Mfund

FINANCIALS

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Databank
Leadership

DATABANK MFUND PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEX

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Stephen Adei	*Chairman*
	Kojo Addae-Mensah	*Executive Director*
	Daniel Seddoh	*Non-Executive Director*
	Alexander Williams	*Non-Executive Director*

SECRETARY

Accra Nominees Limited
2nd Floor, Cedar House
13 Samora Machel Road
Asylum Down
P. O. Box GP 242
Accra

REGISTERED OFFICE

61 Barnes Avenue, Adabraka
Private Mail Bag
Ministries Post Office
Accra

CUSTODIAN

Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited
Stanbic Heights
215 South Liberation Link, Airport City
P. O. Box 2344
Cantonments - Accra

FUND MANAGER

Databank Asset Management Services Limited
61 Barnes Avenue, Adabraka
Private Mail Bag
Ministries Post Office
Accra

AUDITORS

John Kay and Co.
7th Floor, Trust Towers
Farrer Avenue
P. O. Box KIA 16088
Adabraka, Accra
Email: info@johnkay.net

BANKERS

Absa Bank Ghana Limited
Access Bank (Ghana) Plc
Fidelity Bank Ghana Limited
GCB Bank Plc
Ghana International Bank Limited
Guaranty Trust Bank (Ghana) Limited
Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Plc
United Bank for Africa (Ghana) Limited
Zenith Bank Ghana Limited

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The Directors are required in terms of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the Annual Financial Statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the Annual Financial Statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Fund as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external Auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the Annual Financial Statements.

The Annual Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The Directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Fund and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Directors to meet these responsibilities, the Board of Directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Fund and all employees of the Fund Manager are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Fund's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Fund. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Fund endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behavior are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The Directors are of the opinion that, based on the information and explanations given by Management, the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Directors have reviewed the Fund's cash flow forecast for the year to DECEMBER 31, 2025 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Fund has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external Auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Fund's Annual Financial Statements. The Annual Financial Statements have been examined by the Fund's external Auditors and their report is presented on pages 6 to 10.

The Annual Report and Financial Statements set out on pages 3 to 34, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Board of Directors on ………………………. and were signed on their behalf by:

………………………………	………………………………
STEPHEN ADEI	**KOJO ADDAE-MENSAH**
CHAIRMAN	**DIRECTOR**
April 21, 2026.	**April 21, 2026**

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DATABANK MFUND PLC

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the audited Financial Statements of Databank MFund Plc for the year ended DECEMBER 31, 2025.

1. Incorporation

The Fund was incorporated on April 23, 2002 under the then Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179), now Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992). The Fund is domiciled in Ghana where it is licensed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Ghana as a Mutual Fund. The address of the registered office is set out on page 2.

2. Nature of Business

The principal activity of the Fund is to invest the monies of its members for their mutual benefit and to hold and arrange for the management of securities and other assets acquired with such monies in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), Securities Industry Act, 2016 (Act 929), and the Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds Regulations, 2001 (L.I. 1695)

There have been no material changes to the nature of the Fund's business from the prior year.

3. Review of Financial Results and Activities

The Annual Report and Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), Securities Industry Act, 2016 (Act 929), and the Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds Regulations, 2001 (L.I. 1695). The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

The Fund recorded total distributable shareholders' profit for the year ended December 31, 2025 of GHC 299,932,298. This represents a increase of 109% from the prior year's gain of GHC 143,279,171.

The Fund's total income decreased by 6% from GHC 135,757,348 in the prior year to GHC 127,637,973 for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The Fund's cash flows from operating activities decreased by 30.16% from GHC 76,216,039 in the prior year to GHC 53,228,909 for the year ended December 31, 2025.

4. Events After the Reporting Period

Events subsequent to the Statement of Financial Position date are reflected in the Financial Statements only to the extent that they relate to the period under review and the effect is material. There were no subsequent events at the reporting date, December 31, 2025.

5. Going Concern

The Directors believe that the Fund has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the Annual Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have satisfied themselves that the Fund is in a sound financial position and that revenue from the Assets Under Management would be enough to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The Directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the Fund.

6. Litigation Statement

The Fund is not currently involved in any claims or lawsuits, which individually or in the aggregate are expected to have a material adverse effect on the business or its assets.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DATABANK MFUND PLC (CONT'D)

7. Secretary

The Fund's Secretary is Accra Nominees Limited with business address: 2nd Floor, Cedar House, No. 13 Samora Machel Road, Asylum Down.

8. Statement of Disclosure to the Fund's Auditors

With respect to each person who is a Director on the day that this report is approved:

- there is, so far as the person is aware, no relevant audit information of which the Fund's Auditors are unaware; and
- the person has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Fund's Auditors are aware of that information.

9. Corporate Social Responsibility

The Fund did not undertake any corporate social responsibility within the financial year.

10. Audit Fees

In accordance with Section 140 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), Messrs John Kay & Co. agreed with the Directors to charge a fee of GHC 82,800 (2024: GHC 73,140) inclusive of VAT and NHIL and GET Fund Levy.

11. Capacity of Directors

The Fund ensures that only fit and proper persons are appointed to the Board after obtaining the necessary approval from the regulator, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Relevant training and capacity building programs, facilitated by a SEC-approved training institution was undertaken during the period.

12. Net Assets Under Management

The Fund is managed by Databank Asset Management Services Limited (DAMSEL). Assets Under Management (AUM) as at December 31, 2025 stood at GHC 1,055,714,803 representing a 39% increase compared to prior year of GHC 758,848,782.

13. Acknowledgements

Thanks, and appreciation are extended to all of our Shareholders, Directors and Staff for their continued support of the Fund.

14. Approval

The Annual Report and Financial Statements set out on pages 3 to 34, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Board of Directors on ……………………………, and were signed on its behalf by:

…………………………………	…………………………………
STEPHEN ADEI	**KOJO ADDAE-MENSAH**
CHAIRMAN	**DIRECTOR**
April 21, 2026.	**April 21, 2026**

John Kay & Co.
7th Floor, Trust Towers
Farrar Avenue, Adabraka
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DATABANK MFUND PLC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Databank MFund Plc, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended, Statement of Financial Position as at DECEMBER 31, 2025, Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended, Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended, and Notes to the Statement, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 13 to 34.

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Financial Position of Databank MFund Plc as at December 31, 2025, the Fund's financial performance and its movement in net assets for the year ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), in the manner required by the Securities Industry Act 2016 (929) and the Unit Trust and Mutual Funds Regulations, 2001 (L.I 1695) and the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) of Ghana.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there were no key audit matters to report.

Report on Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DATABANK MFUND PLC (CONT'D)

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2019 (Act 992), Securities Industry Act 2016 (Act 929), Unit Trust and Mutual Funds Regulations, 2001 (L.I 1695) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design an audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DATABANK MFUND PLC (CONT'D)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Fund or its business activities to express an opinion on the Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In compliance with the requirements of part 9 of Schedule 8 of the Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds Regulations, 2001 (L.I. 1695), we confirmed that:

a) The Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) of Ghana, and in the manner required by the Securities Industry Act, 2016 (Act 929) and Unit Trust and Mutual Funds Regulations, 2001 (L.I 1695).
b) The Statement of Financial Position shows a true and fair view as at December 31, 2025.
c) In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Fund Manager, and the Financial Statements are in agreement with the Manager's accounting records.
d) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit, and
e) The information given in the report of the Manager is consistent with the accounts.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is **Gilbert Adjetey Lomofio (ICAG/P/1417):**

John Kay & Co

…………………………………………..

For and on behalf of John Kay & Co. (ICAG/F/2026/128)
Chartered Accountants
Accra

John Kay & Co.
23 APR 2026
P. O. Box 16088 KIA, Accra

April 23, 2026

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Note	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Interest Income calculated using the effective interest method		135,234,607	135,844,607
Loss on Sale of Investments		(7,596,634)	(303,259)
Impairment Losses on financial Assets	7	-	216,000
TOTAL INCOME		**127,637,973**	**135,757,348**
EXPENSES			
Management Fees		(11,061,662)	(9,358,746)
Custody Fees		(717,883)	(545,055)
General and Administrative Expenses	6	(727,267)	(556,386)
Impairment Losses on financial Assets	7	(683,007)	-
Loan Interest		(14,787,329)	(16,270,113)
TOTAL EXPENSES		**(27,977,148)**	**(26,730,300)**
Distributable Shareholders' Earnings for the Year		**99,660,825**	**109,027,048**
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year			
Changes in Fair Value		200,271,473	34,252,123
Total Distributable Shareholders' Earnings for the Year		**299,932,298**	**143,279,171**

The notes on pages 13 to 34 form an integral part of these Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Note	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	267,719,760	156,029,025
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	10	46,426,562	-
Financial Assets at FVOCI	11	897,372,146	758,561,574
Trade and other receivables	13	-	2,640
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,211,518,468**	**914,593,239**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' Principal	14b	(32,936,744)	(29,870,467)
Distributable Shareholders' Earnings		1,177,875,104	1,078,214,279
Other Distributable Earnings		(89,223,557)	(289,495,030)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1,055,714,803**	**758,848,782**
LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	15	8,335,497	8,276,289
Loan Facility	15b	147,468,168	147,468,168
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**155,803,665**	**155,744,457**
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,211,518,468**	**914,593,239**

The Financial Statements of Databank MFUND PLC were approved by the Board of Directors on April 21, 2026 and signed on their behalf by:

…………………………………	…………………………………………
STEPHEN ADEI	**KOJO ADDAE-MENSAH**
CHAIRMAN	**DIRECTOR**

The notes on pages 13 to 34 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

2025	**Shareholders' Principal**	**Distributable Shareholders' Earnings**	**Other Distributable Earnings**	**Total**
	GHC	**GHC**	**GHC**	**GHC**
Opening Balance as at 1st January	(29,870,467)	1,078,214,279	(289,495,030)	758,848,782
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	287,755,411	-	-	287,755,411
Distributed Shareholders' Earnings for the Period	-	99,660,825	-	99,660,825
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	200,271,473	200,271,473
Shares Redeemed	(290,821,688)	-	-	(290,821,688)
	(32,936,744)	1,177,875,104	(89,223,557)	1,055,714,803

2024	**Shareholders' Principal**	**Distributable Shareholders' Earnings**	**Other Distributable Earnings**	**Total**
	GHC	**GHC**	**GHC**	**GHC**
Opening Balance as at 1st January	132,301,550	969,187,231	(323,747,153)	777,741,628
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	141,284,031	-	-	141,284,031
Distributed Shareholders' Earnings for the Period	-	-	109,027,048	263,342,609
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	34,252,123	34,252,123
Shares Redeemed	(303,456,048)	-	-	(303.456.048)
	(29,870,467)	1,078,214,279	(289,495,030)	758,848,782

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Distributable Shareholders' Earnings for the Year	99,660,825	109,027,048
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(47,176,771)	(39,068,024)
Impairment	683,007	(216,000)
	53,167,061	**69,743,024**
Changes in:		
Trade and Other Payables	59,208	6,475,655
Interest receivables	2,640	(2,640)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	**53,228,909**	**76,216,039**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Financial Assets at FVOCI	(821,679,185)	(2,840,271,331)
Proceeds from disposal of Financial Assets at FVOCI	883,207,288	2,879,649,152
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	**61,528,103**	**39,377,821**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of redeemable shares	287,755,411	141,284,031
Payments on redemption of redeemable shares	(290,821,688)	(303,456,048)
Loan facility	-	147,468,167
Net Cash Generated from Financing Activities	**(3,066,277)**	**(14,703,850)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	111,690,735	100,890,010
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	156,029,025	55,139,015
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	**267,719,760**	**156,029,025**

Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
Cash at Bank and Call Accounts	11,575,644	17,778,791
Short-Term Certificates of Deposit	256,144,116	138,250,234
	267,719,760	**156,029,025**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

GENERAL INFORMATION

Databank MFund Plc is incorporated in Ghana. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is 61 Barnes Avenue, Adabraka, Private Mail Bag, Ministries Post Office, Accra.

1.1. Description of the Fund

Databank MFund Plc started operations on April 23, 2002 as an authorized mutual fund to provide high current income with the maintenance of liquidity and preservation of capital. The Fund's investments include: treasury securities, commercial papers, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, and similar fixed-income securities.

The principal activity of the Fund is to invest the monies of its members for their mutual benefit and to hold and arrange for the management of fixed-income securities acquired with such monies.

The investment activities of the Fund are managed by Databank Asset Management Services Limited (the Fund Manager). The Custodian of the Fund is Stanbic Bank (Ghana) Limited.

In the interest of prudence and efficient management of the Fund, the Manager maintains prudent levels of liquidity.

The Manager is responsible for the management of the Fund's portfolio and constantly reviews the holdings of the Fund in the light of its research analysis and other relevant services. The Fund pays the Manager a management fee of 1.25% per annum for services provided to the Fund. The fee is based on the Fund's daily AUM.

The shares of the Fund are redeemable at the holder's option. The shares are not listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). and in a manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Securities Industry Act 2016 (Act 929).

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The Financial Statements are presented in Ghana Cedi (GHC), which is the Fund's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest Ghana cedi, unless otherwise indicated.
The Fund presents its Statement of Financial Position in order of liquidity.

2.3 Comparative Information

The comparative information as presented in the Financial Statements agrees with the prior year's Financial Statements and aligns with the current year's presentation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Fund.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

3.2 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the revenue can be reliably measured, as and when the Fund satisfies a performance obligation.

Under IFRS 15, the revenue recognition process involves:

1. Identification of the contract with the customer,
2. Identification of performance obligation in the contract,
3. Determination of the transaction price,
4. Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract,
5. Recognition of the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment exclusive of taxes or duty.

3.2.1 Interest Revenue and Expense

Interest revenue and expense are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest rate method.

3.2.2 Fees and Commissions

Fees and commissions are recognized on an accrual basis. Fees and commission expenses are included in general and administrative expenses.

3.2.3 Net Gains or Loss on Financial Assets and Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

This item includes changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities held for trading or designated upon recognition as at fair value through profit or loss and excludes interest and dividend income and expenses.

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of prior period's unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments which were realised in the reporting period.

Realised gains and losses on disposals of financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are calculated using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. They represent the difference between an instrument's initial carrying amount and disposal amount, or cash payments or receipts made on derivative contracts (excluding payments or receipts on collateral margin accounts for such instruments).

3.3 Foreign Currencies

In preparing the Financial Statements of the Fund, transactions in currencies other than the Fund's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

3.4 Financial Instruments-Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

3.4.1 Financial Assets

3.4.1.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset.

3.4.1.2 Classification and Measurement
For purposes of classification and measurement, financial assets are classified into three categories:
- Financial Assets at Amortized Cost
- Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
- Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost
Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as financial assets at amortized cost when the Fund has the positive intention and ability to hold to collect contractual cash flows. After initial measurement, financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR), less impairment.

The Fund classifies its financial assets at amortized cost only if both of the following criteria are met:
- The asset is held within the business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income include debt securities. Debt securities classified as financial assets at FVOCI are those that are neither classified as financial assets at amortized cost nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those that are intended to be held and be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

3.5 Financial Instruments-Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement (cont'd)

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) (cont'd)

After initial measurement, financial assets at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognized in OCI and recognized in the financial assets at FVOCI reserve until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in other operating income, or the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative loss is reclassified from the financial assets at FVOCI reserve to the statement of profit or loss in finance costs. Interest earned whilst holding financial assets at FVOCI is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

The Fund evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its financial assets at FVOCI in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Fund is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Fund may elect to reclassify these financial assets if the Management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for foreseeable future or until maturity.

For a financial asset reclassified from the financial assets at FVOCI category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortized cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognized in equity is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the maturity amount is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) comprise:

- Debt securities where the contractual cash flows are solely principal and interest and the objective of the Fund's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Any financial assets that are not Financial Assets at Amortized Cost or Financial Assets at FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. As such, fair value through profit or loss represents a 'residual' category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as financial asset at amortized cost if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as finance costs (negative net changes in fair value) or finance income (positive net changes in fair value) in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Financial Assets that qualify to be classified as Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL) are debt investments that do not qualify for measurement at either amortized cost or FVOCI.

The Fund has not designated any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

3.5.1.1 Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Fund's Statement of Financial Position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
  i. the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  ii. the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Fund continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Fund's continuing involvement. In that case, the Fund also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Fund has retained.

3.5.1.2 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Fund recognises expected credit losses on all financial assets at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (other than equity instruments).

The Fund measures loss allowance at amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial assets for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the asset) has not increased significantly since initial recognition

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Fund considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort.

This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Fund's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Fund assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. The Fund considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Fund is full, without recourse by the Fund to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Fund considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the credit rating of the counterparty is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

3.4.1.2 Impairment of Financial Assets(cont'd)

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Fund is exposed to the credit risk.

Measurement of ECL
ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive in respect of not-credit impaired financial assets and as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows for credit impaired financial assets).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial assets.

Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Fund assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired (referred to as 'Stage 3 financial assets'). A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the Statement of Financial Position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off
Financial assets are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Fund determines that the counterparty does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Fund's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

3.4.2 Financial Liabilities

3.4.2.2 Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The financial liabilities of the Fund include trade and other payables.

3.4.2.3 Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

A financial liability is initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include trade payables.

3.4.2.4 Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.5 Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.6 Shareholders' Equity

Shares in the Fund are owned by members of the Fund.

- The value of the shares (owned by members of the Fund) is represented by the Shareholders' principal and interest earned. Shares entitle the holder to a *pro rata* share of the Fund's net assets in the event of a shareholder liquidating his or her investment.
- The shares of the Fund are not listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange. Applicants may set up a new account with the Fund to buy shares of the Fund. When applicants buy Fund shares, the shares are purchased at the last published price.
- A Shareholder wishing to redeem his or her investment with the Fund can do so by submitting a request for redemption to the Fund. Redemptions are priced at the last published price.

3.7 Dividend Policy

The Fund does not pay dividend.

3.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

3.9 Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective.

a) **IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements:** IFRS 18 includes requirements for all entities applying IFRS for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements. It was issued on April 9, 2024 and is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

b) **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability:** Disclosures: IFRS 19 specifies the disclosure requirements that an eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. It was issued on May 9, 2024 and is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. It is not yet endorsed for use in the EU.

c) **Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments:** The amendments address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. It was issued on 30 May 2024 and is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

d) **Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11**

- IFRS 1: Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter
- IFRS 7: Gain or loss on derecognition
- IFRS 7: Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price
- IFRS 7: Introduction and credit risk disclosures
- IFRS 9: Lessee derecognition of lease liabilities
- IFRS 9: Transaction price
- IFRS 10: Determination of a 'de facto agent'
- IAS 7: Cost method

These were issued on July 18,2024 and are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

e) **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding power purchase arrangements:** The amendments aim at enabling entities to include information in their financial statements that, in the IASB's view, more faithfully represents contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity. It was issued on 18 December 2024 and is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

3.9. Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective(cont'd)

f) **Third edition of the IFRS for SMEs:** The third edition of the standard includes the following major amendments:

- amended section 2 Concepts and Pervasive Principles
- amended section 9 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
- amended section 11 Basic Financial Instruments and section 12 Other Financial Instrument Issues (combined into one section)
- new Section 12 Fair Value Measurement
- amended section 19 Business Combinations and Goodwill
- amended section 23 Revenue

These were issued on February 27, 2025 and are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early adoption is permitted, but they will not be endorsed for use in the EU.

g) **Amendments to IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability - Disclosures:** The amendments cover new or amended IFRS Accounting Standards issued between 28 February 2021 and 1 May 2024 that were not considered when IFRS 19 was first issued. It was issued on 21 August 2025 and is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. It has not yet been endorsed for use in the EU.

h) **Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21):** The amendments clarify how companies should translate financial statements from a non-hyperinflationary currency into a hyperinflationary one. It was issued on 13 November 2025 and is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. It has not yet been endorsed for use in the EU.

i) **Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures (Amendments to IFRS S2):** The amendments to IFRS S2 aim at supporting entities applying IFRS S2 by reducing the complexity, risk of potential duplication of reporting, and related costs of applying specific requirements in IFRS S2. It was issued on 11 December 2025 and is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Early adoption is permitted. It will not be endorsed for use in the EU.

3.10 Critical Accounting Judgement, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Fund's Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

3.11 Judgements

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements:

3.11.1 Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Fund based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Financial Statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Fund. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

3.11.2 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. The estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty's), correlation and volatility.

Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments in the statement of financial position and the level where the instruments are disclosed in the fair value hierarchy. The models are tested for validity by calibrating to prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification or repackaging) when available. To assess the significance of a particular input to the entire measurement, the Fund performs sensitivity analysis or stress testing techniques.

4. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Fund can vary depending on the demand for redemptions and subscriptions to the Fund. The Fund is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and has no legal restrictions on the purchase or redemption of the shares beyond those included in the Fund's Scheme Particulars.

The Fund's objectives for managing capital are:

- To invest the capital in investments meeting the description, risk exposure and expected return indicated in its prospectus;
- To achieve consistent returns while safeguarding capital by investing in a diversified portfolio;
- To maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the expenses of the Fund, and to meet redemption requests as they arise;

To maintain sufficient size to make the operation of the Fund cost-efficient.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

5. INTEREST INCOME CALCULATED USING THE EFFECTIVE INTEREST METHOD

	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
Interest on Government Securities	102,486,947	103,164,217
Interest on Bank Fixed Deposits	19,158,413	21,103,248
Interest on Non-Bank Fixed Deposits	13,401,711	10,606,930
Interest on Call Accounts	187,536	970,212
	135,234,607	**135,844,607**

6. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
Marketing, Promotion & Advertisement	96,131	77,397
Directors' Emoluments	132,890	115,687
Legal Fees	36,570	-
Directors' Liability Insurance	33,000	33,000
Audit Fee	82,800	73,140
Storage & Warehousing Expense	73,826	57,028
Printing & Publications	37,077	15,752
Annual Statutory Fee	4,040	500
Bank Charges	230,933	183,882
	727,267	**556,386**

7. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The impairment shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income relates to a provision made for impairment per IFRS and the Fund's Policy on the provision.

	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
Impairment Allowance at 1st January	130,000	346,000
Impairment Allowance at December 31	(813,007)	(130,000)
Impairment Charge	(683,007)	216,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

8. CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE

The valuation of government notes and bonds in the present market, using mark-to-market accounting, has resulted in a fair valuation gain.

	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
Fair Value of Government Notes and Bonds	904,090,574	721,349,176
Cost of Government Notes and Bonds	(993,314,131)	(1,010,844,206)
Total Fair Value Loss	(89,223,557)	(289,495,030)
Prior Period Gains	289,495,030	323,747,153
Current Period Gains	**200,271,473**	**34,252,123**

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
Cash at Bank	11,575,644	17,778,791
Short-Term Certificates of Deposit	256,144,116	138,250,234
	267,719,760	**156,029,025**

10. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
Investment in Non-Bank Fixed Deposits	42,000,659	-
Accrued Interest	4,425,903	-
	46,426,562	**-**

11. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVOCI

	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
Investment in Government Securities	862,089,915	721,349,176
Accrued Interest	35,282,231	37,212,398
	897,372,146	**758,561,574**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

12. PORTFOLIO SUMMARY

Description	Market Value GHC	Percentages %
Assets		
Government Securities	897,372,146	74.1
Non-Bank Fixed Deposit	46,426,562	3.6
Cash and Cash Equivalent	267,719,760	23.0
Total Asset	**1,211,518,468**	**100.7**
Liabilities	(8,335,497)	(0.7)
Total Asset less Liabilities	**1,203,182,971**	**100.00**

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024 GHC	2023 GHC
Prepayments	-	2,640
	-	2,640

14. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

A reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of each of the reporting period is provided below.

Number of shares issued and redeemed during the year is disclosed below;

14a. Number of Shares in Issue

	2025 Number of Shares	2024 Number of Shares
Opening Balance	399,361,700	467,285,659
Issues during the Year	139,073,729	101,181,915
Redemptions during the Year	(123,494,397)	(169,105,874)
Closing Balance	**414,941,032**	**399,361,700**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

14. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT'D)

14b. Shareholders' Principal

	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
New Issues	287,755,411	141,284,031
Redemptions/Reversals	(290,821,688)	(303,456,048)
Net Proceeds from Capital Transactions	(3,066,276)	(162,172,017)
Beginning of Period	(29,870,469)	132,301,550
End of Period	**(32,936,744)**	**(29,870,467)**

15a. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
Management Fees	2,431,945	1,826,171
Custody Fees	313,832	348,541
Front Load Commissions	154,393	38,338
Audit Fees	82,800	73,140
Withholding Tax	52,670	41,755
Accruals and other payables	22,139	22,139
Databank Brokerage Payable	-	700,000
Loan Interest Payable	5,226,718	5,226,205
	8,335,497	**8,276,289**

15b. LOAN FACILITY

Due to the difficulty in settling client redemptions, the Fund took a loan of GHC 147,468,168 from the Ghana Financial Stability Fund (GFSF) at a concessionary rate of 10% per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

The Fund's objective in managing risk is the creation and protection of shareholder value. Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement, management and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability. The Fund is exposed to market risk (which includes interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk arising from the financial instruments it holds.

16.1 Risk Management Structure

The Fund Manager is responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Board of Directors supervises the Fund Manager and is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management of the Fund.

16.2 Risk Measurement and Reporting System

The risks of the Fund are measured using a method that reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses that are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss.

Limits reflect the business strategy including the risk that the Fund is willing to accept and the market environment of the Fund. In addition, the Fund monitors and measures the overall risk in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

16.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates. The Fund's strategy for the management of market risk is driven by the Fund's investment objective. The primary investment objective of the Fund is to seek growth and create value for shareholders by investing in government bills and bonds, or treasury backed securities. The Fund's market risk is managed on a daily basis by the Fund Manager in accordance with the policies and procedures in place. The Fund diversifies its portfolio with the approval of its Board of Directors.

15.3.1 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. Exposure to interest rate risk can result from a variety of factors, including:

- differences between the timing of market interest rate changes and the timing of cash flows (repricing risk);
- changes in the shape of market interest rate curves producing different effects on yields on similar instruments with different maturities (yield curve risk); and

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY (CONT'D)

16.3.1 Interest Rate Risk(cont'd)

- changes in the level of market interest rates producing different effects on rates received or paid on instruments with similar repricing characteristics (basis risk).

16.3.2 Currency risk

The Fund's currency risk is managed on a daily basis by the investment manager in accordance with the policies and procedures in place. At December 31, 2025, all assets and liabilities of the Fund were denominated in the presentation and functional currency therefore there is no currency mismatch.

16.3.3 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the processes, technology and infrastructure supporting the Fund's activities with financial instruments, either internally within the Fund or externally at the Fund's service providers, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of investment management behaviour.

Substantially all of the assets of the Fund are held by Stanbic Bank (Ghana) Limited. The bankruptcy or insolvency of the Fund's Custodian may cause the Fund's rights with respect to the securities held by the Custodian to be limited. The Investment Manager monitors the credit ratings and capital adequacy of its Custodian on a regular basis.

16.4 Exposure to interest rate risk

The Fund does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss. No interest rate sensitivity analysis has thus been disclosed.

The Fund did not have variable-rate financial instruments and interest-bearing liabilities in 2025 (2024: GHC Nil).

16.5 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Exposure to liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Fund could be required to pay its liabilities or redeem its shares earlier than expected. The Fund is exposed to cash redemptions of its shares on a regular basis. Shares are redeemable at the holder's option based on the Fund's Net Asset Value (NAV) per share at the time of redemption, calculated by the Fund's scheme particulars.

The Fund manages its obligation to redeem the shares when required to do so and its overall liquidity risk by:

- Requiring a 1-day notice period before redemptions

The Fund's policy is to satisfy redemption requests by the following means (in decreasing order of priority):

- Withdrawal of cash deposits
- Disposal of highly liquid assets (i.e., short-term, low-risk debt investments)
- Disposal of other assets

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)**

16.5 Liquidity Risk (cont'd)

The Fund invests primarily in marketable securities and other financial instruments which, under normal market conditions, are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the Fund's policy is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating requirements and expected redemption requests.

16.5.1 non-derivative financial assets held for managing liquidity risk

The table below presents the assets held for managing liquidity risk by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date.

The following are contractual maturities of financial assets

DECEMBER 31, 2025

Financial Assets	3 Months or less (GHC)	4-6 Months or less (GHC)	7-12 Months (GHC)	More than 12 Months (GHC)
Government Securities	-	-	-	897,372,146
Fixed Deposits	-	-	46,426,562	
Cash and Cash Equivalent	267,719,760	-	-	-
Total	**267,719,760**	**-**	**46,426,562**	**897,372,146**

The following are contractual maturities of Liabilities

31 December 2025

Financial Liabilities	3 Months or Less
Trade and other payables	8,335,497
Total	**8,335,497**

16.6 Credit Risk

16.6.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Fund by failing to discharge an obligation. The Fund is exposed to the risk of credit-related losses that can occur as a result of a counterparty or issuer being unable or unwilling to honour its contractual obligations. These credit exposures exist within financing relationships, derivatives and other transactions. It is the Fund's policy to enter into financial instruments with reputable counterparties.

The Fund Manager's policy is to closely monitor the creditworthiness of the Fund's counterparties (e.g. third-party borrowers, brokers, custodian and banks) by reviewing their credit ratings, Financial Statements and press releases on a regular basis.

The carrying value of interest-bearing investments, money market funds and similar Securities, loan to related party, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents, as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position represents the maximum credit exposure, hence, no separate disclosure is provided.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 CONT'D)

16.6 Credit Risk (cont'd)

16.6.2 Amounts arising from ECL

Impairment of cash and cash equivalents, and investment in fixed deposits and government securities have been measured on a 12-month expected credit loss basis and reflects the maturities of the exposures. The Fund considers that these exposures have low credit risk because they are held with Government of Ghana and reputable regulated banks.

The Fund monitors changes in credit risk on these exposures by tracking published external credit ratings of the Government of Ghana. To determine whether published ratings remain up to date and to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date that has not been reflected in the published ratings, the Fund supplements it by reviewing changes in bond yields, where available together with available press and regulatory information about counterparties.

12-month and lifetime probabilities of default are based on historical data supplied by rating agency for each credit rating. Loss given default parameters generally reflect an assumed recovery rate of 60%. However, if the asset were credit-impaired, then the estimate of loss would base on a specific assessment of expected cash shortfalls and on the original effective interest rate.

16.7 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value of Financial Instruments carried at FVOCI

As detailed in the following table, the Directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the Financial Statements approximate their fair values.

Financial Assets	**Carrying Amounts 2025 GHC**	**Fair Value 2025 GHC**	**Carrying Amounts 2024 GHC**	**Fair Value 2024 GHC**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	267,719,760	267,719,760	156,029,025	156,029,025
Fin. Assets at Amortised Cost	46,426,562	46,426,562	-	-
Fin. Assets at FVOCI	897,372,146	897,372,146	758,561,574	758,561,574
Trade and Other Receivables	-	-	2,640	2,640
Total Financial Assets	**1,211,518,468**	**1,211,518,468**	**914,593,239**	**914,593,239**
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and Other Payables	**8,335,497**	**8,335,497**	**8,276,289**	**8,276,289**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

16.7 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (cont'd)

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

17. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

17.1 Legal Proceedings and Regulations

The Fund operates in the financial services industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. There are no contingencies associated with the Fund's compliance or lack of compliance with regulations.

17.2 Capital Commitments

The Fund has no capital commitments at the reporting date. (2024: Nil)

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following parties are considered related parties of the Fund:

Fund Manager – Databank Asset Management Services Limited

Databank Asset Management Services Limited (the Fund Manager) is entitled to receive a management fee for its respective services. These fees amount to an aggregate of 1.25% per annum calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund. Management fees are payable monthly in arrears. Total management fees for the year amounted to GHC11,061,662 (2024: GHC9,358,746).

Brokers

The transactions of the Fund were made through Databank Brokerage Limited (DBL)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

Transactions with Related Parties

A number of related party transactions take place with related parties in the normal course of business. These include transactions and balances among related parties. The outstanding balance on such related party transactions is as follows:

Amounts due to Related Parties

	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
Databank Asset Management Services Limited	2,431,945	1,864,509
	=======	=======

Transactions with Directors and Key Management Personnel

Directors and key Management personnel refer to those personnel with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the business activities of the Fund. These personnel are the Executive and non-Executive Directors of the Fund.

During the year, there were no significant related party transactions with companies or customers of the Fund where a Director or any connected person is also a Director or key Management members of the Fund. The Fund did not make any loans to Directors or any key Management member during the period under review.

Directors' Emoluments	2025 GHC	2024 GHC
Directors' Remuneration	132,890	115,687
	======	======

Directors' Shareholdings

The Directors below held the following number of shares in the Fund as of DECEMBER 31, 2025

Name	Shares	% of Fund
Daniel Seddoh	75,985	0.0183
Stephen Adei*	84,139	0.0203
Kojo Addae-Mensah	924,360	0.2228
Alexander Williams	41,476	0.0100

**Shares are jointly held by the Director and Spouse*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 (CONT'D)

18. CUSTODIAN

Stanbic Bank (Ghana) Limited
Stanbic Bank (Ghana) Limited is the custodian of the Fund. The custodian carries out the usual duties regarding custody, cash and security deposits without any restriction. This means that the custodian is, in particular, responsible for the collection of interest and proceeds of matured securities, the exercise of options and, in general, for any other operation concerning the day-to-day administration of the securities and other assets and liabilities of the Fund.

The Custodian is entitled to receive from the Fund fees, payable monthly, a maximum of 0.25% per annum calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund. The total custody fee for the year amounted to GHC717,883 (2024: GHC545,055). The custody fee payable as at DECEMBER 31, 2025 was GHC313,832 (2024: GHC348,540).

19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities as at DECEMBER 31, 2025. (2024: Nil)

20. Events After the Reporting Period

Events subsequent to the Statement of Financial Position date are reflected in the Financial Statements only to the extent that they relate to the period under review and the effect is material. There were no subsequent events at the reporting date, DECEMBER 31, 2025.

21. Going Concern

The Directors believe that the Fund has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the Annual Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have satisfied themselves that the Fund is in a sound financial position and that revenue from the assets under management would be enough to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The Directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the Fund. The Directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the Fund.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT DATABANK AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

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Databank is Ghana's leading investment bank and one of the first to emerge from West Africa. Established in 1990, Databank has been instrumental in the development of the Ghanaian capital market and has built a strong reputation for its pioneering works in the industry. Driven by the goal of helping Ghanaians achieve financial independence, Databank is committed to promoting financial literacy and offering a diverse range of investment products and services to suit the investment styles of different investors.

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