



**ANNUAL
REPORT
2023**





6th Floor Ghana Shippers House, Accra-Ridge, Ghana
(+233) 302 671 459 / 302 670 986 / +233 [0] 540 111 751
PMB CT449 Cantonments, Accra, Ghana
info@vctf.com.gh



CONTENTS

CORPORATE INFORMATION

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE'S REPORT

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL

CORPORATE INFORMATION

<i>Board of Trustees</i>	Mr. Kofi S. Yamoah	Chairman
	Mr. Yaw Owusu - Brempong	Member & CEO
	Hon. Dr. John Kumah	Member
	Mr. Brian Frimpong	Member Resigned in Feb., 2023
	Mrs. Mabel Porbley	Member
	Mr. Kisseih Antonio	Member
	Mrs. Efua A. Appenteng	Member
	Mrs. Kosi Yankey-Ayeh	Member
	Mr. Victor Yaw Asante	Member
	<i>Audit Committee</i>	Mr. Ebenezer Omari - Mireku
Mr. Joseph Yeebo Sampana		Member
Mr. Kisseih Antonio		Member
Mr. Anthony Baidoo		Member
Mrs. Efua A. Appenteng		Member
Mrs. Dina A. M. Quarshie		Secretary
<i>HR, Legal and Admin. Committee</i>		Mrs. Mabel Porbley
	Mr. Victor Yaw Asante	Member
	Mrs. Kasi Yankey-Ayeh	Member
	Hon. Dr. John Kumah	Member
	Mr. Yaw Owusu - Brempong	Member & CEO
	ENSAfrica	Secretary
	<i>Company Secretary</i>	ENSAFRICA 31 Ringway Estates Asafoanye O. Broni Crescent, Osu Accra, Ghana
<i>Registered office</i>	Ghana Shippers House 6th Floor, Ridge, Accra	
<i>Auditors</i>	Ghana Audit Service Accra	
<i>Bankers</i>	Fidelity Bank Limited	
	ADB Bank	

BOARD OF TRUSTEES



Kofi S. Yamoah
Chairman



Yaw Owusu-Brempong
CEO/Member



Hon. Dr. John Kumah
Member



Mrs. Kosi A. Yankey-Ayeh
Member



Mrs. Efua Appenteng
Member



Mabel Nana Nyarkoa Porbley
Member



Mr. Kisseih Antonio
Member



Mr. Brian Frimpong
Member



Victor Yaw Asante
Member

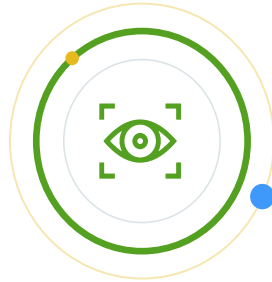


Who We Are

“We aim to create a vibrant and well-structured venture capital industry in Ghana.

We seek to achieve this by leading with investments in various sectors to create and sustain jobs and create wealth.

We have investment in eleven (13) Venture Capital Finance Companies (VCFC) which are designed to increase the availability of risk capital to SMEs. So far, all these fund managers have been locally based and domiciled fund managers”.



VISION

Our vision is to create a vibrant and well-structured venture capital industry leading to a thriving private sector.



MISSION

Our mission is to provide credit and equity financing to eligible Venture Capital Finance Companies (VCFCs) to support SMEs; and to provide monies to support other activities and programs for the promotion of venture capital financing, as the Board may determine, in consultation with the Minister.”

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The financial year ended December 31, 2023 was full of challenges yet there were opportunities and some very good outcomes, all while we were adapting to the "new normal" created by the COVID-19 pandemic.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Ghana's economic challenges of 2022 did not go away in 2023. There was still elevated levels of inflation, subdued growth, and high public debt levels. The IMF program to support fiscal consolidation, debt sustainability, and economic reforms continued in 2023.

In 2023, GDP growth decelerated from 3.8% a year earlier to 2.9%. Fiscal deficits improved significantly from 10.7% in 2022 to still a high of 4.6% of GDP in 2023. Inflation declined from 54.1% to but still a high 23.2% at year-end 2023. Returning to much stronger, sustainable growth will require macroeconomic stabilization, success in the debt restructuring exercises, and reforms to improve the business environment and regional integration.

ACTIVITIES IN 2023

In 2023, the Trust Fund continued to build awareness, increase its influence, and strengthen its position in the venture capital industry by creating six (6) more funds. As part of the strategic planning process, the Board of Trustees also took the opportunity to update the Trust Fund's mission and vision statements which mission and vision must evolve to reflect not only our strategic direction but the diversity of practice within the industry.

On investments, the Trust Fund is at various stages in its efforts to establish new funds. This is being done in partnership with various institutions to raise capital for investment in key areas such as agriculture, education, and climate ventures. Much effort has been directed towards restructuring the Trust Fund and its activities, with some existing funds being exited and replaced with new funds focusing on key sectors.

Another highlight was VCTF's focus on developing stronger working relationships with stakeholders including regulatory bodies. As an investment institution with a long investment horizon, we are naturally very sensitive to the views and interests of our stakeholders. We believe our current governance structures support the representation of stakeholder views and interests in our decision-making, and we will continue as a Board to ensure that that remains the case as regulations and the society evolve.

We are actively working to expand the fund portfolios further, with plans to onboard two additional funds under each of the two vehicles of Strategic Industries Fund, and the Start-up Catalyst Fund by the end of 2024. The goal of the strategic partnership is for us to reinforce our commitment to fostering entrepreneurship, accelerating the growth of MSMEs and catalyzing sustainable development.

We view the 2024 financial year as one of positive transformation as we continue adapting to an ever-evolving industry and global landscape. Despite the challenging economic conditions faced in 2023, our performance remained strong as we built new capabilities, proactively managed our portfolio, and pushed forward our strategic

OUTLOOK

We view the 2024 financial year as one of positive transformation as we continue adapting to an ever-evolving industry and global landscape. Despite the challenging economic conditions faced in 2023, our performance remained strong as we built new capabilities, proactively managed our portfolio, and pushed forward our strategic

transformation. We are confident that further strategic progress will be achieved in 2024. While near-term headwinds persist, we remain focused on implementing initiatives to meet our medium-term targets and objectives. The year 2024 represents an opportunity to solidify the foundations for sustainable growth and value creation as we build momentum toward a better VCTF ecosystem for all our stakeholders. Our commitment to innovation will be a critical asset for navigating disruptions and capitalizing on emerging opportunities in 2024 and beyond.

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board of Trustees I wish to thank you all stakeholders for the collaboration in

helping Venture Capital Trust Fund (VCTF) emerge stronger and better. My appreciation also goes to the management team and staff for their continued diligence and hard work. I would also like to thank my fellow Board Members for their counsel and direction in executing our roles of oversight, leadership, and governance, among others, for the growth and development of VCTF. As the Chairman of the Board, I thank you all for your support.



.....
MR. KOFI S YAMOAH
CHAIRMAN



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

The year 2023 marked a significant milestone in our journey to nurture a thriving venture capital ecosystem in Ghana. At the Venture Capital Trust Fund (VCTF), we remained steadfast in our commitment to empowering small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through the provision of innovative financing solutions and capacity-building initiatives.

Our Investment Department, the anchor of our operations, made remarkable strides in expanding our portfolio and forging strategic partnerships. We secured approval for the establishment of the Zinari Women's Enterprise Fund, advancing our mission to promote gender inclusivity in entrepreneurship. Additionally, we progressed due diligence processes for the Oasis Africa Fund II, further diversifying our investment opportunities.



The Ghana Digital Acceleration Project (GDAP), a \$200 million initiative in collaboration with the International Development Association, gained significant traction. With an allocation of \$18 million, we are poised to mobilize early-stage financing for digital innovation and climate-smart innovations, fostering an environment conducive to technological advancements and sustainable practices.

Recognizing the importance of nurturing talent within the industry, we designed and received approval for the Fund Manager Development Programme (FMDP).

This pioneering initiative will train the next generation of venture capital fund managers, ensuring a sustainable pipeline of skilled professionals to drive the industry's growth. Our commitment to operational excellence was reflected in the successful completion of statutory tasks, external audits, and the publication of our annual report. We also initiated a comprehensive review of our 5-Year Strategic Plan, demonstrating our adaptability to evolving market dynamics and stakeholder needs.



Throughout the year, we prioritized employee development and well-being, achieving 90% of our training budget and undertaking activities to foster work-life balance and team building. Additionally, we strengthened our IT infrastructure, implemented cybersecurity measures, and upgraded our ERP systems, ensuring operational efficiency and data security. Our communication efforts yielded positive results, with successful SME roundtables in Kumasi and Accra, reaching over 1,500 individuals and businesses. We showcased the achievements of our portfolio companies through a documentary and leveraged social media platforms to engage with our stakeholders effectively.



Venture Capital Analyst Program (V-CAP) and FMDP. These challenges serve as catalysts for continuous improvement and adaptation. As we embark on the next chapter, the VCTF remains committed to fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and economic growth in Ghana. We will continue to evaluate and refine our strategies, ensuring that we remain a driving force for positive change in the venture capital and private equity industry. I extend my gratitude to our dedicated team, our esteemed Board of Trustees, and our valued stakeholders for their unwavering support and collaboration. Together, we will continue to shape a vibrant entrepreneurial landscape, empowering SMEs to thrive and contribute to the sustainable development of Ghana.

Mr. Yaw Owusu – Brempong
Chief Executive Officer

While we celebrated these accomplishments, we also acknowledged the challenges faced, including delays in the implementation of certain activities and hurdles in the initiation of the



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Trustees in submitting the audited statements of the Fund for the year ended 31st December 2023, report thereon as follows:

Statement of Trustees Responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing financial statements which give a true and a fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund at the end of the financial year of the statement of Comprehensive Income of the Fund for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently .

Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

State whether the applicable accounting standards have been followed.

Prepare the financial statements on the ongoing basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Fund

will continue in business .

The Trustees are responsible for ensuring that the Fund keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Trust Fund and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards.



Mr. Kofi S. Yamoah
Chairman

1. Activities

The Fund's activities are those of providing venture capital to businesses. Its business involves the provision of long-term committed capital to assist unquoted companies to grow and succeed.

2. Financial statements and dividend

	GHS
Total Income	21,033,086
Increase in net assets attribution to fund investors	6,932,161

3. Nature of Business

There has been no change in the nature of business of the Fund during the year under review.

4. Auditors

In accordance with Section 24 (2) of the Venture Capital Trust Fund Act, 2004 (Act 680), the auditors, Messrs. Audit Service continue in office as auditors of the Fund.

5. Conclusion

We wish to express our appreciation to the Management and entire staff for their hard work during the year 2023.

6. Approval of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Fund were approved by the Trustees on **7th April 2024**. and signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Yaw Owusu - Brempong
Chief Executive Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Audit of the Venture Capital Trust Fund's Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Venture Capital Trust Fund for the year ended 31 December 2023. These financial statements comprise; the statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes set out on pages 13 to 32.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Venture Capital Trust Fund, as at 31 December 2023, and of its statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and in a manner required by the Venture Capital Trust Fund Act 2004, (Act 680) and Public Financial Management Act 2016, (Act 921) and its enabling Regulations, the Public Financial Management Regulations 2019 (LI 2378).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Venture Capital Trust Fund in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Supreme Audit Institutions together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the

financial statements in Ghana, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Board of Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and the Trustees Report as required by the Venture Capital Trust Fund Act 2004, (Act 680), but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance 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 on in this regard.

Responsibilities of Board of Trustees for the Financial Statements

The Board of Trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), Venture Capital Trust Fund Act 2004, (Act 680), Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) the

Public Financial Management Regulations 2019 (LI 2378) and legislations, and for such internal controls as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Trustees are responsible for assessing the *Venture Capital Trust 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 the Board of Trustees either intends to liquidate the *Venture Capital Trust Fund* or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs), which is consistent with the Fundamental Auditing Principles (ISSAIs 100-999) of the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions, 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 International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) which is consistent with the Fundamental Auditing Principles (ISSAIs 100-999) of the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions, we exercised professional scepticism 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 controls.
- ✔ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the *Venture Capital Trust Fund's* internal controls.
- ✔ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Trustees.
- ✔ Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Trustees' 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 *Venture Capital Trust Fund's* ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on

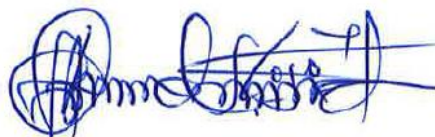
the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the *Venture Capital Trust Fund* to cease to continue as a going concern.

- ✔ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- ✔ Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within Trust to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Trust 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 controls that we identify during our audit.

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



JOHN GODFRED KOJO ADDISON
DEPUTY AUDITOR-GENERAL/CAD
for: Ag. AUDITOR-GENERAL
P. O. BOX M96
GPS: GA-110-8787
MINISTRIES BLOCK "0"
ACCRA, GHANA

Dated: 25th April, 2024

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2023

	NOTES	2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢
INCOME			
Income from Treasury	8a	17,119,266	5,984,429
Grant from Ministry of Finance	8b		4,500,000
Grant for Operations (GETP)	8c	209,298	1,717,636
Grant for Technical Assistance (GETP)	8c	3,350,113	1,158,259
		20,676,677	13,360,324
LESS EXPENDITURE			
Industry Development (Tech. Assist)	8c	3,350,113	1,158,259
General & Administrative Expenses	9a	7,696,258	7,345,519
Auditors Remuneration		42,00	38,000
Depreciation Charges	9b	729,710	447,570
Financial cost	9c	18,559	10,812
		11,836,632	9,000,160
		8,842,045	4,360,164
Net operating income			
Other income	8d	354,409	29,834,759
Impairment of receivable	13b	(2,264,293)	(847,490)
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to Fund investors		6,932,161	33,347,433
Other Comprehensive Income		6,932,161	33,347,433

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2023

Assets	NOTES	2023	2022
Non-current assets		GH¢	GH¢
Property and Equipment	10	12,351,890	11,941,174
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11	199,703,265	200,874,584
		212,055,155	212,815,758
Current Assets			
Receivables	12	383,788	1,565,357
Cash and cash equivalents	13	33,292,564	24,868,366
		33,676,352	26,433,723
Total assets		245,731,402	239,249,482
Liability			
Current liabilities	14	577,359	1,027,495
		577,359	1,027,495
Net assets attributable to fund investors		245,154,148	238,221,987
Total liabilities and net assets attributable to fund investors		245,731,507	239,249,482

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 17th April 2024 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Kofi S. Yamoah
Chairman



Mr. Yaw Owusu - Brempong
Chief Executive Officer

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO FUND INVESTORS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO FUND INVESTORS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2023

	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
Net assets attributable to Fund Investors at 1st January	238,221,987	60,474,553
Capital Injection from Ministry Of Finance	-	144,400,000
Increase/ (decrease) in net assets attributable to Fund Investor	6,932,161	33,347,433
Net assets attributable to Fund Investors at 31st December, 2023	245,154,148	238,221,987

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2023

	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
Operating activities		
Net income attributed to Fund investors from operations	6,932,161	33,347,433
Depreciation Charges	729,710	447,570
Profit and loss on disposal of assets	(149,409)	(5,611)
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	7,512,462	33,789,392
Changes in working capital		
(Increase) / Decrease in Loans	-	300,000
(Increase) / Decrease in receivables	1,181,569	(530,064)
Increase/ (Decrease) in payables	(450,136)	678,280
Net changes in working capital	731,433	448,215
Net cash generated from operating activities	8,243,895	34,237,607
Investing activities		
Repayment of financial assets	2,500,000	908,911
Addition to Financial assets	(1,329,580)	(157,171,784)
Additions to property and equipment	(1,140,426)	(442,908)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	149,409	15,791
Net cash flow from investing activities	180,302	(156,689,990)
Financing activities		
Capital Injection from Ministry of Finance	-	144,400,000
Net cash flow from financing activities	-	144,400,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent	8,424,197	21,947,617
Cash and cash equivalent at 1st January	24,868,366	2,920,748
Cash and cash equivalent at 31st December	33,292,564	24,868,366

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

1. General information

Venture Capital Trust Fund was established by an Act of Parliament, Venture Capital Trust Fund Act, 2004 (Act 680) as a Government of Ghana initiative to provide finance to small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

Venture Capital Trust Fund is registered and domiciled in Ghana. The address of the Fund's registered office can be found on page 2 of the financial statements. The Fund's business is to provide venture capital funding to private sector small and medium size enterprises in Ghana.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis as modified to include the fair valuation of certain financial assets and liabilities to the extent required or permitted under accounting standards and as set out in the relevant accounting policies.

2.3 Functional and presentational currency

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis (GH¢) which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application

of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current the future per in particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are described in note 5.

2.5 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Fund's financial statements are disclosed below. The Fund intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

IAS 37-Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets - Amendment

The changes in Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37) specify that the 'Cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. Onerous contracts - cost of fulfilling a contract amendment takes effect for financial statements on or after 1st January 2022. This amendment was not considered in preparing the financial statements.

IFRS 3 - Business Combinations- Reference to the conceptual framework amendment

The International Accounting Standards Board's (the IASB) amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989 with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, that was issued in March 2018, without significantly changing its requirements.

In addition, the Board added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities and it clarified existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets. This amendment takes effective 1 January 2022. This amendment was not considered in preparing the financial statements.

IAS 8- Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimate and errors.

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has published 'Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS B)' to help

entities to distinguish between accounting policies and

accounting estimates. 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 clarifies 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 recognized as income or expense in the current period. The effect, if any, on future periods is recognized as income or expense in those future periods. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2023. This amendment was not applied in preparing this financial statement.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

IAS 1- Presentation of financial statements (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS practice statement 2)

An entity is now required to disclose its material accounting policy information instead of its 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; the amendments clarify that accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial; the amendments clarify that 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. In addition, IFRS Practice Statement 2 has been amended by adding guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' to accounting policy information in order to support the amendments to IAS 1. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2023. These amendments were not applied in preparing the financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases (Amendment)

The Changes in Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16) amend IFRS 16 to permit a lessee to apply the practical expedient regarding COVID-19 - related rent concessions to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects

only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022 (rather than only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021); require a lessee applying the amendment to do so for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021; require a lessee applying the amendment to do so retrospectively, recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendment as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the lessee first applies the amendment! and specify that, in the reporting period in which a lessee first applies the amendment, a lessee is not required to disclose the information required by paragraph 2B(f) of IAS B. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. This amendment was not applied by the Trust in preparing this financial statement.

IAS 12-Presentation of Financial statements and IFRS 1- First time adoption

Deferred tax related to Assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction amendment to IAS 12 and IFRS 1. The main change in Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) is an exemption from the initial recognition exemption provided in IAS 12.15(b) and IAS L2.24. Accordingly, the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition. This is also explained in the newly inserted paragraph IAS 12.224. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. This amendment was not applied by the Trust in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contract and IFRS 9 Financial instruments

Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 comparative information amendment issued December

2021 and effective 1 January 2023.

The International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) has published an amendment to IFRS

17 Insurance Contracts. Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information.

The amendment adds a new transition option to IFRS 17 (the 'classification overlay') to alleviate operational complexities and one-time accounting mismatches in comparative information between insurance contract liabilities and related financial assets on the initial application of IFRS 17. It allows presentation of comparative information about financial assets to be presented in a manner that is more consistent with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The amendments are effective

for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2023.

IAS 1 Presentation of financial statement

On 23 January 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB or the Board) issued amendments to IAS 1 presentation of Financial Statements (the amendments) to clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. More specifically: The amendments specify that the conditions which exist at the end of the reporting period are those which will be used to determine if a right to defer settlement of a liability exists. Management expectations about events after the balance sheet date, for example on whether a covenant will be breached, or whether early settlement will take place, are not relevant. The amendments clarify the situations that are considered settlement of a liability. The new guidance will be

effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2023. This amendment was not applied in preparing these accounts.

IFRS 17 Insurance contracts

The Board has issued Amendments to IFRS 17, which makes targeted amendments to the following aspects of IFRS 17: Deferral to 1 January 2023 of the effective date of IFRS 17 and the fixed expiry date for the temporary exception in IFRS 4 from applying IFRS 9. Scope exclusion for credit card contracts and similar contracts and optional scope exclusion for loan contracts with insurance coverage limited to the loan amount. Recognition of insurance acquisition cash flows relating to expected contract renewals, including guidance for insurance acquisition cash flows recognized in a business combination. Application of IFRS 17 in interim financial statements. Risk mitigation option using instruments other than derivatives. Recovery of losses from underlying insurance contracts through reinsurance contracts held. Presentation in the statement of financial position. Transition issues: classification of contracts acquired in their settlement period and guidance on the restatement of the risk mitigation option applied in prior periods. Minor application issues. The new guidance will be effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2023. This standard is not applicable to the operations of the Trust.

3. Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Foreign Currency Transactions

The Fund's foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign

exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at year-end monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognized in the income statement. None-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates if held at historical cost, exchange rates at the date that fair value was determined if held at fair value, and the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the income statement or shareholders' equity as appropriate.

3.2 Financial Instruments

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

The Fund classifies its investments in equity securities as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. These financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are financial instruments that are not classified as held for trading but are managed, and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines.

The Fund's policy requires management to evaluate the information about these financial assets and liabilities on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

Assets and liabilities in this category are classified as current assets and current liabilities if they are expected to be realized within 12 months of the balance sheet date. Those not expected to be realized within 12 months of the balance sheet date are classified as non-current.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the income statement within dividend income when the Fund's right to receive payments is established. Interest income on debt securities is recognized in the income statement.

(ii) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, the Fund has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transaction.

3.3 Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Receivables are recognized initially at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Fund will not be able to collect all amounts to be received. Significant financial difficulties of the counterparty and default in payments are considered indicators that the amount to be received is impaired. Loss, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

3.5 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that another flow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

3.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. It includes interest income from cash and cash equivalents and on debt securities.

3.7 Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is considered impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

As impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measure is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimate cash inflows to be received in relation to the asset. Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis.

All impairment losses are recognized in the income statement. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Fund's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

3.8 Taxation

The Fund is domiciled in Ghana. Under the current

laws, there is no income, capital gains or other taxes payable by the Fund.

3.9 Events after reporting period

Events subsequent to the reporting date are reflected in the financial statements only to the extent that they relate to the year under consideration and the effect is material.

4.0 Fair value estimation

A number of the Fund's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and or disclosure purposes based on the following methods.

(i) Fair values for unquoted securities are determined by the Fund's using valuation techniques.

They take into account the relevant developments since the acquisition of the investments and other factors pertinent to the valuation of the investments with reference to such rights in connection with realization, recent third-party transactions of comparable types of instrument, reliable indicative offers from potential buyers, non-maintainable earnings and growth stage and the value of the net assets attributable 'fund investor' as reported by the various Venture Capital Companies (Investees) in which the Fund has invested, Cross-checks of primary techniques are made against other secondary valuation techniques.

In determining fair valuation, management in many instances relied on the financial data of investees and on estimates by the management of the investee companies as to the effect of future developments. Although management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of investments, there are inherent limitations in any estimation techniques. The fair value estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of an amount the Fund could

realize in a current transaction. Future confirming events will also affect the estimates of fair value. The effect of such events on the estimates of fair value, including the ultimate liquidation of investments, could be material to the financial statements.

(ii) **Cash and cash equivalents**

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximates their carrying values.

(iii) **Non-derivative financial liabilities**

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. Instruments with maturity period of 6 months are not discounted as their carrying values approximate their fair values.

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Fund makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within that next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and

5.1 Fair value of investments not quoted in an active market

The fair value of securities that are not quoted in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques as per the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines or other valuation techniques that management deems reasonable.

5.2 Fair Value Hierarchy

The Fund has adopted the amendment to IFRS 7 in respect of disclosures about the degree of reliability of fair value hierarchy measurements. This requires the Fund to classify for disclosure purposes fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy shall have the following levels:

Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for

identical assets or liabilities (level 1)

Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).

Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3) Observable data refers to market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following indicates the fair value hierarchy of the Fund's financial assets measured at fair value at 31st December 2023.



Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit and loss			199,703,265

5.3 Functional currency

The Fund considers the Ghana Cedi (GH¢) to be the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transaction, events and conditions. The Ghana Cedis (GH¢) is the currency in which the Fund measures its performance and reports its results, as well as the currency in which it receives subscriptions from its investors.

6. Property & Equipment

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probably that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the bank and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amounts of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and fair value less cost to sell. Impairment losses are recognized in the Income Statement.

Depreciation is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment.

The current annual depreciation rates for each class of property and equipment are as follows:

Leasehold Land and building	2%
Motor vehicle	25%
Furniture & Fittings	10%
Office Equipment	33.33%
IT Equipment	33.33%

Depreciation methods, residual values and useful lives are re-assessed at each financial year. Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

7. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, such as salaries, allowances, and other benefits are recognized, when the related services are rendered by employees. They are accounted for on an accrual basis over the period in which employees have provided services in the current year. A provision is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Trust has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount because of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably,


ii. Post-employment benefits

The Trust's operates a defined contribution plan as its post-employment benefits,

iii. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a retirement benefit plan under which the Trust pays fixed contributions into a separate scheme. The Trust's defined contribution scheme is administered by the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) and Axis Pension Trust under the first and second mandatory tier pension contribution schemes respectively. The Trust has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating

to employee service in the current and prior periods. The defined contribution scheme is operated for all staff and management of the Trust. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense in the statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. The Trust also administers a Provident fund scheme for staff under which it contributes 5% of staff basic salary and the scheme is a self-administered scheme managed by the Trust.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2023

	2023	2022
Note 8a: Income		
	GH¢	GH¢
Investment Income	-	22,500
Treasury Income	17,119,266	5,961,929
	17,119,266	5,984,429
Note 8b: Grant from Ministry of Finance		
	GH¢	GH¢
Grant from Ministry of Finance	-	4,500,000
This represents funds received from budget allocation to enable the Fund carry out programmes.		
Note 8c: Grant for Technical Assistance		
Projects funds are released based on approved activities in the work plan		
The following activities were undertaken during the year under review.		
	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
Fund Manager Development Program	70,485	
Analyst Program	187,432	
Institutional Membership & Subscriptions	191,432	
Staff and Industry Capacity Building	1,650,471	
Workshops, Seminars and Conferences	513,148	
Communication & Sponsorship	737,378	
Technical Assistance	-	1,158,259
	3,350,113	1,158,259
Note 8d: Other income		
	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
Provision for bad debt no longer required	205,000	1,116,148
Exchange gain/ (loss)	-	28,713,000
Profit from sale of assets	149,409	5,611
	354,409	29,834,759

Provision for bad debt no longer required is payment received for debt that was provided for in the Trust Fund's books.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

Note 9a: Administrative expenses

	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
Salaries and wages	4,270,897	3,257,748
SSF 13%	303,252	186,526
Provident Fund 5%	116,635	85,177
Independent Investment Committee Fees	120,000	120,000
Sitting allowance for Board of Trustees	131,547	152,375
Utilities	165,796	128,696
Staff Lunch	190,675	120,521
Sundry Expenses	12,755	8,190
Printing and stationery	93,774	67,500
Meeting Expenses	20,198	12,285
Public Relations & Advertisements	434,994	210,588
Telephone and postage	30,280	24,751
Travel and Transport	277,268	165,196
Security services	22,750	19,308
Cleaning & Sanitation	22,074	9,515
Consultancy	140,545	600,000
Legal	-	72,735
Company Secretarial & Retainership	225,402	150,630
Staff Training	20,831	551,450
Rent	734,166	712,329
Insurance	34,642	14,202
Medical Insurance	115,236	109,151
Fuel and Lubricant	149,299	137,766
Seminars, workshops, and conference	-	338,556
Repairs and maintenance	63,243	90,325
	7,696,258	7,345,519

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

	2023	2022
Note 9b: Depreciation Charges		
	GH¢	GH¢
Motor Vehicle	238,116	-
Furniture & Fittings	53,679	50,151
IT Equipment	113,798	73,302
Office equipment	62,643	62,643
Building	35,434	35,434
Leasehold Land	226,040	226,040
	729,710	447,570
Note 9c: Financial charges	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
Bank Charges	18,550	10,812
	18,550	10,812

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

Note 10	Motor Vehicles	Office Furniture & Fittings	IT Equipment and Computers	Office Equipment	Building	Leasehold Land	Totals
Property and Equipment Cost	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1 Jan. 2023	765,250	520,667	545,876	332,651	1,771,696	11,302,021	15,238,161
Additions	952,464	66,462	121,500	-	-	-	1,140,426
Disposal	765,250	-	-	-	-	-	765,250
Balance at 31 Dec. 2023	952,464	587,129	667,376	332,651	1,771,696	11,302,021	15,613,337
Accumulated Dep.							
Balance at 1 Jan. 2023	765,250	280,168	399,250	207,991	210,427	1,433,981	3,296,987
Charge for the year	238,116	53,679	113,798	62,643	35,434	226,040	729,710
Release on disposal	765,250	-	-	-	-	-	765,250
Balance at 31 Dec 2023	238,116	333,847	513,048	270,554	245,861	1,660,021	3,261,447
Net Book Value							
At 31 December 2023	714,348	253,282	154,328	62,097	1,525,835	9,642,000	12,351,890
At 31 December, 2022	-	240,499	146,626	124,740	1,561,269	9,868,040	11,941,174
Disposal							
Cost	765,250	-	-	-	-	-	765,250
Provision for Depreciation	765,250	-	-	-	-	-	765,250
Net Book Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from disposal	149,409	-	-	-	-	-	149,409
Profit from disposal	149,409	-	-	-	-	-	149,409

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

Note 11	Balance at 1/1/2023	Additions	Unrealized Gain	Impaired loss	Repayment of principal	Balance at 31/12/2023
Financial assets at fair value	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Activity Finance	1,910,046	-	-	-	-	1,910,046
Fidelity Venture Fund	4,934,597	-	-	-	896,348	4,038,249
Gold Venture Capital	2,194,100	-	-	-	-	2,194,100
Bedrock Venture Cap. Fund	4,121,200	-	-	-	-	4,121,200
Ebankese Venture Fund	14,109,419	-	-	-	-	14,109,419
Oasis Africa Fund	10,117,383	607,770	-	-	1,604,552	9,120,601
Industrial Support Fund	19,087,840	721,810	-	-	-	19,809,650
Strategic Industries Fund	90,250,000	-	-	-	-	90,250,000
Startup Catalyst Fund	54,150,000	-	-	-	-	54,150,000
	200,874,584	1,329,580	-	-	2,500,899	199,703,265

Update on SCF and SIF disbursement

The SCF and SIF have invested in four (4) funds

Three Fund Managers made capital calls during the years as follows:

Strategic Industries Fund

Injaro Ghana Venture Fund	376,204	253,713	-	-	-	602,917
	376,204	253,713	-	-	-	602,917

Startup Catalyst Fund

Wangara Green Ventures	-	7,500,000	-	-	-	7,500,000
Mirepa SME Capital Fund II	-	247,012	-	-	-	247,012
	-	7,747,012	-	-	-	7,747,012

Financial risk management

Financial risk management objective

The objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital growth through investing in a selection of unlisted private companies. The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Price risk

The Fund's investments are susceptible to market price arising from uncertainties about future values of the instruments. The Fund Managers provide the

Trust with investment recommendations. The Fund Manager's recommendations are reviewed by the Fund's Investment Committee before the investment decisions are implemented. To manage the market price risk, the Fund Manager reviews the performance of the portfolio companies on an ongoing basis and is regularly in contact with the management of the portfolio companies for business and operational matters.

The performance of investment held by the Fund is therefore monitored by the Fund Manager on an ongoing basis.

At 31st December, the fair value of equity securities exposed to price risk were as follows:

	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
Financial asset designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Equity securities not traded in an active market designated at fair value through profit or loss	199,703,265	200,874,584
Loans subject to interest risk:	-	-
Total	199,703,265	200,874,584

Foreign exchange risk

The Fund hold assets denominated in currencies other than the functional currency (Ghana Cedi). It is therefore exposed to currency risk, as the value of the financial instrument denominated in other currencies will fluctuate due to the changes in exchange rate.

The Fund Manager is responsible for managing the Fund's currency position.

Foreign currency risk, as defined in IFRS 7, arises as the value of recognized monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in other currencies

fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. IFRS 7 considers the foreign exchange exposure relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities to be component of markets price risk not foreign currency risk. However, the Fund Manager monitors the exposure on all foreign- currency- denominated assets and liabilities.

The table below has therefore been analyzed between monetary and non- monetary items to meet the requirements of IFRS 7

Amount presented in equivalent amounts of GH¢ with the original currency as US\$		
	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
As at 31 December		
Assets		
Cash at bank	-	-
Other assets-including interest receivable		
Liabilities		
Other liabilities	-	-
Net currency exposure	-	-

Interest rate risk

The Fund is subject to cash flow interest rate risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. The table below summarizes the funds exposure to interest rate risks.

	Up to 1 month	1 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Non-interest Bearing	Total
As at 31 December 2023	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Assets					
Loans		-			-
Receivables		383,788			383,788
Cash and cash equivalents		33,292,564			33,292,564
Total Assets		33,676,352			33,676,352
Liabilities					
Payables				577,359	577,359
				-	-
Total Liabilities				577,359	577,359
As at 31 December 2022					
Assets					
Loans		-			-
Receivables		1,565,357			1,565,357
Cash and cash equivalents		24,868,366			24,868,366
Total Assets		26,433,723			26,433,723
Liabilities					
Payables				1,027,495	1,027,495
Total liabilities				1,027,495	1,027,495

The Fund has direct exposure to interest rate changes on the cash flows of its interest-bearing assets and liabilities. However, it may also be indirectly affected by the impact of interest rate changes on the earnings of certain companies in which the Fund invest and the impact on the valuation that use interest rates as an input in the valuation mode. Therefore, the above sensitivity analysis may not indicate the total effect on the Fund's net assets attributable to the investors of future movement in interest rates.

Credit risk

The Fund takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that one party will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Fund is exposed to the risk of non-payment of debt instrument or the interest due to loans given to portfolio companies, The Fund assesses all counterparties, including its customers, for credit risk before contracting with them. The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancement at 31st December, is the carrying amount of the financial assets set out below,

The Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk is detailed in the table below	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
Loans receivable	-	-

The Fund provides loans to private companies. No collateral is received from the underlying companies. The credit quality of these investments is based on the financial performance of the individual portfolio company. For those assets that are not past due it is

believed that the risk of default is small and the capital repayments and interest payment will be made in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions. No terms or conditions are renegotiated.

Impairment losses				
The aging on loan debtors at the reporting date is:	Gross 2023 GH¢	Impairments 2023 GH¢	Gross 2022 GH¢	impairment 2022 GH¢
Not past due		-	-	-
Past due 1-30 days		-	-	-
Past due 31-60 days			-	-
Past due 61-90 days			-	-
Over 90 days	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	-

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The table below analyses the Fund's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	On demand	Less than 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
As at December 2021					
Liabilities					
Payables	-	577,359	-	-	577,359
Total liabilities	-	577,359	-	-	577,359

Capital risk management

The capital of the Fund is represented by the assets attributable to the investors. The Fund's objective when managing the capital is to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for investors and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the fund.

Financial Instruments by category	Assets designated at fair value through profit		
Assets per statements of Financial Position	Receivables GH¢	or loss GH¢	Total GH¢
As at 31st December, 2023			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss			
	-	199,703,265	199,703,265
Receivables	383,788		383,788
Cash at bank	33,292,564		33,292,564
Total	33,676,564	199,703,265	233,379,617
As at 31st December, 2022			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss			
		200,874,584	200,874,584
Loans			
Receivables	1,565,357		1,565,357
Cash at bank	24,868,366		24,868,366
Total	26,433,723	200,874,584	227,308,307
Liabilities as per statements of financial position as at 31st December, 2023			
	Other financial Liabilities	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Payables	1,027,495	-	1,027,495
Total liabilities	<u>1,027,495</u>	-	<u>1,027,495</u>
Liabilities as per statements of financial position as at 31st December, 2021			
	Other financial Liabilities	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Payables	577,359	-	577,359
Total liabilities	<u>577,359</u>	-	<u>577,359</u>
Liabilities as per statements of financial position as at 31st December, 2022			
	Other financial Liabilities	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Payables	1,027,495	-	1,027,495
Total liabilities	1,027,495	-	1,027,495

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2023

Note 12: Receivables

	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
Ministry of Finance (GETP)	-	613,516
Staff Debtors	4,989	4,989
Prepayments	377,459	945,146
Accountable Imprest	1,340	1,706
	383,788	1,565,356

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2023

Note 13a: Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalent comprises the following with original maturity of less than 90 days

	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
Fixed Deposits Investments	27,115,506	23,089,923
Cash at Bank	6,174,069	1,773,711
Cash in Hand	2,989	4,733
	33,292,564	24,868,366

Note 13b: Impairment of Receivable

Based on the current economic conditions, the Board of Trustees recommended that a provision be made for the investments in All Time Capital and FirstBanc Financial Services

	GH¢
Impairment of All Time	1,259,444
Impairment of FirstBanc	100,4849
Total	2,264,293

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2023

NOTE 14: Payables

	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
GRA (Withholding Tax)	14,181	21,439
Ghana Audit Service (Audit Fees)	42,000	38,000
Axis Pensions Ltd (Provident Fund)	30,564	25,081
Staff Welfare deductions	3,368	5,078
GRA (PAYE)	87,782	82,346
SSNIT (Social Security Contribution)	35,536	29,746
ENSAfrica (Retainership & Secretarial Services)	-	-
ENSAfrica (Legal Fees)	50,250	50,250
Cherish Catering (Staff Lunch)	-	7,000
KingSags & Associates (Internal auditors)	34,200	34,200
Multisoft Solutions	21,742	
Labadi Beach Hotel	58,025	
B 5 Company Limited	-	132,925
Corporate Intelligence Bureau (Security)	4,100	
Vodafone Ghana (Telephone)	1,211	1,430
Other Payables	194,400	-
SYNC Consult (Valuation of portfolio companies)	-	600,000
	577,359	1,027,495



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2023

Note 15: Events after Reporting date

Events subsequently to the reporting date are in the financial statements only to the extent that they relate to the year under consideration and the effect is material.

Note 16: Related Parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party is a member of the key management personnel of the Trust or a close family member of the key management personnel and has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

i. Remuneration of key management personnel

Key management includes the Trustees (executive and non-executive) and members of the senior management team of the Trust. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services shown below:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
	GH¢	GH¢
Salaries and other employment benefits	1,712,087	1,608,702
1. Directors' remuneration Allowances		
Sitting Allowance	131,547	152,375
Number of Trustees	9	9

Note 17: Going Concern Considerations

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Fund will continue to operate for the foreseeable future.



+233302671459 / +233540111751



6th floor, Ghana Shippers House, Ridge, Accra