase or sale of currency through spot transactions, purchase or sale of futures contracts).

(New, by BoD decision of 16.09.2014) Risk of investments in derivative financial instruments

The management company concludes transactions with derivative instruments for the purpose of hedging other financial instruments and/or with a view to achieving the investment objectives, in accordance with the company's investment policy. The management company concludes on behalf of the Fund (as buyer or seller) only derivative contracts that meet certain criteria described in the risk management rules. The derivative financial instruments in which the Management company invests for the account of the investment company are:

interest-rate futures;
futures on debt securities;
forward rate agreements;
forward commitments to purchase or sell debt instruments;
options on interest rates;
options on debt instruments;
options on shares;
options on financial futures;
options on swaps;
options on exchange rates;
warrants on debt instruments;
warrants on shares;
swaps.

The main risks of the derivative instruments specified above are associated with the risks characteristic of the underlying instruments on the basis of which they are constructed. The main risks characteristic of the specified derivative instruments are price, interest-rate and currency risks. In addition, in the management of the MF's assets, the management company complies with the restriction that the value of the underlying asset of each individual hedging position may not exceed the value of the asset, at the moment of concluding the transaction, that the Fund holds in its portfolio.

The commitment approach is used to calculate the total risk exposure.

(New, by BoD decision of 18.11.2022) Risks associated with the use of efficient portfolio management techniques.

The use of repo transactions is associated with certain risks, such as, for example, the risk of non-performance of the counterparty's obligation. In this case, the Fund may proceed to realise the collateral received. If the collateral is in the form of securities, there is a risk that its sale will bring less than the funds provided, whether due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral, unfavourable market movements, deterioration of the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral or the illiquidity of the market on which the collateral is traded. Correspondingly, if the collateral is in the form of funds, there is a risk that they may be insufficient to purchase the same number of securities that were provided under the transaction. On the other hand, the reinvestment of the funds collateral received under repo transactions includes risks associated with the type of the investments made, and the risk that the value of the funds collateral may fall below the amount due to the counterparty.

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019) In conclusion, you should bear in mind that the value of the units of the Mutual Fund and the income from them may decrease, the profit is not guaranteed and you, as an investor, bear the risk of not recovering your investment in full. The investments in units of MF "Evrostabilnost" are not guaranteed by a guarantee fund or in any other way. The past results of the Mutual Fund's activity have no bearing on the future results of its activity.

9. INFORMATION ON THE DEPOSITARY BANK

9.1. (Amended by BoD decision of 17.01.2017 and 03.05.2019) Identification details of the depositary bank and description of its duties and of the conflicts of interest that may arise

Name, registered office and address of management

CB "United Bulgarian Bank" JSC, referred to for brevity in this prospectus as the "depositary bank". Registered office and address of management: Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia, "Stolichna" Municipality, 89B Vitosha Boulevard.

Main activity of the depositary bank

The depositary bank carries out the depository servicing of the mutual fund by safekeeping and exercising supervision over the assets of the mutual fund, including:

- a) ensures that the issuance, sale, redemption and cancellation of the units of the mutual fund are carried out in accordance with the law and the rules of the mutual fund;
- b) ensures that the value of the units of the fund is calculated in compliance with the law and the rules of the collective investment scheme;
- c) carries out a regular check for correspondence between the accounts kept by the management company and the depositary for the assets of the collective investment scheme, and in the cases under Article 37a of Ordinance No. 44 – also with the accounts kept by the third person;

d) ensures the transfer within the customary time limits of all funds in favour of the collective investment scheme arising from transactions with its assets;

e) ensures that the income of the fund is distributed in accordance with the law and with the rules of the fund;

f) reports at least once monthly to the management company on the assets entrusted and the operations carried out with them, including by providing a full inventory of the assets of the mutual fund, by the 5th day of the following month;

g) carries out monitoring of the cash flows of the fund, including monitoring whether all payments made by the investors or on their behalf and for their account upon the subscription of units of the fund have been received and recorded in accounts which:

1. (Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019) are opened in the name of Evro stabilnost or in the name of the management company acting in the name and for the account of the fund, or in the name of the depositary bank acting in the name and for the account of the fund;

2. are opened with a central bank, a bank licensed under the procedure of the Credit Institutions Act, a bank licensed in a Member State, or a bank authorised in a third country, and

3. are managed in compliance with letter h) below.

h) manages the funds of the fund by:

1. maintaining records and keeping the accounts in a manner that allows, at any moment, the immediate distinction of the assets of the fund held from the assets held for another client, as well as from the own assets of the depositary bank;

2. maintaining records and keeping the accounts in a manner that ensures their accuracy;

3. carrying out a regular check for correspondence between the accounts kept by the management company and the depositary bank for the assets of the fund, and in the cases under Article 37a of the ZDKISDPKI – also with the accounts kept by a third person;

4. taking the necessary measures to ensure that all funds of the fund deposited with a third person can be clearly distinguished from the funds of the depositary bank and of that third person by means of individual accounts of the holders kept by the third person, or by means of equivalent measures that achieve the same level of protection;

5. taking the necessary measures to ensure that the funds of the fund in the accounts with a person under letter (3), point 2 above are held in an individual account or in accounts separate from all accounts for holding funds of the person in whose name the assets of the fund are safeguarded;

6. introducing appropriate organisation and taking the necessary actions to minimise the risk of loss or of their reduction as a result of misuse, fraud, poor management, incorrect keeping and safekeeping of records, including in the event of negligent conduct.

i) controls that the remuneration of the management company is calculated and paid in accordance with the ZDKISDPKI and with these rules.

j) assists the mutual fund in obtaining information and participating in general meetings of the issuers in whose financial instruments the fund has invested, and assumes other obligations related to the assets entrusted, in accordance with the contract concluded and the provisions of the legislation in force.

k) (New, by BoD decision of 21.12.2022) carries out a check as to whether the management company has adopted and introduced procedures for conducting liquidity stress tests of the collective investment scheme.

Conflicts of interest

The depositary bank, as well as the members of its management and control bodies, may not be one and the same or a related person with the management company, with the members of its management or control bodies, or with another person performing management functions.

The depositary bank exercises the care of a good merchant, performs its obligations honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interest of the fund and of the fund's unit holders.

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2019) The depositary bank may not carry out activity for the fund or for the management company acting in the name of the fund, which may give rise to a conflict of interest between the fund, the investors in it, the management company and the depositary itself, unless there is a functional and hierarchical separation between the functions performed by the depositary bank for the fund and its other functions, and the conflicts of interest that may arise are appropriately identified, managed, monitored and disclosed to the investors in Evro stabilnost.

9.2. (New, by BoD decision of 17.01.2017) Description of all safekeeping functions delegated by the depositary bank, list of persons to whom functions have been delegated or sub-delegated, and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such delegation

As at the date of updating of this Prospectus, the Management company has no information that the depositary bank of the fund, United Bulgarian Bank JSC, has delegated safekeeping functions.

9.3. (New, by BoD decision of 17.01.2017) Declaration by the management company

The management company declares that, upon request by investors, current information regarding points 9.1 and 9.2 will be provided.

10. INFORMATION ON THE CONSULTANCY FIRMS OR EXTERNAL CONSULTANTS WHO PROVIDE ADVICE UNDER A CONTRACT AND WHOSE REMUNERATION IS PAID OUT OF THE FUND'S ASSETS

As at the moment of updating of the Prospectus, there are no contracts concluded with consultancy firms and external consultants.

11. RESULTS OF THE MUTUAL FUND'S ACTIVITY FOR PREVIOUS YEARS

a) Selected financial information

Selected financial information for 2011:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 0.9364.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 0.9373.
- total return per unit – 0.44 %

Selected financial information for 2012:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 0.9374.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 0.9929.
- total return per unit – 5.92 %

Selected financial information for 2013:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 0.9944.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.0131.
- total return per unit – 1.88 %

Selected financial information for 2014:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 1.0135.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.0315.
- total return per unit – 1.78 %

Selected financial information for 2015:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 1.0320.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.0608.
- total return per unit – 2.79 %

Selected financial information for 2016:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 1.0620.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.0442.
- total return per unit – -1.68 %

Selected financial information for 2017:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 1.0484.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.0939.
- total return per unit – 4.34 %

Selected financial information for 2018:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 1.0862.

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- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.0933.
 - total return per unit – 0.65 %

Selected financial information for 2019:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 1.0933.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.1305.
- total return per unit – 3.40 %

Selected financial information for 2020:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 1.1408.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.1722.
- total return per unit – 2.75 %

Selected financial information for 2021:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 1.1735.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.1333.
- total return per unit – -3.43 %

Selected financial information for 2022:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 1.1351.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.0798.
- total return per unit – -4.87 %

Selected financial information for 2023:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 1.0828.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.1617.
- total return per unit – 7.29 %

Selected financial information for 2024:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 1.1624.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.2531.
- total return per unit – 7.80 %

Selected financial information for 2025:

- net asset value per unit at the beginning of the year – EUR 1.2522.
- net asset value per unit at the end of the period – EUR 1.3211.
- total return per unit – 5.50 %

b) minimum, maximum and weighted-average issue value and redemption price

For the year 2011

- minimum issue value – EUR 0.9352.

- maximum issue value – EUR 0.9485.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 0.9429.

For the year 2012

- minimum issue value – EUR 0.9377.
- maximum issue value – EUR 0.9929.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 0.9607.
- minimum redemption price – EUR 0.9319.
- maximum redemption price – EUR 0.9870.
- weighted-average redemption price – EUR 0.9573.

For the year 2013

- minimum issue value – EUR 0.9649.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.0131.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 0.9766.
- minimum redemption price – EUR 0.9822.
- maximum redemption price – EUR 1.0080.
- weighted-average redemption price – EUR 0.9951.

For the year 2014

- minimum issue value – EUR 0.9838.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.0372.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 1.0182.
- minimum redemption price – EUR 0.9789.
- maximum redemption price – EUR 1.0320.

For the year 2015

- minimum issue value – EUR 1.0284.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.0684.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 1.0399.
- minimum redemption price – EUR 1.0233.
- maximum redemption price – EUR 1.0631.
- weighted-average redemption price – EUR 1.0362.

For the year 2016

- minimum issue value – EUR 1.0417.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.0865.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 1.0596.

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- minimum redemption price – EUR 1.0365.
 - maximum redemption price – EUR 1.0811.

For the year 2017

- minimum issue value – EUR 1.0389.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.1228.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 1.0846.
- minimum redemption price – EUR 1.0337.
- maximum redemption price – EUR 1.1172.

For the year 2018

- minimum issue value – EUR 1.0832.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.1275.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 1.1042.
- minimum redemption price – EUR 1.0778.
- maximum redemption price – EUR 1.1219.
- Weighted-average redemption price – EUR 1.0987.

For the year 2019

- minimum issue value – EUR 1.0841.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.1305.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 1.1078.
- minimum redemption price – EUR 1.0787.
- maximum redemption price – EUR 1.1248.
- Weighted-average redemption price – EUR 1.1023.

For the year 2020

- minimum issue value – EUR 1.0607.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.1722.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 1.1194.
- minimum redemption price – EUR 1.0554.
- maximum redemption price – EUR 1.1663.
- Weighted-average redemption price – EUR 1.1138.

For the year 2021

- minimum issue value – EUR 1.333.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.2177.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 1.1819.

-
- minimum redemption price – EUR 1.1442.
 - maximum redemption price – EUR 1.2116.
 - Weighted-average redemption price – EUR 1.1780.

For the year 2022

- minimum issue value – EUR 1.0425.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.1351.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 1.0852.
- minimum redemption price – EUR 1.0373.
- maximum redemption price – EUR 1.1294.
- Weighted-average redemption price – EUR 1.1798.

For the year 2023

- minimum issue value – EUR 1.0559.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.1680.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 1.1024.
- minimum redemption price – EUR 1.0506.
- maximum redemption price – EUR 1.1622.
- Weighted-average redemption price – EUR 1.0969.

For the year 2024

- minimum issue value – EUR 1.1449.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.2578.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 1.2142.
- minimum redemption price – EUR 1.1392.
- maximum redemption price – EUR 1.2515.
- Weighted-average redemption price – EUR 1.2081.

For the year 2025

- minimum issue value – EUR 1.2371.
- maximum issue value – EUR 1.3216.
- weighted-average issue value – EUR 1.2901.
- minimum redemption price – EUR 1.2309.
- maximum redemption price – EUR 1.3150.
- Weighted-average redemption price – EUR 1.2837.

c) number of units in circulation at the beginning and at the end of the year

For the year 2011

-
- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 70,751.81
 - number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 277,541.45

For the year 2012

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 277,541.45
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 1,058,024.83

For the year 2013

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 1,058,024.8395
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 1,733,281.6102

For the year 2014

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 1,733,281.6102
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 2,134,839.6419

For the year 2015

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 2,134,839.64
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 2,673,962.08

For the year 2016

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 2,673,962.08
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 3,587,481.0442

For the year 2017

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 3,587,481.0442
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 4,256,778.8677

For the year 2018

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 4,256,778.8677
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 4,583,277.9989

For the year 2019

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 4,583,277.9989
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 4,630,731.6035

For the year 2020

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 4,630,731.6035
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 4,962,685.6662

For the year 2021

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 4,962,685.6662
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 4,741,184.9700

For the year 2022

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 4,741,184.9700
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 4,742,019.1472

For the year 2023

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 4,742,019.1472
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 4,742,763.5188

For the year 2024

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 4,742,763.5188
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 4,743,221.7399

For the year 2025

- number of units in circulation at the beginning of the period – 4,743,221.7399
- number of units in circulation as at the end of the period – 4,738,704.0265

Warning: The value of the units and the income from them may decrease, the profit is not guaranteed and investors bear the risk of not recovering their investments in full, as well as the investments in the fund are not guaranteed by a guarantee fund, and the past results of the activity have no bearing on the future results of the fund.

12. INVESTOR TYPE PROFILE

The investment in units of the Fund is intended for individual investors who seek a relatively safe investment that preserves and increases their savings in real terms, protects them from currency risk and gives them the possibility of a higher return by investing a small part of the portfolio in quality shares of public companies. The typical investor is a person who seeks the preservation and increase of their investment in the long term, while at the same time, in case of need for funds, may take advantage of the liquidity of their investment in units of the Fund by presenting them for redemption.

The investment in units of the Fund is also suitable for institutional investors who follow a low-risk policy in the management of their funds and have a long-term investment horizon. An investment of a percentage of the assets of the institutional investor in units of the Fund would allow diversification of the investment portfolio, while at the same time providing the possibility of realising a higher return across its entire portfolio.

The placement of funds in the Fund is also suitable for corporate investors who, temporarily or in the medium term, have available funds and have no investment alternative that would provide them with a comparably high return and, at the same time, liquidity of the investment.

13. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

13.1. Transaction costs

Fees upon the purchase and redemption of units are the costs paid directly by the investors/unit holders and are described in detail in point 6.3.

13.2. (Amended by BoD decision of 07.07.2025) Annual operating expenses

The annual operating expenses are the expenses that are deducted from the fund's assets and are thus indirectly borne by all unit holders. They are the second component of expenses that investors should take into account when investing in the fund. The annual operating expenses of the fund include the remuneration for the management company, for the depositary bank and other operating expenses, described in detail in point 7, the amount of which is no more than 3.50% of the average annual net asset value of the fund.

13.3. (New, by BoD decision of 18.11.2022) Description of the policy on direct and indirect operating expenses and fees arising from the use of efficient portfolio management techniques

The net income (gross income minus the direct and indirect operating expenses) received as a result of the use of efficient portfolio management techniques remains in the Fund. Information on direct and indirect operating expenses and fees that may arise in this respect will be available in the annual financial statements of the Fund.

14. COLLATERAL POLICY (NEW, BY BOD DECISION OF 17.01.2017 AND AMENDED BY BOD DECISION OF 22.02.2017 AND 17.12.2025)

All assets received by the Fund as a result of used efficient portfolio management techniques are regarded as collateral and meet the criteria below. When calculating the thresholds under Articles 45 and 46 of the ZDKISDPKI, the Fund's risk exposure to a counterparty as a result of transactions with over-the-counter traded derivative instruments and efficient portfolio management techniques is included. The management company monitors compliance with the restrictions in the Fund's portfolio. In the event that the Fund receives collateral of not less than 30 per cent of its assets, the Management company is obliged to develop and apply a policy that guarantees the conduct of stress tests under normal and under exceptional liquidity conditions, so as to give the possibility of assessing the liquidity risk of the Fund associated with the collateral. In cases where transactions with over-the-counter financial derivatives are carried out in the name and for the account of the Fund and efficient portfolio management techniques are used, any collateral used to reduce the risk exposure to the counterparty meets, at any time, the following criteria: liquidity; valuation; quality of the issuer; correlation; diversification of the collateral; risks associated with the management of the collateral; upon the transfer of a unit, the collateral received is held by the depositary of the collective investment scheme; the collective investment scheme may proceed to enforce the collateral received at any time without reference to a counterparty or approval from it; the non-cash collateral may not be sold, reinvested or pledged; the cash collateral may only be:

- a) placed on deposit with a person under Article 38(1)(6) of the ZDKISDPKI;
- b) invested in high-quality government securities;

c) used for the purposes of reverse repo transactions, provided that the transactions are with credit institutions that are subject to prudential supervision, and that the Fund may at any time receive back the full monetary amount together with the interest due;

d) invested in short-term money-market funds.

The cash collateral is invested while observing the principles for diversification applicable to the non-cash collateral. The cash collateral is invested only in banks in respect of which there is no information that, during the last 3 calendar years, liquidity support from their local governments has been required.

The Fund may exceed the diversification restrictions if the collateral is in various transferable securities and money-market instruments issued by one of the persons under Article 38(1)(9), letter “a” of the ZDKISDPKI, in compliance with the requirements under Article 47(4) of the ZDKISDPKI.

The Fund may accept as collateral financial assets exceeding 20 per cent of its net asset value where they are issued by one of the Member States of the EU, as well as by all regional or local authorities in the Member States issuing or guaranteeing securities. The Fund may accept as collateral financial assets exceeding 20 per cent of its net asset value, instruments issued by public international organisations with an investment credit rating of at least one of the big three rating agencies – Standard & Poor's, Fitch or Moody's. In the event that the Fund acquires cash collateral, it disposes of it in accordance with its investment strategy in compliance with its Prospectus and Rules.

The valuation of possible losses on deposits in euro is carried out by reducing the nominal value of the collateral by the possible expenses of disposing of it. The valuation of possible losses on deposits in euro is carried out by converting the amount of the collateral at the buy rate of the bank in which the collateral is held and reducing it by the possible expenses of disposing of it.

The valuation of possible losses on deposits in a foreign currency other than the euro is carried out by:

- a) the current buy rate of the bank in which the collateral is held is taken;
- b) the standard deviation of the exchange rate against the euro on a monthly basis for the last 12 months is taken;
- c) when assessing the possible loss from the collateral, an exchange rate calculated by the formula is taken: $\text{CURRENT BUY EXCHANGE RATE} - \text{STANDARD DEVIATION ON AN ANNUAL BASIS}$;
- d) the valuation of the collateral under letter “b” is reduced by the possible expenses of disposing of it.

The valuation of possible losses from collateral invested in high-quality government securities is carried out as the price at which there is demand for the same securities. The valuation of possible losses from collateral invested in short-term money-market funds is carried out on the basis of the

current redemption prices of the said funds. The valuation is adjusted by reducing it by the standard deviation of the price of the fund. The valuation of possible losses from the non-cash collateral is carried out in accordance with the characteristics of the assets received as collateral.

The valuation of possible losses from debt instruments provided as collateral is carried out by assessing the risk from the changes in the interest rate levels of the same. In the event that the instruments have a credit rating, the Management company assesses the probability that the changes in the credit rating will lead to changes in the prices of the collateral. The valuation of possible losses from shares provided as collateral is carried out by taking into account the volatility of their prices. The valuation of shares is carried out as the last price at which transactions have been concluded on a regulated market with the said shares, reduced by the amount of the standard deviation of the price of the same shares on a monthly basis, calculated for the last 12-month period. In the event that the instruments have a credit rating, the Management company assesses the probability that the changes in the credit rating will lead to changes in the prices of the collateral.

15. (NEW, BY BOD DECISION OF 22.02.2017, AMENDED BY BOD DECISION OF 18.11.2022) INFORMATION ON THE MUTUAL FUND'S INTENTION TO USE THE RAISED DIVERSIFICATION LIMITS SET OUT IN ARTICLE 46(1) ZDKISDPKI

The mutual fund has no intention of using the raised diversification limits set out in Article 46(1) of the ZDKISDPKI.

16. (AMENDED BY BOD DECISION OF 08.02.2022, 31.01.2023) DETAILS OF THE CURRENT REMUNERATION POLICY OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The management company adopts and applies a remuneration policy with the aim of determining the principles for the formation of the remuneration in MC "Compass Invest" JSC, which covers all forms of remuneration, such as salaries and other financial and/or material incentives, including benefits related to voluntary pension and/or health insurance.

In drawing up the policy, account has been taken of the nature, scale and complexity of the activity of the management company, the structure of its internal organisation and the scope of the investment services and activities it performs. MC "Compass Invest" JSC applies the policy while observing the following main principles:

- a) encouraging the prudent and effective management of risk and not incentivising the taking of risks exceeding the acceptable level;
- b) alignment with the business strategy of the company (activity programmes, rules and policies), the objectives, values and long-term interests of MC "Compass Invest" JSC;
- c) applying measures to avoid conflicts of interest;

d) alignment with the principles and good practices for the protection of the interests of the clients of MC “Compass Invest” JSC and of the investors in the managed mutual funds;

e) gender neutrality;

f) prevention of any form of discrimination (with respect to gender, age, race, religion, etc.) and unequal treatment of employees;

The management company applies the remuneration policy upon the preparation, conclusion, amendment and supplementation of the individual employment or civil contracts, as well as upon the determination of the remuneration under the management contracts of the Board of Directors by the General Meeting of the shareholders of the management company.

The remuneration in the Management company is formed, in principle, depending on the following main elements: the level of the position, the level of competencies, the results achieved. At the present time, the remuneration in the management company has only a fixed, but not a variable, element that depends on the results achieved.

The Executive Director and the Chair of the BoD of the Management company jointly form the specific amount of the remuneration of all employees from all levels of the internal organisational structure of the company.

Upon the formation and payment of the labour remuneration of the persons who work under a contract for the management company, the Labour Code and the subordinate regulatory acts on its application are applied. Upon the termination of the employment relationship of the employees, compensations are paid in the cases, following the procedure and in the amounts determined in the Labour Code.

Regarding the structure of the remuneration in the management company, it should be pointed out that at the present time only fixed remuneration is formed, which is determined in the contracts concluded. Compass Invest JSC does not pay variable remuneration and, for this reason, does not take into account the integration of sustainability risks in the payment of the remuneration. The integration of sustainability risks is acceptable when they are of significance for the positive results with respect to the investments of the clients, since this would have a positive effect not only on them but also on the employees of the Company. The management company pays mandatory social and health insurance contributions. The management company does not determine variable remuneration. The management company does not envisage benefits related to retirement. The current remuneration policy is amended without delay in the event that the possibility of forming variable remuneration, or of providing benefits related to retirement, arises. The change must contain criteria for assessing the financial condition of the management company, criteria for assessing the results of the activity of the respective structural unit and the contribution of the specific persons, as well as the beneficial effect of the qualification and experience of the various categories of personnel, as well as criteria for assessing the amount and structure of the variable remuneration, in compliance with the requirements of Ordinance No. 48.

The management company may pay additional remuneration of a non-permanent nature in the extraordinary cases provided for in the Labour Code, such as, for example, for overtime work. The management company may pay additional remuneration of a non-permanent nature also in the form of one-off remuneration for annual results achieved, target bonuses for the performance of additionally assigned or successfully performed additional tasks. The remuneration in MC "Compass Invest" JSC may include a non-cash compensation package – funds for health prophylaxis, funds for improving working conditions, technical/computer provision, funds for raising professional qualification and food vouchers, up to the amounts specified in Article 209 ZKPO, provided in a manner and following a procedure determined by an order of the executive director. The non-cash compensation package does not include free clothing and insurance. The management company does not make use of extraordinary state aid.

The management company does not establish a Remuneration Committee in view of its current internal organisation. Upon an increase in the scope and complexity of its activity, the management company will establish such a committee in compliance with the requirements of Ordinance No. 48 and other regulatory acts.

The Executive Director of the management company, Ivaylo Angarski, and the Chair of the BoD, Milena Aleksandrova, are jointly responsible for the preparation of matters of principle and for the determination of the specific remuneration, taking into account their influence on risk and the management of risk, the capital and the liquidity of the management company. In taking decisions, they take into account not only the interests of the personnel, but also the long-term interests of the shareholders in the company, as well as of the unit holders in the managed mutual funds.

The remuneration policy is developed and adopted by the Board of Directors of the management company in cooperation with the "Regulatory Compliance" department and, where appropriate, with experts in the field of human resources who possess the necessary qualification and functional independence, with the aim of guaranteeing an objective assessment of the appropriateness of the remuneration policy, including of the consequences of the management of risk.

The members of the Board of Directors of the management company who are not assigned management functions and who have experience in the management of risk and remuneration carry out a periodic review of compliance with the requirements of this policy and the regulatory requirements, at least once annually, but no later than 30 days from the end of the calendar year for which the review is carried out.

The implementation of the remuneration policy is subject to a central and independent internal review by the Head of the "Regulatory Compliance" department at least once annually, whereby, upon an established need for change, they prepare a corresponding report to the Board of Directors. The policy is updated in accordance with the changes in the market and in the financial condition of the company.

The management company discloses in its prospectus, to interested persons, information regarding the remuneration policy and any subsequent change to it in a clear and accessible manner, without disclosing the information that constitutes a secret protected by law. The management company provides, in its annual financial statements, aggregated quantitative information regarding the remuneration paid. The annual financial statements of the mutual fund contain information regarding the remuneration policy, which includes:

- a) the total amount of the remuneration for the financial year, broken down by fixed and variable remuneration, paid by the management company to its employees, the number of recipients and, where applicable, all amounts paid directly by the collective investment scheme itself, including performance fees;
- b) the total amount of the remuneration broken down by the categories of employees or other members of the personnel in accordance with Article 108(1) ZDKISDPKI;
- c) a description of the manners of calculating the remuneration and benefits;
- d) (Amended by BoD decision of 02.05.2023) the result of the reviews under Article 108(7) and (8) ZDKISDPKI, including any irregularities found;
- e) the material changes in the adopted remuneration policy.

Apart from the remuneration under point 7.1 of the management company, no remuneration, incentives, bonuses and other benefits are paid in any form from the mutual fund's funds to the persons who work under a contract for MC "Compass Invest" JSC.

The management company declares that a copy of the remuneration policy will be provided in paper form, free of charge, to any investor upon request.

17. (NEW, BY BOD DECISION OF 18.11.2022) INFORMATION ON THE METHOD USED TO CALCULATE THE TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE, WHERE THE INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE FUND EXPRESSLY PROVIDES FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF INVESTING IN DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The management company applies the commitment approach consistently to all positions in derivative financial instruments, including embedded derivative instruments, regardless of whether they are used as part of the overall investment policy of the Fund for the purposes of reducing risk or for the purposes of the efficient management of the portfolio. When applying the commitment approach, the value of each position in a derivative financial instrument is equated to the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative instrument.

**for MC "Compass Invest" JSC,
acting for the account of MF "Evrostabilnost":**

Milena Aleksandrova,
Chair of the BoD

Ivaylo Angarski,
Executive Director

18. ANNEX NO. 1

RULES

FOR THE VALUATION OF THE PORTFOLIO AND FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE OF MUTUAL FUND "EVROSTABILNOST"

(Amended by BoD decision of 13.08.2019) These Rules regulate the principles and methods for the valuation of the assets, liabilities and the calculation of the net asset value of Mutual Fund "Evrostabilnost" (the "Mutual Fund" or the "Fund"), organised and managed by Management Company "Compass Invest" JSC (the "Management Company"). They also regulate the principles and methods for avoiding conflicts of interest and for ensuring protection against the disclosure of inside information.

These Rules regulate the procedure and organisation of the calculation of the net asset value for the purposes of:

- determining the net asset value per unit, determining the issue value and the redemption price of the Fund's units;
- compliance with the investment policy, the investment restrictions and the allocation of the assets in the portfolio, as well as the requirements for minimum liquid funds and the structure of the assets and liabilities of the Fund;
- compliance with the provisions of the ZDKISDPKI, the subordinate acts on its application and all other regulatory requirements.

The rules for the valuation of the assets of the mutual fund, containing the principles and methods for the valuation of the assets, as well as the system of organisation of this activity, are based on:

- 1) the use of a unified and consistent system for the valuation of the assets in the portfolio, for taking decisions and control;
- 2) a system for gathering information related to the determination of the net asset value – sources of information, and types;
- 3) rules for avoiding conflicts of interest and for ensuring protection against the disclosure of inside information;
- 4) recording the discussions related to the determination of the net asset value, and attaching the relevant documents to the records;
- 5) technological and software provision in the determination of the net asset value;

6) (Amended by BoD decision of 21.01.2026) a system for storing and protecting the documentation related to the determination of the net asset value, on paper or on a magnetic carrier.

I. Principles and methods for the valuation of the assets and liabilities. Net asset value

The methodology is based on the Rules of the Mutual Fund and the regulatory acts related to its activity. The methodology includes the principles and methods for the valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund.

A. Valuation of the assets

(Amended by BoD decision of 13.08.2019) Basic principles in the valuation of the assets of Mutual Fund "Evrostabilnost"

(Amended by BoD decision of 25.04.2012 and 30.11.2012) The valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Mutual Fund is carried out in accordance with the International Accounting Standards – upon initial recognition, and upon subsequent valuation – at fair value. Transactions with financial instruments concluded for the account of the Fund are recorded on the trading date.

(Amended by BoD decision of 13.08.2019) Methods for the valuation of the assets of Mutual Fund "Evrostabilnost"

The value of the assets includes the value of each of the assets held by the collective investment scheme per the balance sheet as at the date of preparation of the valuation. Their value is calculated as follows:

1. (Repealed by BoD decision of 23.11.2022)

2. (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016, 23.11.2022 and 08.12.2022) The fair value of securities and money-market instruments issued by the Republic of Bulgaria, as well as of securities and money-market instruments issued by another Member State and a third country, traded on trading venues in an active market, is determined:

a) at the "buy" price at the close of the market for the day as at which the valuation is carried out, announced in an electronic price-information system.

b) at the "buy" price at the close of the market for the last business day, announced in an electronic price-information system, in the event that the trading venue is not operating on the day as at which the valuation is carried out.

c) in the event that on the valuation day there are no "buy" offers, then the valuation is carried out at the "buy" price or another analogous indicator for the nearest day of the 30-day period preceding the valuation day.

d) in cases where no trading is carried out on the trading venues on business days for the country, the valuation is carried out on the basis of the "buy" price for the day of the last trading session preceding the valuation day. In the event that there are no announced "buy" prices on the day of the last trading session preceding the valuation day, the fair value of these instruments is

determined at the “buy” price or another analogous indicator, publicly announced by trading venues, for the nearest day of the 30-day period preceding the valuation day.

e) in the event that the price under letters “a” – “d” is gross, it is used directly for revaluation. Provided that the price is clean, on the basis of the interest characteristics as regards the frequency and level of the interest coupons, it is converted into gross and then used for revaluation.

3. (New, by BoD decision of 12.09.2016, amended by BoD decision of 23.11.2022) Where it is impossible to apply the valuation methods under point 2, the fair value is determined by applying the relevant methods:

3.1. the method of comparable prices for financial instruments with similar terms of payment, maturity, liquidity and risk, or

3.2. (Amended by BoD decision of 03.10.2016 and 23.11.2022) the method of discounted cash flows, as follows:

As a basis for the calculations, the prices of the latest issued issues with the relevant maturity, which the primary dealers are obliged to quote, are used. These newest issues with the relevant maturity are hereinafter referred to for brevity as “benchmark issues”. The issue whose price is to be determined is referred to as the “sought issue”.

For the purpose of the calculations, the prices of the benchmark issues are calculated following the procedure of point 2.

The calculation of the prices of the relevant issues through the linear interpolation method passes through the following stages:

- a) On the basis of averaged prices of the benchmark issues, a yield curve is formed;
- b) Depending on the residual term to maturity of the sought issue, its position is determined relative to the nearest preceding and the nearest following benchmark issues by term;
- c) The difference (in days) between the term to maturity of the two benchmark issues is determined, as well as the difference in their yield to maturity;
- d) A multiplier is calculated, by dividing the difference in yield to maturity by the difference in days to maturity;
- e) The difference in the days to maturity of the sought issue and the benchmark issue preceding it is determined;
- f) The difference obtained is multiplied by the multiplier from the preceding step, in order to calculate the difference in yield to maturity of the sought and the benchmark issue;
- g) The yield to maturity of the sought issue is obtained by adding the difference in yields calculated in the preceding step to the yield of the benchmark issue preceding the sought one;
- h) On the basis of the obtained yield to maturity of the sought issue, its gross price is calculated, using the following formula:

$$P = \sum_{i=1..N} (C/n) / (1 + r/n)^{(i-1+w)} + F / (1 + r/n)^{(i-1+w)}$$

Where:

P – the price of the security

F – the principal of the security

C – the annual coupon of the bond

n – number of interest payments per year

N – total number of interest payments

r – discount rate (equal to the yield to maturity)

i – sequential number of the interest payment

$$w = (\text{days to the next interest payment}) / (\text{total number of days between two interest payments})$$

4. The fair value of Bulgarian and foreign shares and rights admitted to or traded on trading venues in an active market in the Republic of Bulgaria is determined:

4.1. (Amended by BoD decision of 23.11.2022 and 21.01.2026) at the closing price or another analogous indicator, publicly announced as at the valuation day by trading venues;

4.2. (Amended by BoD decision of 23.11.2022 and 21.01.2026) at the closing price or another analogous indicator, publicly announced as at the valuation day by the trading venue on which, for the respective day, the largest volume of transferable securities and money-market instruments was traded, in cases where they are admitted to trading on more than one trading venue. When reporting the volume, the management company will take prices from the markets on which it has the right to trade in accordance with the regulatory framework, namely: markets under Article 152(1) and (2) ZPFI in the European Union, markets from third countries included in a list approved by the Financial Supervision Commission upon a proposal by the deputy chair heading the “Supervision of Investment Activity” Directorate, and markets specified in the Rules of the mutual fund;

4.3. (Amended by BoD decision of 21.01.2026) at the closing price or another analogous indicator, publicly announced by trading venues for the last business day, if the trading venue is not operating on the day as at which the valuation is carried out.

4.4. (New, by BoD decision of 21.01.2026) if points 4.1 to 4.3 cannot be applied, the price of the shares, respectively of the rights, is the closing price or another analogous indicator for the nearest day during the last 30-day period preceding the valuation day, for which transactions have been concluded.

4.5. (New, by BoD decision of 21.01.2026) In the event that, in the preceding 30-day period, a capital increase or a split of the shares of the issuer has been carried out, or the payment of a dividend has been announced, the closing price or the other analogous indicator under the preceding point is adjusted by the ratio of the capital increase, respectively of the share split or the amount of the dividend, if the nearest day during the last 30-day period before the valuation date, for which transactions have been concluded, is before the day after which the shareholders

have no right to participate in the capital increase, respectively the day of the split or the day from which the shareholders have no right to a dividend.

5. (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016) Where it is impossible to apply the valuation methods for shares under point 4, as well as for shares that are not traded on regulated markets or other trading venues, the fair value is determined by successively applying the following methods:

- the net book value of assets method
- the price-to-earnings ratio of comparable companies method, and
- the discounted net cash flows method.

These methods are applied in the sequence in which they are described below, provided that the method placed first cannot be used.

5.1. (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016; previously point 5.2) The net book value of assets method consists in calculating the value of the shares of the company being valued by dividing the equity of the company (on the basis of the latest financial statements) by the total number of shares in circulation.

$$P = (A - L - PS) / N$$

Where:

P – the value of the ordinary shares of the company being valued

A – assets

L – liabilities

PS – value of the preference shares

N – total number of ordinary shares in circulation

5.2. (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016; previously point 5.1) The price-to-earnings ratio of a comparable company method consists in:

- a) Calculating the value of the shares of the company being valued by multiplying its earnings per share by a market multiple. The market multiple expresses the ratio between the price of the comparable company and its earnings per share.
- b) The earnings of the comparable company and of the company being valued are determined on the basis of financial statements covering the nearest one-year period, counted from the last published financial statements. Earnings per share are determined by dividing the net profit of the company by the total number of shares.
- c) The multiple is calculated on the basis of the weighted-average price of the transactions concluded on the last business day with the shares of the comparable company, if the volume of the transactions concluded with them for the day is not less than 0.02 per cent of the volume of the relevant issue. If a price cannot be determined under the preceding sentence, the price of the shares of the comparable company is determined as the arithmetic mean of the highest “buy”

price from the orders valid at the moment of the close of the regulated market on the last business day, and the weighted-average price of the transactions concluded with the relevant securities for the same day. The price of the shares of the comparable company is determined following this procedure only in the event that there are transactions concluded and orders submitted with a “buy” price.

d) The source of the primary information for carrying out the said calculations are the financial statements of the public companies from the register of the FSC and the BSE, or a reliable source of information for the relevant foreign regulated market or another trading venue in an active market.

e) Manner and criteria for determining a comparable company:

- A comparable company is such a company that provides a sufficiently good basis for comparison relative to the investment characteristics of the company being valued.
- The choice of comparable companies must be justified by a comparative analysis and assessment of their characteristics and the degree of similarity with the characteristics of the company being valued.
- The comparable company is selected in accordance with the specified criteria from among the companies traded on a regulated market or trading venue in an active securities market in the state of the registered office of the issuer.
- The criteria that the comparable company must mandatorily meet are:
 - Sector of the economy in which the company operates;
 - Similar product range;
 - To have published financial statements enabling the nearest one-year period to be covered;
 - To have transactions concluded with the company's shares during the current business day.
- Other criteria used in the reasoning of the choice of a comparable company are comparable share capital and similar financial indicators.

5.3. The discounted net cash flows method is used to determine the value of one ordinary share of the company, by dividing the value of the equity of the holders of ordinary shares by the number of ordinary shares in circulation.

The value of the equity of the holders of ordinary shares is calculated in two ways:

5.3.1. Discounted net cash flows method for the ordinary shareholders (Free Cash Flows to Equity)
– by discounting the net cash flows that remain for the shareholders after meeting all expenses, financial obligations, necessary investments and changes in working capital:

a) This method uses the net cash flows that remain after meeting all expenses, covering the financial obligations (including principals and interest on the company's debts), the necessary investments and changes in working capital.

b) The net cash flows are calculated by taking the projected net profit after interest and taxes on profit:

- increased by the projected depreciation expenses,
- decreased / increased by the absolute value of the projected change in net working capital,
- increased by the projected value of new debt, as well as proceeds from the issuance of preference share issues,
- decreased by the projected investments in fixed assets,
- decreased by the projected repayments on the principals of the debt,
- decreased by the projected dividends for preference shares.

The following formula is used:

$$FCFE = NI + Dep - FCInv - \Delta WCIInv - PP - PD + ND ,$$

Where:

FCFE – net cash flows for the ordinary shareholders

NI – net profit

Dep – depreciation

FCInv – investments in fixed assets

ΔWCIInv – change in net working capital

PP – repayments on principals

PD – dividends for preference shares

ND – new debt, as well as proceeds from the issuance of preference share issues

c) With this method, the net cash flows are discounted at the cost of equity financing.

d) The cost of equity financing is the required rate of return of the ordinary shareholders and is defined in the following ways:

- through the risk-free interest rate plus a risk premium:

$$ke = kRF + RP$$

Where:

ke – the cost of equity financing

kRF – the risk-free interest rate

RP – risk premium.

- through the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM):

$$ke = kRF + (km - kRF) \times \beta$$

Where:

k_e – the cost of equity financing

k_{RF} – the risk-free interest rate

$(k_m - k_{RF})$ – the market risk premium

k_m – the expected return of the market

β – beta coefficient.

- through the discounted cash flows method:

$$k_e = D1 / P0 + g ,$$

Where:

k_e – the cost of equity financing

$D1$ – the expected next dividend per ordinary share

$P0$ – price of one ordinary share

g – expected growth rate.

5.3.2. Discounted cash flows method for the firm (Free Cash Flows to the Firm) – by discounting the net cash flows for all shareholders and other investors, reduced by all debts of the company and other claims of the investors other than the shareholders. The net cash flows for all investors in the firm are used – holders of shares, debt and preference shares. The net cash flows are calculated in two ways:

a) In the first manner, the net cash flows are calculated by taking the projected profit before interest and after taxes on profit:

- increased by the projected depreciation expenses,
- decreased by the projected change in net working capital,
- decreased by the projected investments in fixed assets.

The following formula is used:

$$FCFF = EBIT \times (1 - TR) + Dep - FCInv - \Delta WCIInv ,$$

Where:

$FCFF$ – net cash flows for the firm

$EBIT$ – profit before interest and taxes

TR – tax rate for the firm

Dep – depreciation

$FCInv$ – investments in fixed assets

$\Delta WCIInv$ – change in net working capital

b) In the second approach, the following formula is used:

$$FCFF = FCFE + Int \times (1 - TR) + PP - ND + PD$$

Where:

FCFF – net cash flows for the firm

FCFE – net cash flows for the ordinary shareholders

Int – interest expenses

TR – tax rate for the firm

PP – repayments on principals

PD – dividends for preference shares

ND – new debt, as well as proceeds from the issuance of preference share issues

c) The net cash flows are discounted at the weighted-average cost of capital of the company. When determining the relative shares of the various sources of capital, their market values are used.

d) The weighted-average cost of capital of the company is determined by the following formula:

$$WACC = k_e \times [E / (E+D+PS)] + k_d \times (1-t) \times [D / (E+D+PS)] + k_{ps} \times [PS / (E+D+PS)] ,$$

Where:

WACC – the weighted-average cost of capital

k_e – the cost of equity financing

k_d – the cost of debt financing, before the tax effect of the interest expenses has been accounted for

t – the tax rate for the firm

k_{ps} – the cost of preference-share financing

E – the market value of the shares of the company

D – the market value of the debt of the company

PS – the market value of the preference shares of the company.

Where the market value of the debt cannot be determined, its book value is used.

5.3.3. Each of the methods for determining the value of the equity capital may use one of two discounting models:

a) Constant growth rate, in which it is assumed that the growth of the firm is constant and stable.

The formula used is:

$$P_0 = FCF_1 / (r - g) ,$$

Where:

P₀ – the present value of the free cash flows

FCF – is either *FCFE* or *FCFF*

r – the relevant discount rate

g – the constant growth rate of the company.

b) Two-stage growth rate, in which it is assumed that two periods exist. For the first period, a projection is made for the net cash flows for each year separately. For the second period, it is assumed that the net cash flows will grow at a stable rate or will remain constant.

The formula used is:

$$P0 = \sum_{t=1..n} FCFt / (1+r)^t + Pn / (1+r)^n ,$$

Where:

$P0$ – the present value of the free cash flows

$FCFt$ – is either FCFE or FCFF in year t

r – the relevant discount rate during the first period

Pn – the value of the free cash flows at the beginning of the second period of stable growth; Pn is calculated as follows:

$$Pn = FCF_{n+1} / (rn - gn) ,$$

Where: rn is the relevant discount rate during the period of constant growth; gn is the constant growth rate of the company. When it is assumed that during the second period the net cash flows will remain constant, then $gn = 0$.

5.4. The subsequent valuation of shares acquired as a result of a capital increase with funds of the issuing company or from a split of the existing shares is carried out as follows:

a) In the cases of acquisition of (new) shares from a given company as a result of a capital increase with funds of the company, a receivable is recognised from the date from which the shareholders of the company have no right to shares from the capital increase – the date after which concluded transactions with the shares do not affect the right to acquire new shares, until the date of registration of the capital increase and its entry in the depository institution.

The value of the receivable is equal to the product of the number of new shares and the price of one new share.

$$R = Nn \times Pn ,$$

Where:

R – receivable

Nn – number of new shares

Pn – price of one new share.

The price of one new share is obtained by dividing the last valuation price of one “old” share by the sum of the number of new shares acquired against one “old” share and one 1 “old” share.

$$Pn = P0 / (Nr + 1) ,$$

Where:

Pn – price of one new share

$P0$ – last valuation price of one “old” share

Nr – number of new shares per one “old” share.

From the date of entry of the new shares in the depository institution until the date of admission to trading on a regulated market or trading venue, the new shares are recognised at a price calculated by the following formula:

$$Pn = P0 / (Nr + 1)$$

Where:

P_n – price of one new share

P_0 – last valuation price of one “old” share

N_r – number of new shares per one “old” share.

After admission to trading on a regulated market of the new shares, their subsequent valuation is carried out in accordance with the methods for the valuation of securities traded on a regulated market.

b) In the cases of acquisition of (new) shares from a given company as a result of the split of the already existing shares (split), a receivable is recognised from the date from which the new shares are already separated from the existing shares – the date after which concluded transactions with the shares do not affect the right to acquire the new shares, until the date of registration of the new number of shares in the depository institution:

The value of the receivable is equal to the product of the number of new shares and the price of one new share.

The price of one new share is obtained by dividing the last valuation price of one “old” share by the number of new shares acquired against one “old” share.

$$R = N_n \times P_0 \times (1 / N_r) ,$$

Where:

R – receivable

N_n – number of new shares

P_0 – last valuation price of one “old” share

N_r – split ratio.

From the date of entry of the new shares in the depository institution until the date of admission to trading on a regulated market or trading venue, the new shares are recognised at a price calculated by the following formula:

$$P = P_0 \times 1 / N_r$$

Where:

P – price of a new share

P_0 – last valuation price of one “old” share

N_r – split ratio.

After admission to trading on a regulated market or trading venue of the new shares, their subsequent valuation is carried out in accordance with the methods for the valuation of securities traded on a regulated market.

5.5. (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016) The methods listed above under points 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 for determining the fair value of the securities may be adjusted by coefficients justified on the basis of data and circumstances constituting, respectively, disclosed inside information.

6. (Amended by BoD decision of 21.01.2026) In the cases of acquisition of rights from a given company upon a capital increase through an issue of shares or the issuance of convertible bonds, a receivable (of rights) is recognised from the date from which the shareholders of the company have no right to receive rights to subscribe shares from the capital increase (the date after which concluded transactions with the shares do not affect the right to acquire rights), until the date of registration of the rights in the depository institution.

The value of the receivable is calculated on the basis of the following formula:

$$Rr = N \times Pr$$

Where:

Rr – Receivable

N – number of rights

Pr – price of a right

The price of the right is calculated by the following formula:

$$Pr = Pl - (Pl + Pi \times Nr) / (Nr + 1)$$

Where:

Pr – price of a right

Pl – price of the last valuation of the share (before the separation of the rights)

Pi – issue value of the new shares

Nr – number of shares in one right

From the date of registration of the rights in the depository institution, the same are recognised as an asset in the portfolio at a price determined by the formula above.

(New, by BoD decision of 20.09.2018, amended by BoD decision of 05.02.2026) In the event that the receivable, calculated by the formula above, was of a negative value, then, until admission to trading, the rights are valued at the indicative reference price for the first trading session published by the regulated market.

6.1. (Amended by BoD decision of 20.09.2018) Where it is impossible to apply the valuation methods under point 4, the subsequent valuation of rights is carried out by successively applying the following methods:

6.1.1. (New, by BoD decision of 20.09.2018) for rights issued in connection with a capital increase through an issue of shares:

a) indicative reference price for the first trading session published by the regulated market.

b) if a) cannot be applied, the rights are valued at a price representing the difference between the price of the existing shares of the company, determined according to the requirements of point 4, respectively point 5, and the issue value of the new shares from the capital increase, multiplied by the ratio of the number of shares in one right.

6.1.2. (New, by BoD decision of 20.09.2018) for rights issued in connection with an issue of convertible bonds – at a price representing the difference between the price (determined in accordance with the valuation methods specified in points 4 – 5) of the existing shares of the company and the issue value of the convertible bonds, multiplied by the ratio of the number of convertible bonds in one right and adjusted by the conversion factor, using the following formula:

$$Pr = Pl - (Pl + Pi \times Nr) / (Nr \times C + 1)$$

Where:

Pr – the price of the right

Pl – the price of the last valuation of the share (before the separation of the rights)

Pi – the issue value of the new bonds

Nr – the number of bonds in one right.

C – conversion factor

6.2. (Amended by BoD decision of 30.11.2012) From the date of subscription of the shares as a result of the exercise of the rights until the date of registration of the capital increase and its entry in the depository institution, the subscribed shares are reported as a receivable, which is formed by multiplying the number of subscribed shares by the sum of the value of one right at the last valuation before the subscription of the shares, divided by the number of shares in one right, and the issue value of one share.

$$R = Nn \times (Pi + Pr / Nr),$$

Where:

R – receivable

Nn – number of subscribed shares

Pi – issue value of a share

Pr – value of one right

Nr – number of shares in one right.

6.2.a (New, by BoD decision of 20.09.2018) From the date of subscription of the convertible bonds as a result of the exercise of the rights until the date of registration of the issue of convertible bonds and its entry in the depository institution, the subscribed convertible bonds are reported as a receivable, which is formed by multiplying the number of subscribed convertible bonds by the sum of the value of one right at the last valuation before the subscription of the convertible bonds, divided by the number of convertible bonds in one right, and the issue value of one convertible bond. From the date of subscription of the convertible bonds, as a result of the exercise of the rights until the date of payment of their issue value, an obligation of the Mutual Fund towards the issuing company arises.

6.3. From the date of entry of the new shares in the depository institution until the date of admission to trading on the regulated market or trading venue, the new shares are recognised at a price calculated by the following formula:

$$P = Pi + Pr / Nr$$

Where:

P – price of the share

P_i – issue value of a share

P_r – value of one right

N_r – number of shares in one right

After admission to trading on the regulated market or trading venue of the new shares, their subsequent valuation is carried out in accordance with the methods for the valuation of securities traded on a regulated market or the relevant trading venue.

6.3.a (New, by BoD decision of 20.09.2018) From the date of entry of the new convertible bonds in the depository institution until the date of admission to trading on the relevant trading venue, convertible bonds are recognised at a price calculated by the formula contained in the Valuation Rules, whereby for the convertible bonds interest is also accrued for each day, in accordance with the prospectus of the issue, and after admission to trading on the relevant trading venue of convertible bonds their subsequent valuation is carried out in accordance with the methods for the valuation of securities admitted to or traded on a regulated market or another trading venue.

6.4. In the cases in which shares are acquired from a non-public joint-stock company as a result of an initial public offering, the shares are recognised from the date of their registration in the depository institution (from the date of subscription of the shares until the date of their registration in the depository institution, the subscribed shares are reported as a receivable in an amount equal to the paid issue value). The subsequent valuation of the shares from the date of their registration in the depository institution until the date of admission of the shares to trading on the relevant trading venue is carried out at a price equal to the issue value of one share. After admission of the shares to trading on the relevant trading venue, their subsequent valuation is carried out in accordance with the methods for the valuation of securities admitted to or traded on a regulated market or another trading venue.

The preceding rules apply accordingly also upon the subscription of shares from a non-public joint-stock company for which no subsequent registration for trading on a regulated market or another trading venue is envisaged, whereby, from the date of subscription of the shares until the entry of the capital increase in the commercial register, the subscribed shares are reported as a receivable in an amount equal to the paid issue value, and after the date of entry of the capital increase in the commercial register, the subsequent valuation of the shares is carried out following the procedure of point 5 above.

6.5. In the cases in which shares are acquired upon the establishment of a new joint-stock company, the shares are valued at their issue value until the date of admission of the shares to trading on the relevant trading venue. After admission of the shares to trading on the relevant trading venue, their subsequent valuation is carried out in accordance with the methods for the valuation of securities admitted to or traded on a regulated market or another trading venue in an active market. In the event that shares are subscribed upon the establishment of a new joint-stock company for which no subsequent registration for trading on a regulated market or another

trading venue is envisaged, they are valued at their issue value until the date of entry of the company in the commercial register. After the entry, the subsequent valuation of the shares is carried out following the procedure of point 5 above.

6.6. In the cases of acquisition of rights from a given company upon an issue of warrants with an underlying asset of a future issue of shares of the company, a receivable (of rights) is recognised from the date from which the shareholders of the company have no right to receive rights to subscribe warrants (the date after which concluded transactions with the shares do not affect the right to acquire rights), until the date of registration of the rights in the depository institution.

The value of the receivable is calculated on the basis of the following formula:

$$Rr = N \times Pr ,$$

Where:

Rr – the receivable

N – the number of rights

Pr – the price of the right.

The price of the right is calculated by the following formula:

$$Pr = Pl - (Pl + (Pi + Pw) \times Nr) / (Nr + 1)$$

Where:

Pr – the price of the right

Pl – the price of the last valuation of the share (before the separation of the rights)

Pi – the issue value of the shares from the underlying asset (the exercise price of the warrants)

Pw – the issue value of the warrants

Nr – the number of warrants in one right.

From the date of registration of the rights in the depository institution, the same are recognised as an asset in the portfolio of the IC/MF at a price determined by the formula specified above.

6.6.1. Where it is impossible to apply the valuation methods under point 4, the fair value of rights upon an issue of warrants is determined at a price representing the difference between the price of the existing shares of the company, determined according to the requirements of point 4, respectively point 5, and the sum of the issue value of the shares from the underlying asset and the issue value of the warrants, multiplied by the ratio of the number of warrants in one right.

6.6.2. From the date of subscription of the warrants as a result of the exercise of the rights until the date of registration of the warrants and their entry in the depository institution, the subscribed warrants are reported as a receivable, which is formed by multiplying the number of subscribed warrants by the sum of the value of one right at the last valuation before the subscription of the warrants, divided by the number of warrants in one right, and the issue value of one warrant.

$$R = Nn \times (Pw + Pr / Nr) ,$$

Where:

R – the receivable

Nn – the number of subscribed warrants

Pw – the issue value of one warrant

Pr – the value of one right

Nr – the number of warrants in one right.

From the date of subscription of the warrants as a result of the exercise of the rights until the date of payment of their issue value, an obligation towards the issuing company arises.

6.6.3. From the date of entry of the warrants in the depository institution until the date of admission to trading on the relevant trading venue, the warrants are recognised at a price calculated by the following formula:

$$P = Pw + Pr / Nr ,$$

Where:

P – the price of the warrant

Pw – the issue value of one warrant

Pr – the value of one right

Nr – the number of warrants in one right.

After admission of the warrants to trading on the relevant trading venue, their fair value is determined in accordance with the methods for the valuation of securities admitted to or traded on a regulated market or another trading venue.

(New, by BoD decision of 21.01.2026) 6.6.4 Upon a decision to exercise the warrants, a receivable of new shares is formed, which represents the sum of the value of the warrants at the last valuation and the issue value of the new shares.

7. (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016 and 21.01.2026) (1) The fair value of units of collective investment schemes that have received an authorisation to carry out activity in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and/or of other undertakings for collective investment under Article 38(1)(5) ZDKISDPKI, which are of the open-ended type, is determined at the last redemption price announced by the end of the business day preceding the day of calculation of the net asset value per unit. In the cases of temporary suspension of the redemption of the units of a collective investment scheme, their subsequent valuation is carried out either at the last determined and announced redemption price, or at the fair value per unit. In the event that the temporary suspension of the redemption of the units is for a period longer than 30 days, their subsequent valuation is carried out at the fair value per unit by applying the net book value of assets method in accordance with 5.2.

7.1. (Repealed by BoD decision of 23.11.2022)

7.2. (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016; previously point 7.1) Subsequent valuation of shares and units issued by exchange-traded funds and other exchange-traded products (ETFs, ETNs and ETCs), including units of collective investment schemes under Article 38(1)(5) of the ZDKISDPKI,

in which there are restrictions on the purchase and redemption for a particular class of investors and/or a particular size of the order, and as a result of these restrictions the Mutual Fund/Investment Company cannot purchase the shares and units directly from the issuer and, accordingly, present for redemption the units held by it, then the financial instruments are valued:

a) At the closing price on the regulated securities market on which the units and shares of the ETFs, ETNs and ETCs are traded, announced through the trading system or in the exchange bulletin, for the last business day.

b) Where it is impossible to apply point a), the units and shares of the ETFs, ETNs and ETCs are valued at the last indicative net asset value per unit calculated and announced by the relevant regulated market (iNAV – indicative net asset value).

c) Where it is impossible to apply the valuation method under the preceding point, as well as in the event of a suspension of the redemption of the units/shares of the ETFs, ETNs and ETCs for a period longer than 30 days, the same are valued at the last net asset value per unit/share determined and announced by the relevant issuer.

8. (Amended by BoD decision of 23.11.2022) The fair value of Bulgarian and foreign bonds admitted to or traded on a regulated market or another trading venue in the Republic of Bulgaria is determined:

a) (Amended by BoD decision of 21.01.2026) at the closing price or another analogous indicator, publicly announced as at the valuation day by trading venues;

aa) (New, by BoD decision of 21.01.2026) at the closing price or another analogous indicator, publicly announced as at the valuation day by the trading venue on which, for the respective day, the largest volume of transferable securities and money-market instruments was traded, in cases where they are admitted to trading on more than one trading venue. When reporting the volume, the management company will take prices from the markets on which it has the right to trade in accordance with the regulatory framework, namely: markets under Article 152(1) and (2) ZPFI in the European Union, markets from third countries included in a list approved by the Financial Supervision Commission upon a proposal by the deputy chair heading the “Supervision of Investment Activity” Directorate, and markets specified in the Rules of the mutual fund.

ab) (New, by BoD decision of 21.01.2026) at the closing price or another analogous indicator, publicly announced by trading venues for the last business day, if the trading venue is not operating on the day as at which the valuation is carried out;

b) (Amended by BoD decision of 21.01.2026) If a price cannot be determined following the procedure of sub-point a), the price of the bonds is the closing price or another analogous indicator for the nearest day during the last 30-day period preceding the valuation day, for which transactions have been concluded.

c) In the cases where the fair value of bonds is determined on which an interest payment is forthcoming and the price of transactions concluded with them published in the exchange bulletin

or the “buy” price is clean, the fair value is formed by adding to the price announced in the bulletin the interest coupon due as at the date of carrying out the valuation:

The value of the accrued interest is determined by using the following formula:

$$AccInt = F \times (C/n) \times (A/E)$$

Where:

AccInt – is the accrued interest coupon

F – is the principal (nominal value) of the bond

C – the Annual interest coupon

n – the number of interest payments in the year

A – the interest days elapsed from the beginning of the interest period to the date of the calculations. The days are calculated on the basis of 30 days in a month or the actual number of days depending on the regulation in the prospectus for the relevant issue.

E – the number of days in the current interest period. The days are calculated on the basis of 360, 364, 365, 366 days in the year or the actual number of days depending on the regulation in the prospectus for the relevant issue.

The accrued interest coupon as at the valuation day is added to the clean price and the gross price calculated is used for the subsequent valuation of the bond.

9. (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016 and 11.11.2019) Where it is impossible to apply the procedure under point 8, letters “a” – “b” in forming the fair value of bonds admitted to or traded on a regulated market or another trading venue in an active market, as well as for determining the fair value of bonds that are not traded and are not admitted to trading on regulated markets or other trading venues, the discounted net cash flows method is applied by the formula below with a discount rate:

a) the present yield to maturity of government securities with similar terms of payment and maturity, adjusted by a risk premium reflecting the risk of the issuer and the given security.

b) with the discounted cash flows method, the following formula is used:

$$P = \sum_{i=1..N} (C/n) / (1 + r/n)^{(i-1+w)} + F / (1 + r/n)^{(i-1+w)}$$

Where:

P – the price of the security

F – the principal of the security

C – the annual coupon of the bond

n – number of interest payments per year

N – total number of interest payments

r – discount rate (equal to the yield to maturity)

i – sequential number of the interest payment

$$w = (\text{days to the next interest payment}) / (\text{total number of days between two interest payments})$$

10. The fair value of Bulgarian and foreign securities admitted to or traded on trading venues in an active market, abroad, is carried out:

10.1. For securities traded on regulated markets and official markets of stock exchanges:

a) (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016 and 23.11.2022) at the closing price, publicly announced as at the valuation day by trading venues;

b) (Repealed by BoD decision of 17.01.2022, New by BoD decision of 21.01.2026) at the closing price or another analogous indicator, publicly announced as at the valuation day by the trading venue on which, for the respective day, the largest volume of transferable securities and money-market instruments was traded, in cases where they are admitted to trading on more than one trading venue. When reporting the volume, the management company will take prices from the markets on which it has the right to trade in accordance with the regulatory framework, namely: markets under Article 152(1) and (2) ZPFI in the European Union, markets from third countries included in a list approved by the Financial Supervision Commission upon a proposal by the deputy chair heading the "Supervision of Investment Activity" Directorate, and markets specified in the Rules of the mutual fund;

c) (Repealed by BoD decision of 17.01.2022)

d) (New, by BoD decision of 23.11.2022) at the closing price, publicly announced by trading venues for the last business day, if the trading venue is not operating on the day as at which the valuation is carried out;

e) (New, by BoD decision of 21.01.2026) if sub-points a, b and d cannot be applied, the price of the securities is the closing price or another analogous indicator for the nearest day during the last 30-day period preceding the valuation day, for which transactions have been concluded.

10.2. (Amended by BoD decision of 23.11.2022 and 21.01.2026) If a price cannot be determined following the procedure of point 10.1, the valuation of the specific type of securities is carried out by the relevant application of points 5, 6, 9.

11. The fair value of derivative financial instruments with an underlying asset of securities admitted to or traded on regularly operating, recognised and publicly accessible regulated markets in the Republic of Bulgaria is determined in accordance with points 4.1 – 4.3.

11a. The fair value of derivative financial instruments with an underlying asset of securities admitted to or traded on regularly operating, recognised and publicly accessible regulated markets abroad is determined in accordance with point 10.1.

12. Where it is impossible to apply points 11 and 11a in forming the fair value, for the subsequent valuation of options traded on regulated markets or other trading venues of securities in an active market, the subsequent valuation is carried out by using the Black-Scholes approach for determining the price of an option. The Black-Scholes model treats the valuation of call options (options for purchase); therefore, the formation of the value of the put option will be a function of the price of the call option for the relevant asset under the same conditions.

Formula for determining the price of a put option:

$$P = C + Xe^{(-rT)} - S_0$$

Where:

C – The price of the call option, calculated by the Black-Scholes model.

X – The exercise price of the option (Strike price).

e – 2.71828, the base of the natural logarithmic function.

r – Risk-free interest rate.

T – Term to maturity of the option in years.

$Xe^{(-rT)} = PV(X)$ – the present value of the exercise price of the option.

S_0 – Current price of the underlying asset (the one for which the option is constructed)

Calculation of “ C ” – the price of the call option for the relevant asset with the same parameters (Black-Scholes formula):

$$C_0 = S_0 \cdot N(d_1) - Xe^{(-rT)} \cdot N(d_2)$$

Where:

$$d_1 = [\ln(S_0/X) + (r + \sigma^2/2)T] / (\sigma\sqrt{T})$$

$$d_2 = d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{T}$$

and where:

C_0 – Current value of the call option

S_0 – Current price of the underlying asset

$N(d)$ – The probability that a random draw on the standard normal distribution has a value less than d . The relevant values can be found in tables with the values of the normal distribution.

X – The exercise price of the option

e – 2.71828, the base of the natural logarithmic function

r – Risk-free interest rate.

T – Term to maturity of the option in years.

$Xe^{(-rT)} = PV(X)$ – the present value of the exercise price of the option.

$\ln$ – The natural logarithm function

σ – The standard deviation of the rate of return on an annual basis (continuously compounded) of the underlying asset (volatility).

The standard deviation of the rate of return for n observations is calculated by the formula:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{[(n/(n-1)) \cdot \sum_{t=1..n} (r_t - \bar{r})^2 / n]}$$

where $\bar{r}$ is the average return for the sample period. The rate of return on day t is determined in accordance with the continuous compounding as $r_t = \ln(S_t/S_{t-1})$.

12a. Where it is impossible to apply points 11 and 11a in forming the fair value of warrants admitted to or traded on regulated markets or other trading venues, or traded on over-the-counter

markets, the fair value is determined by using the formula under point 12 for calculating the price of call options (options for purchase).

13. Where it is impossible to apply point 11 in forming the fair value of futures traded on regulated markets or other trading venues of securities, the subsequent valuation is carried out in the average manner:

$$F = \{S - PV(D,0,T)\} \times (1 + R_f)^T,$$

Where:

F – price of a futures contract

S – spot price of the underlying asset

$PV(D,0,T)$ – present value of the expected dividend

R_f – risk-free interest rate

T – number of days of the contract, divided by 365.

13a. The fair value of derivative financial instruments traded on over-the-counter markets is determined at the “buy” price of a market maker at the close of the market on the business day preceding the valuation date. Where it is impossible to apply the said rule:

13a.1. The fair value of options traded on over-the-counter markets is determined by using the formula under point 12;

13a.2. The fair value of currency forward contracts is determined by using the formula below. When the term to maturity of the currency forward contracts is less than 1 month and in the event that there are insignificant differences with respect to the values of the interest rates, due to the short term and the negligible influence of the discount factors, it is assumed that the forward exchange rate as at the date of determining the fair value (t) is equal to the current spot exchange rate.

$$V_t = N \times [C / (1 + i_A)^{(T-t)} - P / (1 + i_B)^{(T-t)}]$$

Where:

V_t – value of the forward contract

N – size of the forward contract

C – the current spot rate between the two currencies

P – forward exchange rate agreed upon the conclusion of the forward contract

Both exchange rates are expressed as units of currency B for one unit of currency A.

i_A – risk-free interest rate for currency A

i_B – risk-free interest rate for currency B

T – maturity date of the forward contract

t – current date.

13a.3. The fair value of forwards other than those specified in point 13a.2 is determined by using the formula under point 13;

13b. (Repealed by BoD decision of 21.01.2026)

14. (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016, 20.09.2018, 23.11.2022 and 21.01.2026) The fair value of transferable securities and money-market instruments admitted to or traded on trading venues, in cases where no trading is carried out on the trading venues on business days for the country, is the closing price for the day of the last trading session preceding the day as at which the valuation is carried out. In the event that there are no transactions concluded on the day of the last trading session preceding the day as at which the valuation is carried out, the fair value of these instruments is determined at the closing price or another analogous indicator, publicly announced by trading venues, for the nearest day of the 30-day period preceding the day as at which the valuation is carried out. Upon the valuation of bonds and other forms of securitised debt (debt securities), the accrued interest for the relevant days is also taken into account. The rule also applies when reporting the volumes under points 10.1.b.b), 8.b.aa) and 4.2.

14a. (New, by BoD decision of 23.11.2022) For the fair value of financial instruments of companies that have been declared insolvent, a coefficient of zero is used; accordingly, it is assumed that their fair value is zero.

15. (Amended by BoD decision of 25.04.2012) The fair value of deposits with banks, cash at the cash desk and short-term receivables is valued as at the valuation day, as follows:

1. term and demand deposits, cash at the cash desk – at nominal value;
2. short-term receivables without a determined interest rate or income – at cost;
3. short-term receivables with a determined interest rate or income – at cost.

16. (Amended by BoD decision of 17.12.2025) Financial assets denominated in a foreign currency are recalculated into euro equivalent, determined at the central rate of the Bulgarian National Bank valid for the day to which the valuation relates.

17. The subsequent valuation of money-market instruments admitted to or traded on a regulated market or another trading venue is determined in accordance with point 10.1. Where it is impossible to apply point 10.1, as well as for money-market instruments that are not traded on a regulated market or another trading venue, the following formulas are used:

The value of the certificate of deposit is determined by the following formula:

$$PCD = MV / [1 + (i \times d/365)] ,$$

where:

$$MV = N \times [1 + (c/100 \times d/365)]$$

PCD – the value of the certificate of deposit

MV – the value of the certificate of deposit at maturity

N – nominal value of the certificate of deposit

d – number of days from the revaluation date to maturity

i – discount rate

c – interest payable on the deposited amount, indicated on the certificate.

Short-term government securities (treasury bills) are valued by the formula:

$$PTb = N \times [1 - (i \times d/365)]$$

PTb – the price of the treasury bill

N – nominal value

i – discount rate

d – number of days from the revaluation date to maturity.

The discount rate in the above formulas is determined in accordance with point 9 a) or point 9 b) of these rules.

B. (Amended by BoD decision of 17.12.2025) Valuation of the liabilities of the Fund

The value of the liabilities of the Fund is equal to the sum of the book values of the short-term and long-term liabilities per the balance sheet. Liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are calculated in euro at the central rate of the BNB as at the valuation date. The liabilities are valued in accordance with the accounting practices in force at the moment of carrying out the valuation.

C. Determination of the net asset value

The net asset value (NAV) is calculated as the difference between the value of all assets, calculated in accordance with these Rules, and the value of all liabilities per the balance sheet, calculated in accordance with these Rules.

D. The role of the Fund's auditors in the valuation of the portfolios and the determination of the NAV

The role of the auditors in the valuation of the portfolios and the determination of the NAV is to give an audit opinion in accordance with the Independent Financial Audit Act and the professional requirements of the International Auditing Standards, that the financial statements of the Fund prepared by the Management Company do not contain material inaccuracies, deviations and non-conformities. The audit includes examination, on the basis of tests of evidence, of the amounts and disclosures presented in the financial statements of the Fund and assessment of the accounting principles applied and the material estimates made by the management, as well as the overall presentation in the financial statements.

II. (Amended by BoD decision of 13.08.2019) Procedure for determining the net asset value, the net asset value per unit, the issue value and the redemption price of the units of Mutual Fund “Evrostabilnost”

This procedure is based on the requirements of the law and the Rules of the Fund. The Depositary Bank exercises the general control over compliance with the law, the Rules of the Fund and these Rules in the determination of the net asset value, the net asset value per unit, the issue value and the redemption price of the units of the Fund. The Management Company carries out the activity of gathering and analysing all documents and any information that will serve for the determination of the net asset value, the net asset value per unit, the issue value and the

redemption price of the units of the Mutual Fund, as well as for the performance of all necessary accounting operations in connection with this activity.

1. Persons determining and exercising control in the determination of the NAV, the NAV per unit, the issue value and the redemption price

The net asset value, the net asset value per unit, the issue value and the redemption price of the units of the Fund are calculated by the Management Company under the control of the Depositary Bank in compliance with these Rules. It is the obligation of the Management Company to publish the issue value and the redemption price.

2. Technology for determining the NAV, the NAV per unit, the issue value and the redemption price

2.1. (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016 and by BoD decision of 30.06.2025) The net asset value of the Mutual Fund and the net asset value per unit are determined daily by 14:30 hours under the terms and following the procedure of these Rules, in accordance with the legislation in force, the Rules of the Fund and the Prospectus for the public offering of units. The valuation is carried out on the basis of the assets available to the fund on the preceding business day and with the relevant prices of financial instruments of those days. The Management Company carries out the valuation of the Fund's portfolio, determines the net asset value of the Fund, the net asset value per unit, and calculates the issue value and the redemption price under the control of the Depositary Bank.

2.2. (Amended by BoD decision of 30.11.2012, 12.09.2016, 20.09.2018, 05.09.2019, 17.01.2022, 30.06.2025 and 21.01.2026) Procedure for determining the net asset value of the Fund, the net asset value per unit, the issue value and the redemption price:

Between 9:00 and 12:30 hours daily, the following is carried out:

- the assets and the price of the assets are determined, in accordance with these rules;
- the recording of all operations of the Fund and the revaluation of the funds and liabilities denominated in a currency is carried out;
- the net asset value, the net asset value per unit are determined, and a decision is taken regarding the issue value and the redemption price of the units of the Fund. The net asset value per unit is determined by dividing the net asset value of the Fund by the number of units in circulation at the moment of this determination.
- The issue value is equal to the net asset value per unit, increased by the issue costs, if such are provided in the Rules and Prospectus of the fund.
- The redemption price per unit is equal to the net asset value per unit, reduced by the redemption costs, if such are provided in the Rules and Prospectus of the fund.
- every business day, no later than 12:30 hours, the calculated net asset value, net asset value per unit, issue value and redemption price of the units of the Fund are sent to the Depositary Bank, as well as all the information for their determination, including for the number of units sold and redeemed with completed settlement;

- every business day, no later than 14:30 hours, confirmation is awaited from the Depositary Bank of the correctness of the net asset value, net asset value per unit, issue value and redemption price of the units of the Fund thus calculated (upon established breaches, corrections of the non-conformities are made);
- by 14:30 hours on every business day, the process of determining the net asset value is completed.

(Amended by BoD decision of 20.12.2016) By the end of the business day on which the calculation of the issue value and the redemption price of the units of the Fund is carried out, the Management Company announces these data:

- (Amended by BoD decision of 20.12.2016) at the office of the Management company, where orders for the sale and redemption of units are accepted and contacts with the investors and unit holders in the Fund are made;
- on the Website of the Management Company.
- (New, by BoD decision of 20.12.2016, amended by BoD decision of 23.11.2022) The issue value and the redemption price of the units of the mutual fund may be announced upon each calculation, but without this being mandatory, also on the website of BAUD or through a financial medium or agency.

The Management Company keeps records of the discussions, decisions and sources of information related to the determination of the net asset value of the Fund. The information and documentation used for taking the decisions is attached to the records. The records are kept for a minimum of five years. The entire documentation and information related to the determination of the NAV of the Fund and the net asset value per unit is stored on a magnetic carrier.

The Head of the “Regulatory Compliance” department of the Management Company is responsible for the storage of the documents related to the calculation of the NAV of the Fund and the determination of the net asset value per unit.

The control over the process of storing the documents related to the calculation of the NAV of the Fund and the determination of the net asset value per unit is exercised by the Executive member of the Board of Directors (the Executive Director) of the Management Company.

The sources of information determining the calculation of the NAV are the official bulletin of the “Bulgarian Stock Exchange” JSC, the primary dealers of government securities, Reuters, Bloomberg, CEDEL, EUROCLEAR, etc.

The Management company systematises, classifies and indicates the sources of information used.

(Amended by BoD decision of 28.01.2022 and 30.06.2025) The Management Company uses a software product in the calculation of the net asset value, the issue value and the redemption price. The software product is linked to the accounting system of the Fund, which allows the setting of templates for the recording of the various operations and the subsequent automatic generation of the accounting entries, which are accepted in the accounting system. This type of connectivity

eliminates the double entry of information, as well as contributing to the avoidance of errors upon re-entry. The software reads the daily files of the Bulgarian Stock Exchange JSC and the other trading venues and includes them in the information array of the system. On the basis of these data, the market price of the positions traded on the BSE and the other trading venues is calculated every business day, while observing the volume held of the respective positions in the portfolio of the Mutual Fund and while complying with the criteria for the presence of a market price laid down in these rules, and is included in the net asset value. The market prices of the other assets will be imported electronically. The software product has different access levels, which guarantees the protection of the data upon the calculation of the NAV. The software stores the data related to the calculation of the NAV, the issue value and the redemption price and allows their verification for previous periods.

All documentation and information used for determining the net asset value, the issue value and the redemption price is stored on a magnetic carrier by the management company for a minimum of 5 years. Due to the danger of loss for technical reasons, it is also stored on a second magnetic carrier.

III. Organisation of the activity of valuation of the portfolio and determination of the net asset value of the Fund

1. (Amended by BoD decision of 23.11.2022) The Management Company is responsible for the adoption, amendment and supplementation of these Rules. The Management Company exercises control over the observance and application of the Rules by all persons who participate in the calculation of the net asset value, including the Depositary Bank.
2. The Management Company takes the decisions related to the determination of the NAV, the NAV per unit, the issue value and the redemption price in accordance with the legislation in force, the Rules and Prospectus of the Fund, and these Rules. The Management Company determines the value of the assets, and gathers and analyses the data necessary for carrying out this activity. It is also responsible for obtaining the market quotations and the exchange rate for the purposes of calculating the net asset value. The Management Company also performs all accounting operations in connection with the revaluation of the assets.
3. (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016) The Depositary Bank controls the calculation of the issue value and the redemption price of the units of the Fund in accordance with the ZDKISDPKI, the acts on its application, the Rules and Prospectus of the Fund and these Rules. The Depositary Bank verifies the valuation carried out and the net asset value determined and notifies the Management Company in writing of the result of the verification by 14:30 hours on the valuation day. In the event of an established breach, the Depositary Bank notifies the Management Company by 14:00 hours on the valuation day and requires the remedy of the non-conformities. Upon established breaches or errors in the calculation of the issue value and the redemption price of the units, the Depositary Bank notifies the Management Company and enters corrections in the issue value and the redemption price.

IV. Basic rules for avoiding conflicts of interest and for ensuring protection against the disclosure of inside information

- The Management company adopts and applies the Policy for avoiding a conflict of interest that may arise in the process of valuation of the assets of the managed collective investment scheme. The Policy includes rules and measures for ensuring protection against the disclosure or use of inside information related to the valuation of the assets, before its announcement.
- (Amended by BoD decision of 12.09.2016, 03.10.2016) Requirements for the persons who work under a contract for the management company:
 - they may not invest the funds of the collective investment scheme in financial instruments issued by themselves or by persons related to them;
 - they may not be a party to transactions with the collective investment scheme, except in their capacity as unit holders;
 - they disclose information on their personal transactions with financial instruments by the end of the business day following the day of receipt of the confirmation of the concluded transaction;
 - they may not disclose, unless authorised to do so, and may not use for the benefit of themselves or of other persons, facts and circumstances affecting the balances and operations on the accounts of the collective investment scheme, as well as all other facts and circumstances constituting a trade secret, which they have learned in the performance of their official and professional duties.
- The orders for the subscription and redemption of units of the collective investment scheme are executed after the announcement of the issue value and the redemption price per unit.
- The Management company ensures the fair treatment of the unit holders by applying the principles for the protection of their interests, for the non-favouring of one person at the expense of another, for equal treatment under equal conditions, as well as for the complete disclosure of the information necessary for taking an investment decision.
- The “Regulatory Compliance” department in the management company, within the powers granted to it by law and by internal rules, monitors the lawful and correct performance of the activity of the management company, whereby, in the event of a danger of endangering the interests of the unit holders, the head of the department immediately notifies the senior management, which is obliged to convene a meeting of the Board of Directors within a reasonable time to consider the matter and undertake specific measures.

(Amended by BoD decision of 08.10.2018 and 28.01.2022) These Rules may be amended, supplemented or replaced by decision of the Board of Directors of the Management Company,

which enters into force after approval by the Deputy Chair heading the “Supervision of Investment Activity” Directorate of the Financial Supervision Commission.

These Rules were adopted by the Board of Directors of the Management Company “Compass Invest” JSC by decision of 24.10.2008 and amended by Decision of the Board of Directors of 30.08.2011, 06.04.2012, 25.04.2012, 21.05.2012, 30.11.2012, 12.09.2016, 03.10.2016, 20.12.2016, 20.09.2018, 08.10.2018, 13.08.2019, 05.09.2019, 11.11.2019, 17.01.2022, 28.01.2022, 23.11.2022, 08.12.2022, 30.06.2025, 21.01.2026 and 05.02.2026, whereby the Management Company acts for the account of Mutual Fund “Evrostabilnost”.

(Amended by BoD decision of 08.10.2018) The changes adopted by decision of the Board of Directors of 30.11.2012 enter into force from 01.01.2013 and after approval by the Financial Supervision Commission upon a proposal by the Deputy Chair heading the “Supervision of Investment Activity” Directorate of the Financial Supervision Commission.

These Rules were amended by decision of the Board of Directors of Compass Invest JSC of 17.12.2025, whereby the changes were made in connection with the requirements of the Act on the Introduction of the Euro in the Republic of Bulgaria and enter into force from 01.01.2026.

**for MC “Compass Invest” JSC,
acting for the account of MF “Evrostabilnost”:**

Milena Aleksandrova,
Chair of the BoD

Ivaylo Angarski,
Executive Director