DATABANK EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND PLC

UNAUDITED HALF-YEAR REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
30 JUNE 2024

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEX

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Israel Titi Ofei (*Chairman, Non-Executive Director)* Robert Ebo Hinson (*Non-Executive Director)* Dr. Hazel Pobewa Berrard Amuah *(Non-Executive Director)* Alexander Williams *(Non-Executive Director)*
SECRETARY	Accra Nominees Limited 2nd Floor, Cedar House No. 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 LTD Stanbic Heights 215 South Liberation Link Airport City P. O. Box 2344 Cantonments Accra
FUND MANAGER	Databank Asset Management Services LTD 61 Barnes Avenue, Adabraka Private Mail Bag Ministries Post Office Accra
AUDITORS	John Kay & Co. 7th Floor, Trust Towers Farrar Avenue, Adabraka P.O.Box KIA 16088 Airport, Accra
BANKERS	Access Bank Ghana Plc Fidelity Bank Ghana LTD GCB Bank Plc Guaranty Trust Bank (Ghana) LTD United Bank for Africa (Ghana) LTD Zenith Bank Ghana LTD Consolidated Bank Ghana LTD

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 unaudited half-year financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the unaudited half-year financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Fund as at the end of the financial period and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The unaudited half-year 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 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 unaudited half-year 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 flows forecast for the period to 30 June 2024 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 unaudited half-year report and financial statements set out on pages 3 to 39, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Board of Directors on ………………………. and were signed on their behalf by:

……………………….……..……….	**....…………….……………..…**
ISRAEL TITI OFEI	**ALEXANDER WILLIAMS**
CHAIRMAN	**DIRECTOR**
..................................….. 2024	**.......................................… 2024**

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DATABANK EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND PLC

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the unaudited financial statements of Databank Educational Investment Fund PLC for the half-year ended 30 June, 2024.

1. Incorporation

The Fund was incorporated on 9th March 2012 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 unaudited 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 distributable comprehensive shareholders' gain for the half-year ended 30 June 2024 of GH¢4,364,849. This represents a decrease of 46% from the prior year's earnings of GH¢8,041,940.
The Fund's total income decreased by 82% from GH¢13,577,881 in the prior year to GH¢2,496,185 for the half-year ended June 30, 2024.

The Fund's cash flows from operating activities decreased by 102% from GH¢1,968,222 in the prior year to GH¢(218,525) for the half-year ended 30 June 2024.

4. Events After the Reporting Period

Events subsequent to the Statement of Financial Position date are reflected in the unaudited 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, 30 June 2024.

5. Going Concern

The Directors believe that the Fund has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the half-year 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.

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.

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. Corporate Social Responsibility

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

9. Audit Fees

The Directors ended the engagement with the previous Auditor and appointed John Kay & Co. as the new statutory Auditor of the Fund, effective from 2023 financial year.

Included in the general and administration expenses for the half-year is the agreed Auditors' remuneration of GH¢21,000 (2023: GH¢51,847) inclusive of VAT, NHIL, COVID and GETFund Levy.

10. 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 are organized for the board as and when the need arises.

11. Assets Under Management

The Fund is managed by Databank Asset Management Services LTD (DAMSEL). Assets Under Management (AUM) as at June 30, 2024 stood at GH¢49,538,656 representing a 23% decrease compared to prior half-year of GH¢63,954,490.

12. Acknowledgements

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

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DATABANK EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND PLC (CONT'D)

13. Approval

The unaudited half-year report and financial statements set out on pages 3 to 39, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Board of Directors on ……………………………, and were signed on its behalf by:

…………………………..………	**.....……………..………………..…**
ISRAEL TITI OFEI	**ALEXANDER WILLIAMS**
CHAIRMAN	**DIRECTOR**
..….. 2024	**...… 2024**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
INCOME			
Dividend Income	4	182,471	129,293
Interest Income calculated using the effective interest method	5	2,312,162	4,998,678
Gain on Sale of Investments	6	-	(34,968)
Foreign Exchange Gains		1,552	1,479
Impairment Writeback	8	-	8,483,399
TOTAL INCOME		2,496,185	13,577,881
EXPENSES			
Management Fees		(406,554)	(435,071)
Custody Fees		(78,633)	(58,970)
General and Administrative Expenses	7	(149,367)	(203,798)
TOTAL EXPENSES		(634,554)	(697,839)
Distributable Shareholders' Earnings before Other Comprehensive Income for the Year		**1,861,631**	**12,880,042**
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Fair Value Loss	10a	2,503,218	(4,838,102)
Distributable Comprehensive Shareholders' Earnings for the Year		**4,364,849**	**8,041,940**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	431,707	1,227,533
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	10	49,517,445	63,063,393
Trade and Other Receivables	11	17,428	2,125
TOTAL ASSETS		**49,966,580**	**64,293,051**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' Principal	12b	19,962,572	28,995,589
Distributable Shareholders' Earnings		44,878,374	39,976,910
Other Distributable Earnings		(15,302,290)	(5,018,009)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**49,538,656**	**63,954,490**
LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	13	427,924	338,561
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**427,924**	**338,561**
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**49,966,580**	**64,293,051**

The financial statements of Databank Balanced Fund PLC were approved by the Board of Directors on …………..……………. 2024 and signed on their behalf by:

……………………….……. **.....……………..……………..…**

ISRAEL TITI OFEI **ALEXANDER WILLIAMS**
CHAIRMAN **DIRECTOR**

……………………………..2024 **…………..………………..2024**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2024	**Shareholders' Principal GH¢**	**Distributable Shareholders' Earnings GH¢**	**Other Distributable Earnings GH¢**	**Total GH¢**
Opening Balance	25,003,208	43,016,743	(17,805,508)	50,214,444
Issue of redeemable shares	1,456,232	-	-	1,456,231
Distributable Shareholder's Earnings before Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	1,861,631	-	1,861,631
Fair Value Gain	-	-	2,503,218	2,503,218
Redemption of redeemable shares	(6,496,868)	-	-	(6,496,868)
	19,962,572	**44,878,374**	**(15,302,290)**	**49,538,656**

2023				
Opening Balance	34,787,261	27,096,868	(179,907)	61,704,222
Issue of redeemable shares	2,473,697	-	-	2,473,697
Distributable Shareholder's Earnings before Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	12,880,042	-	12,880,042
Fair Value Loss	-	-	(4,838,102)	(4,838,102)
Redemption of redeemable shares	(8,265,369)	-	-	(8,265,369)
	28,995,589	**39,976,910**	**(5,018,009)**	**63,954,490**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Distributable Shareholder's Earnings before Other Comprehensive Income for the Period		1,861,631	12,880,042
Adjustments for:			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		(2,045,366)	(2,453,380)
Profit from Disposal of Securities		-	34,968
Amortization Gain		-	27,060
Exchange Gain		(1,552)	(1,478)
Impairment charge		-	(8,483,399)
		(185,287)	2,003,813
Changes In			
Trade and Other Payables		(5,190)	(206,717)
Accounts and other receivables		(28,048)	171,126
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities		**(218,525)**	**1,968,222**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Financial Assets at Amortised Cost		-	(100,000)
Purchase of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		-	(202,260)
Proceeds from Disposal of Securities		4,596,183	4,502,445
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		**4,596,183**	**(4,200,185)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issue of redeemable shares		1,456,231	2,473,697
Payments on redemption of redeemable shares		(6,496,868)	(8,265,368)
Net Cash (used in)/from Financing Activities		**(5,040,637)**	**(5,791,671)**
Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(662,979)	376,736
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		1,094,686	850,797
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period		431,707	1,227,533

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Databank Educational Investment Fund is a public limited company 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.

Description of the Fund

The Databank Educational Investment Fund (EdIFund) PLC is a licensed mutual fund. The Fund was incorporated under Ghanaian Law on March 9, 2012.

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

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

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

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The unaudited half-year financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 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 (GH¢), 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.

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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised 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 recognised 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.

3.2 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised 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 recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method.

3.2.2 Dividend Revenue and Expense

Dividend revenue is recognised on the date on which the investments are quoted ex-dividend or, where no ex-dividend date is quoted, when the right of the Fund to receive the payment is established. Dividend revenue is presented gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes, which are disclosed separately in the statement of comprehensive income. Dividend expense relating to equity securities sold short is recognised when the right of the shareholders to receive the payment is established.

3.2.3 Fees and Commissions

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

3.2.4 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.

3.3 Taxation

Under the current legislation, mutual funds are not subject to taxes on income or capital gains, nor to any taxes on income distributions.

3.4 Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Fund, transactions in currencies other than the Fund's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

3.5 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.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

All financial assets are recognised 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 recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Classification and Measurement

For purposes of classification and measurement, financial assets are classified into three categories:

- Financial Assets at Amortised Cost
- Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)
- Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

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

The Fund classifies its financial assets as at amortised 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.

Amortised 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 recognised 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 equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as financial assets at FVOCI are those that are neither classified as held for trading 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.

After initial measurement, financial assets at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised in OCI and recognised in the financial assets at FVOCI reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised 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 amortised cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognised in equity is amortised to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the maturity amount is also amortised 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 Profit or Loss

Any financial assets that are not Financial Assets at Amortised 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 held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading 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 amortised cost or FVOCI
- Equity investments that are held for trading, and
- Equity investments for which the entity has not elected to recognise fair value gains and losses through OCI.

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

Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (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

Derecognition of Financial Assets (cont'd)

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 recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Fund's continuing involvement. In that case, the Fund also recognises 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.

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'.

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.

Impairment of Financial Assets (cont'd)

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.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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.

Borrowings

The Fund has not designated any financial liability as borrowings. On initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised 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 costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing borrowings. The Fund has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liability is derecognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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 recognised 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 income 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 dividends. All dividends paid to the holdings in the Fund are reinvested back into the Fund.

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 investment with a maturity of three months or less.

3.9 Changes in significant accounting policies

A number of new standards are effective from 1 January 2023, but they do not have a material effect on the Fund's financial statements.
The Fund has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a. IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide a comprehensive accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers, covering all relevant accounting aspects. IFRS 17 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

— A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)

— A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts the new standard had no impact on the company's financial statements.

Definition of accounting estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)

Distinguishing between accounting policies and accounting estimates is important because changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively, while changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively.

The changes to IAS 8 focus entirely on accounting estimates and clarify the following:

- The definition of a change in accounting estimates is replaced with a definition of accounting estimates.
- Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".
- Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.
- The Board clarified that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. In addition, the effects of a change in input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.
- A change in an accounting estimate may affect only the current period's profit or loss, or the profit or loss of both the current period and future periods. The effect of the change relating to the current period is recognised as income or expense in the current period. The effect, if any, on future periods is recognised as income or expense in those future periods.

The effects of changes in inputs and/or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates. The definition of accounting policies remains unchanged.

The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted, and will apply prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the company applies the amendments.

The Fund is yet to determine the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

b. Disclosure Initiative: Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)

Making information in financial statements more relevant and less cluttered has been one of the key focus areas for the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board).

The Board has issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and an update to IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements to help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures. The key amendments to IAS 1 include:

- requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies;
- several paragraphs are added to explain how an entity can identify material accounting policy information and to give examples of when accounting policy information is likely to be material;
- clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed;
- clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements;
- accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial;

b. Disclosure Initiative: Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 (cont'd)

— accounting policy information is material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements; and
the amendments clarify that if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information

The Board also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 to include guidance and two additional examples on the application of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments are consistent with the refined definition of material.

The amendments are effective from 1 January 2023 but may be applied earlier.

The Fund is yet to determine the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

c. Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction (Amendment to IAS 12)

The amendment clarifies that the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning obligations. As a result, companies will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision.

The Fund is yet to determine the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

The amendments are effective from 1 January 2023 but may be applied earlier.

3.9.1 Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective.

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted. The Fund has not early adopted the new and amended standards in preparing these financial statements.
The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.

a. Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the Board has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period.

This right may be subject to a company complying with conditions (covenants) specified in a loan arrangement. After reconsidering certain aspects of the 2020 amendments, the IASB reconfirmed that only covenant with which a company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Additional disclosure is also required for non-current liabilities subject to future covenants. The amendments also clarify how an entity classifies a liability that can be settled in its own shares. The Fund is yet to assess the impact of this standard.
The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted.

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

e. Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

Distinguishing between accounting policies and accounting estimates is important because changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively, while changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively.

The changes to IAS 8 focus entirely on accounting estimates and clarify the following:

The definition of a change in accounting estimates is replaced with a definition of accounting estimates.

— Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".

— Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

— The Board clarified that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. In addition, the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

— A change in an accounting estimate may affect only the current period's profit or loss, or the profit or loss of both the current period and future periods. The effect of the change relating to the current period is recognised as income or expense in the current period. The effect, if any, on future periods is recognised as income or expense in those future periods.

The effects of changes in inputs and/or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates. The definition of accounting policies remains unchanged.

c. Lease Liability in a Sale and Leasebacks (Amendments to IFRS 16)

The amendments confirm the following.

- On initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease
- liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction.
- After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognises no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains.

A seller-lessee may adopt different approaches that satisfy the new requirements on subsequent measurement. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with earlier application permitted.

Under IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, a seller-lessee will need to apply the amendments retrospectively to sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into or after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. This means that it will need to identify and re-examine sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into since implementation of IFRS 16 in 2019, and potentially restate those that included variable lease payments

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

d. Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures—Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognized in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the premeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognized in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the Board. However, earlier application of the amendments is permitted.

e. Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures—Supplier Finance Arrangements

The amendments add a disclosure objective to IAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, IFRS 7 was amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an entity's exposure to concentration of liquidity risk.

The term 'supplier finance arrangements' is not defined. Instead, the amendments describe the characteristics of an arrangement for which an entity would be required to provide the information.

To meet the disclosure objective, an entity will be required to disclose in aggregate for its supplier finance arrangements:

- The terms and conditions of the arrangements
- The carrying amount, and associated line items presented in the entity's statement of financial position, of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements
- The carrying amount, and associated line items for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers
- Ranges of payment due dates for both those financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement
- Liquidity risk information

The amendments, which contain specific transition reliefs for the first annual reporting period in which an entity applies the amendments, are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

3.10 Critical Accounting Judgment, 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.

Judgments

In the process of applying the accounting policies of the Fund, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Assessment as Investment Entity

Entities that meet the definition of an investment entity within IFRS 10 are required to measure their investments at fair value through profit or loss rather than consolidate them. The criteria which define an investment entity are, as follows:

- An entity that obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investors with investment services
- An entity that commits to its investors that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both
- An entity that measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

The prospectus of the Fund details its objective of providing investment management services to investors which includes investing in equities, fixed income securities and private equity for the purpose of returns in the form of investment income and capital appreciation.

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.

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.

Capital Management

As a result of the ability to issue, repurchase and resell shares, 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 issue, repurchase or resale of redeemable 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.

3.10 Changes in Accounting Policies

The Fund has adopted a new accounting policy regarding the recognition of Financial Assets. Previously Financials Assets were valued at Amortised Cost. Under this new accounting policy, the Financial Assets will be recognized at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. The decision to change the accounting policy was driven by a directive from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) the Regulator of the Fund in response to an introduction of the Domestic Debt Exchange Program initiated by the Government of Ghana.

Management does not anticipate any significant future implications resulting from the change in accounting policy. The Fund will continue to monitor developments in accounting standards and regulations to ensure ongoing compliance and alignment with best practices. Management has assessed the materiality of the change in accounting policy and believes that it does not have a material impact on the overall financial position or performance of the Fund.

4. DIVIDEND INCOME

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Listed Equity Securities	182,471	129,293
	======	======

5. INTEREST INCOME CALCULATED USING THE EFFECTIVE INTEREST METHOD

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Interest on Government Securities	2,088,540	4,361,645
Interest on Corporate Bonds	192,735	459,459
Interest on Non-Bank Fixed Deposit	-	57,075
Interest on Call Deposit	30,887	92,517
Interest on Bank Fixed Deposit	-	27,982
	--------------	-------------
	2,312,162	4,998,678
	========	========

6. GAIN/(LOSS) ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Financial Instruments	-	(34,968)
	======	======

7. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Audit Fees	21,000	51,847
Directors' Emoluments	34,814	32,580
Director's Liability Insurance	938	1,876
Board Expenses	-	1,800
Bank Charges	6,562	10,332
Stationery & Printing	9,467	3,698
Marketing, Business Promotion & Advertisement	11,600	18,493
Client Insurance Premium	50,902	75,826
Storage & Warehousing	12,025	7,096
Statutory and Legal Fees	250	250
AGM Expenses	1,809	-
	149,367	203,798

8. IMPAIRMENT CHARGE

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

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Impairment Allowance at January 1	-	8,431,618
Impairment Allowance at June 30	-	-
Impairment Writeback	-	(8,431,618)
Impairment Charge	-	-

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Cash at Bank	431,707	1,227,533

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 (CONT'D)

10. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Listed and Unlisted Shares		
Listed Equity Securities	6,336,267	4,607,176
Unlisted Equity Securities	350,021	350,021
Collective Investment Schemes	1,016,530	933,003
Total listed and unlisted shares	7,702,818	5,890,200
Fixed Income Securities		
Investment in Government Securities	37,957,588	52,541,933
Investment in Corporate Bonds	1,811,672	2,381,000
Interest Receivables	2,045,366	2,250,260
Total fixed income securities	41,814,626	57,173,193
Total Financial Assets at fair value through OCI	**49,517,444**	**63,063,393**

10a. Fair Value (Loss)/ Gain on Financial Assets through OCI

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Listed and Unlisted Shares		
Market Value of investments	7,702,818	5,890,200
Cost of investments	(5,735,955)	(5,894,728)
Current Period gain/ (loss)	1,966,863	(4,528)
Prior Period gain/(loss)	(980,577)	179,907
Total Fair Value gain/(loss) on listed and unlisted shares	986,286	175,379
Fixed income instruments		
Market value of investments	39,769,260	54,922,933
Cost of investments	(57,038,413)	(59,936,414)
Cummulative Loss/ Gain	(17,269,154)	(5,013,481)
Prior Period Loss/ Gain	18,786,085	-
Total Fair Value gain/(Loss) on Fixed Income Securities	1,516,932	(5,013,481)
Total Fair Value Gain/(Loss) on financial assets through OCI	**2,503,218**	**4,838,102**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 (CONT'D)

10b. Portfolio Summary

Description	Shares	Price	Market Value GH¢
Listed Shares			
Financial Services			
Société-General Ghana Limited.	627,133	1.5500	972,056
GCB Bank	134,498	5.5000	739,739
Calbank	320,000	0.3500	112,000
Ecobank Ghana	60,300	6.1000	367,830
Enterprise Group	72,000	2.3900	172,080
Standard Chartered Bank Ghana	22,784	20.0000	455,680
Pharmaceutical			
Intravenous Infusions	1,2500,000	0.0500	62,500
Energy			
TotalEnergies Marketing Ghana	125,403	9.6700	1,212,647
GOIL Company Limited	120,900	1.5000	181,350
Food & Households Products			
Fan Milk	46,106	3.6800	169,670
Telecommunications			
Scancom (MTN Ghana)	1,044,594	1.8100	1,890,715
Total listed shares			**6,336,267**
Unlisted Shares			
Axis Pension Group Ltd	6,011	58.2300	350,021
Total unlisted & listed shares			**6,686,288**
Collective Investments Schemes			
Databank MFund PLC	142,538	1.7770	253,290
Databank Epack Investment Fund	135,893	5.6169	763,299
Total collective investment schemes			**1,016,589**
Fixed Income Instruments			
Government Securities			37,957,588
Corporate Bond			1,811,672
Total fixed income instruments			**39,769,260**
Total Investments			**47,472,137**

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Debtors & Prepayments	10,866	2,125
Directors' Insurance Liability	6,563	-
	17,428	2,125

12. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

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

Number of shares issued and redeemed during the period are disclosed below.

12a. Number of shares in Issue	2024 Number of Shares	2023 Number of Shares
Shares in Issue at Beginning of Period	174,357,271	206,646,985
Issued during the Period	4,767,393	7,115,453
Redeemed during the Period	(20,157,093)	(25,329,355)
Shares in Issue as at 30th June	158,967,471	188,433,083

12b. Value of shares in Issue

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
New Issues	1,452,181	2,473,697
Redemptions/Reversals	(6,496,868)	(8,265,368)
Net Proceeds from Capital Transactions	(5,040,637)	(5,791,671)
Beginning of Period	25,003,209	34,787,261
	19,962,572	28,995,590

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Audit Fees	21,000	123,781
Sales Commission	36,669	16,902
Management Fees	195,402	106,480
Custody Fees	37,311	55,040
Withholding Tax	4,380	3,343
Other Payables	24,421	13,491
DAMSEL Payable	57,027	19,434
Registrar Fees	23,907	-
Client Service Fees	23,907	-
Fund Accounting Fees	3,900	-
	427,924	338,561

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

The objective of the Fund in managing risk is the creation and protection of shareholder value. Risk is inherent in the activities of the Fund, 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 continuing profitability of the Fund. The Fund is exposed to market risk (which includes currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk arising from the financial instruments it holds.

14.1 Risk Management Structure

The Manager of the Fund 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.

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

14.2 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 based on statistical models. The models make use of the probabilities derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the economic environment.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily set up to be performed based on limits established by the Board of Directors. These 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

14.3 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 and equity prices. 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.

14.3.1 Foreign Currency Risk Management

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 30 June 2024, all assets and liabilities of the Fund were denominated in the presentation and functional currency therefore there is no currency mismatch.

14.3.2 Equity Price Risk

The Fund is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments in quoted and unquoted shares classified as available-for-sale. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity and debt securities, the Fund diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with limits set by the Fund. All quoted shares held by the Fund are traded on the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE).

The analysis below demonstrates the sensitivity of the profit or loss of the Fund for the year to a reasonably possible change in equity price, with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity of the other comprehensive income for the year is the effect of the assumed changes in equity price.

The sensitivity analysis impact on equity is the same as the impact on profit or loss. In practice, the actual trading results may differ from the below sensitivity analysis and the difference could be significant.

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

14.3.2 Equity Price Risk (cont;d)

Sensitivity Analysis

	Change in Basis Points	**Sensitivity of Changes in Fair Value of Investments Increase/(Decrease GH¢**
Other Comprehensive Income	+100/(100)	4,405/(4,405)

14.3.3 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
- changes in the level of market interest rates producing different effects on rates received or paid on instruments with similar repricing characteristics (basis risk).

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 Q2 2024 (2023: GH¢ Nil).

14.3.4 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.

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

14.4 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 NAV per share of the Fund at the time of redemption, calculated in accordance with the scheme particulars of the Fund.
The Fund manages its obligation to repurchase the shares when required to do so and its overall liquidity risk by:

- Requiring a 5-day notice period before redemptions

The policy of the Fund 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

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

14.5 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 policy of the Fund to enter into financial instruments with reputable counterparties.

The policy of the Fund Manager is to closely monitor the creditworthiness of the 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.

14.5.1 Amounts arising from ECL

Impairment of cash and cash equivalents, and investment in fixed deposits 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 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.

14.6 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost

As detailed in the following table, the directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

Financial Assets	**Carrying Amounts 2024 GH¢**	**Fair Value 2024 GH¢**	**Carrying Amounts 2023 GH¢**	**Fair Value 2023 GH¢**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	431,707	431,707	1,227,533	1,227,533
Financial Assets FVOCI	49,517,444	49,517,444	63,063,393	63,063,393
Trade and Other Receivables	17,428	17,428	2,125	2,125
Total Financial Assets	49,966,580	49,966,580	64,293,051	64,293,051
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and Other Payables	427,924	427,924	338,561	338,561

15. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

15.1. Legal Proceedings and Regulations

The Fund operates in the financial services industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. As at the reporting date, there were no potential or threatened legal proceedings, for or against the Fund.

There are no contingencies associated with the compliance or lack of compliance with regulations by the Fund.

15.2. Capital Commitments

The Fund has no capital commitments at the reporting date.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following parties are considered related parties of the Fund:

Fund Manager

Databank Asset Management Services LTD (the fund manager) is entitled to receive a management fee for its respective services. These fees amount to an aggregate of 2% per annum calculated daily on the net assets of the Fund. Management fees are payable monthly in arrears. Total management fees for the half-year amounted to GH¢409,833 (2023: GH¢435,071). Management fees are payable monthly in arrears.

Brokers

The transactions of the Fund were made through Databank Brokerage LTD.

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:

Investments with Related Parties

During the year under review, the Fund made investments in other mutual funds that were managed by Databank Asset Management Services LTD.

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Databank MFund	253,290	326,412
Databank Epack Investment Fund	763,299	606,899
	1,016,589	933,311

Amounts due to Related Parties

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Databank Asset Management Services LTD	57,027	19,434

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

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Directors' Emolument	34,814	32,580
	=====	=====

Directors' Shareholding

The Directors below held the following number of shares in the Fund at June 30, 2024.

Name	Shares	% of Fund
Israel Titi Ofei	110,936	0.0698
Robert Ebo Hinson	519,470	0.3268
Dr. Hazel Pobewa Berrard Amuah	12,429	0.0078
Alexander Williams	30,497	0.0192

17. CUSTODIAN

Stanbic Bank Ghana LTD

Stanbic Bank (Ghana) LTD 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 dividends, 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 quarterly, equal to 0.25% per annum calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund. The total custodian and transaction fees for the half-year amounted to GH¢78,633 (2023: GH¢58,970), the custody and transaction fees payable as of June 30, 2024 was GH¢37,311 (2023: GH¢55,040).

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2024. (2023: Nil)

19. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The 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, 30 June 2024.

20. 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.