FirstFund

Capital Preservation | Superior Returns | Liquidity

2025

Annual Report

Contents

DIRECTORS AND CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Prof. Cletus Dordunoo	Chairman
Winslow Nii Sackey Sackeyfio	Member
Edem Akpenyo	Member
Augustine Yiadom-Boakye	Member

REGISTERED OFFICE

SEM Capital Advisors Limited
Suite A205, The Octagon
11 Independence Avenue
Accra, Ghana
Digital Address: GA-107-6975
P.O. Box CT2069, Accra, Ghana 0

SECRETARY

Corporate Services

SOLICITORS

Lithur Brew & Company
No. 110B Kade Avenue
Kanda Estate
P. O. Box 3865
Cantonments, Accra
Airport, Accra

BANKERS:

Stanbic Bank Ghana Ltd
Zenith Bank Ghana Ltd
Agriculture Dev. Bank Ghana Ltd
Bank of Africa Ghana Ltd
United Bank for Africa Ghana
Access Bank Ghana Ltd
Guaranty Trust Bank Ltd

CUSTODIAN

Stanbic Bank Ghana Ltd

FUND MANAGER

SEM Capital Advisors Limited

AUDITORS:

Kwame Asante & Associates
Chartered Accountants
No. 6 Anyemi Kpakpa Road
Asylum Down
P. O. Box 58 Trade Fair Centre
Accra

FIRST FUND'S PERFORMANCE AT A GLANCE

Comparable Returns

	Annual Return 2025	Average 91-day T-Bill Rate
First Fund Returns	22.32%	15.47%

Table 1: First Fund's comparable returns with T-Bill rate

Performance Summary

	Beginning Balance	Ending Balance	Change (%)
Prices (GH₵)	1.1665	1.4269	22.32%
Net Asset Value (GH₵)	22,184,070.22	26,664,455.68	20.20%
Share Outstanding	19,017,988.43	18,686,991.28	-1.74%
Asset Under Management	22,810,290.00	27,155,825.53	19.05%

Table 2: First Fund performance summary

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT TO FIRST FUND SHAREHOLDERS

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I welcome all our esteemed shareholders to the 10th AGM of First Fund Limited.

I am pleased to present the Annual Report and Financial Statements of First Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. In this report, I will review the performance of the local economy and render an account on the performance of the fund as well as provide an update on the receivables.

The Ghanaian Economy Review

In 2025, Ghana's macroeconomic environment improved, with growth gradually recovering on the back of fiscal discipline, IMF-backed structural reforms, and prudent monetary policy.

Economic activity strengthened, led mainly by the agriculture and services sectors, although the industrial sector continued to face challenges from energy constraints and high production costs. Confidence among investors, businesses, and consumers also improved, supported by policy reforms and the government's 2026 Budget, "Resetting for Growth, Jobs, and Economic Transformation."

Inflation fell sharply from 23.5% in January to 5.4% in December 2025, driven by easing food and non food prices, a relatively stable exchange rate, tight monetary policy, and lower domestic and global cost pressures. This improved inflation outlook led to a steep drop in Treasury bill yields, with rates on the 91, 182-, and 364-day instruments declining from 28.19%, 28.92%, and 30.15% at the start of the year to 11.09%, 12.52%, and 12.94% respectively by year-end.

The government did not issue long-term domestic bonds during the year, while the Bank of Ghana continued to issue 273-day bills to manage liquidity and help contain inflation. The Ghana cedi was volatile, appreciating strongly in the first half of the year before depreciating modestly in the second half. Overall, the currency was supported by stronger foreign exchange inflows from gold and cocoa exports, better reserve management, IMF programme support, and ongoing macroeconomic stabilisation measures.

The Performance of the Fund

The Fund ended the year with an annual return of 22.32%, reflecting strong performance.

The Asset under Management (AUM) also edged upwards in 2025, increasing by over 19% to GHS 27.1 million from GHS GHS 22.8 million at the end of 2024. As at the end of 2025, the total number of shareholders was 21,395. The shareholders were made up of 2,665 (12%) institutional and 18,730 (88%) retail clients.

2026 Outlook

Looking ahead into 2026, we remain cautiously optimistic about the outlook of the Ghanaian economy and financial markets.
We anticipate improving macroeconomic stability, easing inflation, and enhanced investor confidence to create opportunities across both the fixed income and equity markets.

The Board will continue to work closely with the Fund Manager to ensure that the Fund remains strategically positioned to deliver sustainable returns while managing downside risks effectively.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express our sincere appreciation to our shareholders for their continued confidence and support. We also extend our gratitude to the Fund Manager, Custodian, Regulators, and all stakeholders for their professionalism and commitment throughout the year.

Finally, I thank my fellow Directors for their guidance and unwavering dedication during the year under review.
We look forward to another year of prudent management and sustainable growth.

Prof. Cletus Dordunoo
Board Chairman

FUND MANAGER'S REPORT FOR THE FULL YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

	FY 2025	FY 2024	VARIATION
AUM (GHS)	27,155,825.53	22,810,290.00	19.05%
YTD Return	22.32%	7.66%	14.66%
Price (GHS)	1.4269	1.1665	22.32%
Deposits (GHS)	31,319.00	13,205.00	137.18%
Redemptions (GHS)	473,218.59	612,050.77	-22.68%
Clientele base	21,409	21,426	-0.08%

Table 3: First Fund at a glance

Economic Review

In FY 2025, Ghana's macroeconomic environment reflected a transition from stabilization to growth, underpinned by continued fiscal consolidation and structural reforms implemented under the IMF supported programme. The government maintained prudent expenditure management throughout the year, while the Bank of Ghana sustained a tight monetary policy stance to preserve macroeconomic stability.

Economic activity improved gradually, supported by growth in the agriculture and services sectors, although challenges persisted within the industrial sector due to energy supply constraints and elevated production costs. Business and consumer confidence strengthened over the course of the year, aided by improved policy clarity, macroeconomic stabilization, and reform measures announced in the 2026 Budget titled "Resetting for Growth, Jobs, and Economic Transformation", which outlined strategies to accelerate job creation, ease the cost of doing business, and safeguard social progress.

Headline inflation declined significantly during FY 2025, falling from 23.50% in January 2025 to 5.40% in December 2025.

Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages inflation declined markedly over the year, while Non-Food inflation also moderated considerably, reflecting easing price pressures across major consumption categories. The disinflationary trend was supported by a relatively stable exchange rate during most of the year, tight monetary conditions, and declining global and domestic cost pressures.

Interest rates on Ghana's Treasury Bills recorded a sustained downward trend over FY 2025, reflecting improving macroeconomic conditions and easing inflation expectations. The 91-, 182, and 364-Day Treasury Bills declined from 28.19%, 28.92% and 30.15% respectively, at the beginning of the year to 11.09%, 12.52%, and 12.94% respectively at the close of year.

Throughout the year, the government did not issue long-term notes or bonds on the domestic market. The Bank of Ghana, however, maintained the issuance of the 273-day Bank of Ghana Bill as a liquidity management tool aimed at mopping up excess liquidity and reinforcing inflation control.

On the interbank foreign exchange market, the Ghana cedi recorded significant volatility over the course of FY 2025. The currency appreciated strongly during the first half of the year, supported by policy tightening, enhanced foreign exchange reserves, and improved market confidence. In the second half of the year, the cedi experienced marginal depreciation against the US Dollar, British Pound, and Euro, although pressures were relatively contained. Overall, exchange rate developments during FY 2025 were supported by improved export-led foreign exchange inflows, particularly from gold and cocoa, enhanced gold reserve management, sustained IMF programme support, and continued macroeconomic stabilization, which helped moderate demand pressures in the foreign exchange market.

Asset under Management

The Asset under Management (AUM) also edged upwards in 2025, increasing by over 19.05% to GHS 27.15 million from GHS 22.81 million at the end of 2024. Chart 2 shows the AUM performance of the Fund for the past seven years:

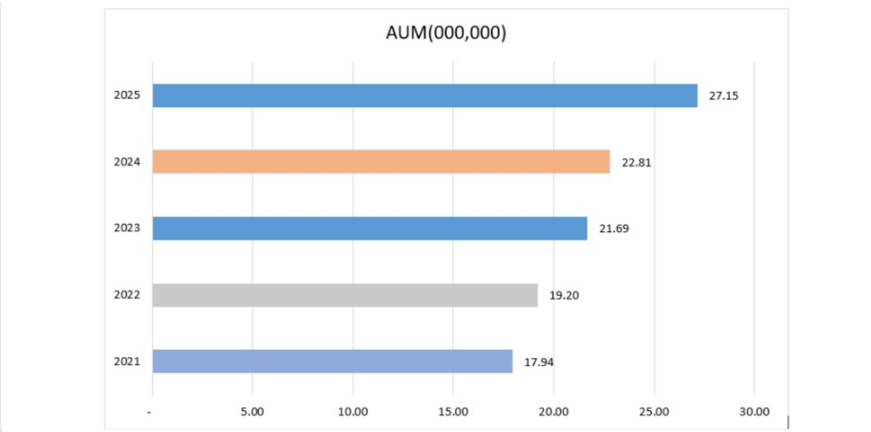


Chart 1: AUM growth over the past eight years. Kindly note that the AUM from 2021 to 2025 only reflect the Active Portfolio.

Fund Return and Price

The Fund closed the year with an annual return of 22.32%.
The Fund outperformed its benchmark (the Government of Ghana Treasury Bills).

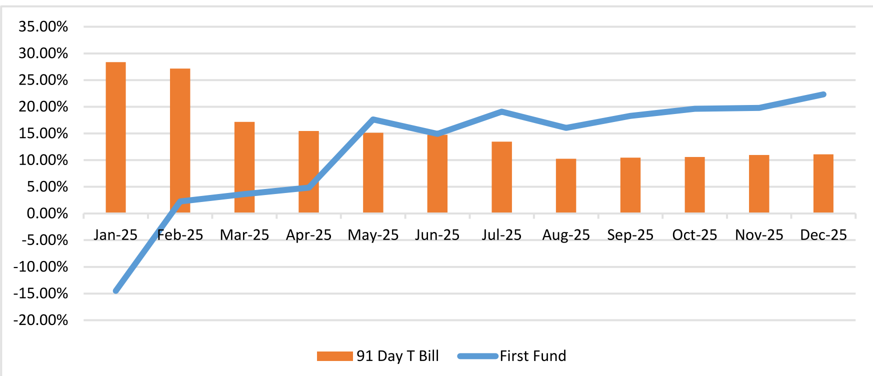


Chart 2: First Fund return vs T-bills

The price of the Fund also edged upwards to close the year at GHS 1.4269 from GHS 1.1665 at the beginning of the year, representing a 22.32% change for the year. Chart 3 shows the price trend of the Fund since January 2025.

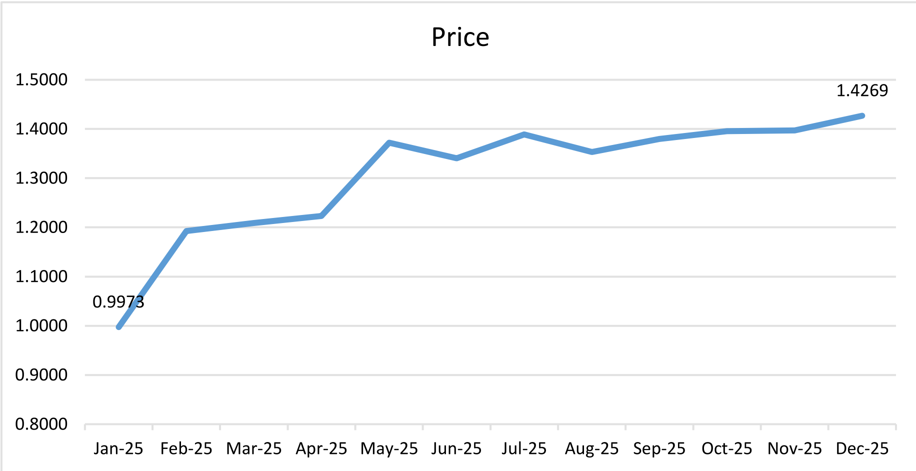
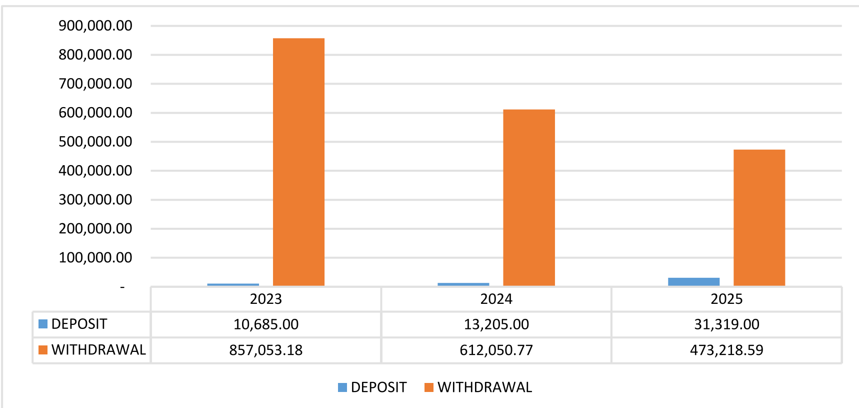


Chart 3: First Fund price trend since January 2025

Deposits and Redemptions

Fund recorded an increase of 137.18% in deposits from GHS 13,205 in 2024 to GHS 31,319.00 in 2025.

Redemptions, on the other hand, slowed about 22.68% over the 2024 figure, from GHS 612,050.00 in the previous year to GHS 473,218.59 this year, as shown in chart 4.



	2023	2024	2025
DEPOSIT	10,685.00	13,205.00	31,319.00
WITHDRAWAL	857,053.18	612,050.77	473,218.59

Chart 4: Deposits and redemptions growth

Clientele Base

In 2025, 17 Clients redeemed their entire shares on the First Fund, decreasing the clientele base by 0.08% to 21,409 from 21,426 in 2024.

The table below shows the year-on-year number of clients of the Fund from 2023 to 2025.

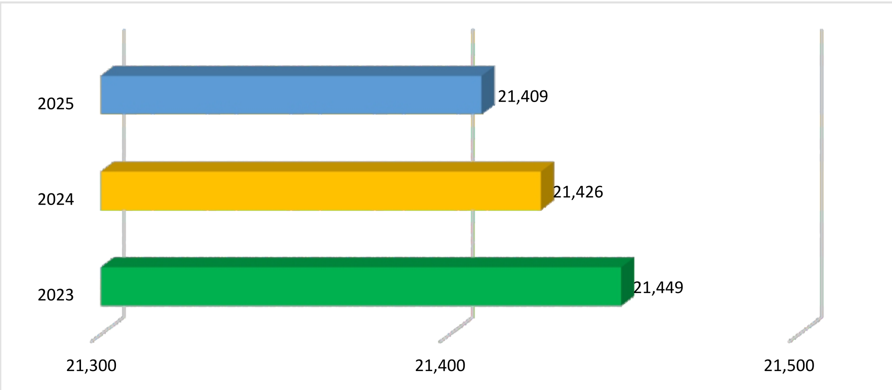


Chart 5: First Fund Clientele

Fund Strategy and Composition

The Fund invests mainly in the following types of the Money Market securities: Treasury bills, Certificate of deposits and fixed deposits. The core strategy of the Fund is through proper selection of sectors, issuers, securities and maturities based on expectations about the general economy and the direction of short-term interest rates. This strategy provides stability and liquidity in all interest rate environments

Fund Issuer Exposure

The Fund's investment portfolio was widely diversified during 2025. As at the end of 2025, the Fund was exposed to 7 institutions, comprising Commercial Banks and Government of Ghana.

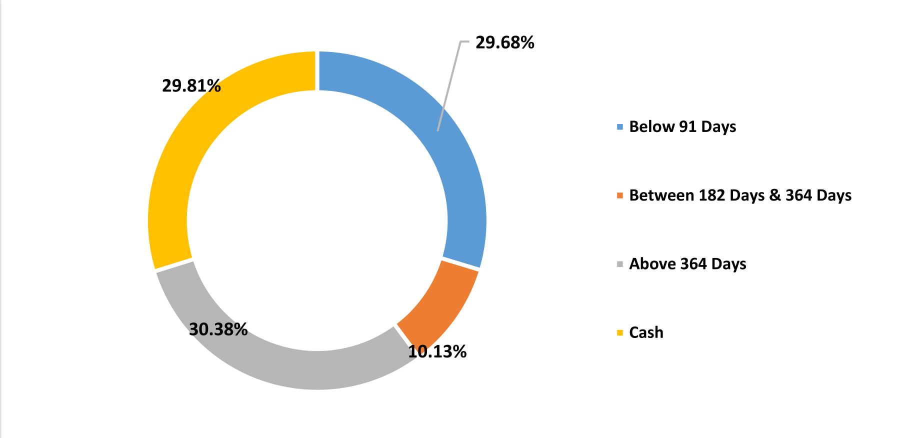


Chart 6: First Fund maturity mix as at end of 2025

Outlook and Strategy

Real GDP growth is projected to remain broadly stable at approximately 4.90% year-on-year by the close of H1 2026 compared with 6.3% in H1 2025. This moderation in growth reflects delays in the rollout and operationalization of key economic initiatives, including the proposed 24-hour economy policy, which is expected to provide additional stimulus to economic activity.

In the foreign exchange market, the Ghanaian cedi is expected to remain broadly stable during the period.

While the recent reductions in the monetary policy rate could exert marginal short-term pressure on the currency, this is expected to be offset by improved external balances, anticipated IMF programme inflows and sustained export receipts. Additionally, the approval of the fifth review under the IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF) program is expected to release US$385 million, providing additional support to foreign exchange reserves.

In the money market, treasury bill rates are expected to remain relatively stable through the first half of 2026, reflecting the cumulative impact of monetary easing in 2025 and lower inflation expectations.

Lower borrowing costs are expected to ease government financing pressures, and support credit growth in the real sector.

Despite the generally positive domestic outlook, external risks to the commodities market remain elevated.

Heightened geopolitical tensions, particularly the United States' attack on Venezuela, which holds nearly one-fifth of global oil reserves, alongside threats to assert control over Greenland pose risks of increased oil price volatility, weakened global investor confidence, and increase global risk pricing. For Ghana, these developments could translate into fluctuations in commodity prices and tighter external financing conditions.

Notwithstanding these risks, the announcement by GoldBod to commence local gold refining is expected to support the commodities outlook in H1 2026. This initiative is anticipated to enhance export value addition, strengthen foreign exchange inflows, and reinforce currency and broader macroeconomic stability, although initial scale-up, execution, and capacity-related challenges may constrain the magnitude and timing of near-term benefits.

As the fund manager, we will continue to monitor the investment markets closely to take full advantage of the opportunities that will enable us to maximize the returns of the fund

Thank You.
Fund Manager

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present their report and the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of First Fund Limited, comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Securities Industry Act, 2016 (Act 929). In addition, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the report of the Directors.

The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the Directors deem necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The Directors have made an assessment of the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

The Auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

First Fund Limited is a private limited liability company registered and incorporated in Ghana with interests in the Mutual Funds Industry.

The principal activities of the Fund are to invest the monies of its members for the mutual benefit and to hold and arrange for the management of money market securities acquired with such monies.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
The state of affairs of the Company is as follows:

	31-Dec-2025 GH₵	31-Dec-2025 GH₵
Turnover	5,764,227	1,959,820
Net Income	5,206,532	1,586,445
Which is to be added to the balance on Income Surplus account brought forward of	(57,291,709)	(58,878,154)
Resulting in a balance of	(46,320,950)	(55,331,889)

The Directors consider the state of the Company's affairs to be satisfactory.

CAPACITY BUILDING OF DIRECTORS TO DISCHARGE THEIR DUTIES

On appointment to the Board, Directors are provided with full, formal and tailored programmes of induction, to enable them gain in-depth knowledge about the Company's business, the risks and challenges faced, the economic knowledge and the legal and regulatory environment in which the Company operates. Programmes of strategic and other reviews, together with other training programmes provided during the year, ensure that Directors continually update their skills, knowledge and familiarity with the Company's businesses. This further provides insights about the industry and other developments to enable them effectively fulfil their role on the Board and committees of the Board.

AUDIT FEES

The audit fee for the year was GH₵20,000 (2024: GH₵15,000).

APPROVAL OF THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The report of the Directors of First Fund Limited, was approved by the Board of Directors on 28th May 2026 and signed on their behalf by

Prof. Cletus Dordunoo | Winslow Nii Sackey Sakeyfio

Kwame Asante & Associates

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of First Fund Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 28-54.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Securities Industry Act, 2016 (Act 929).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) 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 IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Corporate Information, the Report of the Directors as required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and Supplementary Information but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Securities

Industry Act, 2016 (Act 929) and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional 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 control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Directors.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' 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 Company'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 Company 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Compliance with the requirements of Section 137 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept, so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
The statements of financial position and comprehensive income are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We are independent of the Company under audit pursuant to Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).
The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is [Richard Kobina Sakyi Hagan].

....

Signed by: Richard Kobina Sakyi Hagan (ICAG/P/1422)
For and on Behalf of:
KWAME ASANTE & ASSOCIATES (ICAG/F/2026/056)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
No. 6 ANYEMI KPAKPA ROAD, ASYLUM DOWN
Accra
Date: 29-5-26

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	31st Dec 2025 GH₵	31st Dec 2024 GH₵
Interest Income	9	5,764,227	1,959,820
Total Investment Income		**5,764,227**	**1,959,820**
Operating Expenses:			
Management Fees		308,137	215,839
Custodian Fees		44,033	38,851
General and Administrative Expenses		205,525	118,685
TOTAL EXPENSES	**10**	**557,695**	**373,375**
Net Investment Income/(Loss) before Impairment		5,206,532	1,586,445
Impairment Loss		-	-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		**5,206,532**	**1,586,445**
Impairment Loss on financial assets		-	-
Net Profit/ (Loss) after Impairment		**5,206,532**	**1,586,445**
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Fair Value Gain/ (Loss) on Securities			
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**5,206,532**	**1,586,445**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	31st Dec 2025 GH₵	31st Dec 2024 GH₵
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	7,962,149	704,657
Certificates of Deposit	7	16,357,298	20,510,118
Receivables	8	2,827,606	1,595,515
TOTAL ASSETS		**27,147,053**	**22,810,290**
UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders Fund	12	79,006,489	79,006,489
Retained Earnings		(52,085,177)	(57,291,709)
TOTAL UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY		26,921,312	22,156,680
LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	11	225,741	653,610
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY		**27,147,053**	**22,810,290**

The financial statements of First Fund Limited were approved by the Board of Directors on 28th May 2026 and signed on their behalf by:

Prof. Cletus Dordunoo

Winslow Nii Sackey Sackeyfio

The notes on pages 28-54 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

	Sharholders' Capital GH₵	Retained Earnings GH₵	Total Equity GH₵
Balance as at 1st January	79,448,390	(57,291,709)	**22,156,681**
Proceeds from Issues of Shares	31,319		**31,319**
Investment Income		5,206,532	**5,206,532**
Redeemed Share	(473,219)		**(473,219)**
Balance as at 31st December	**79,006,490**	**(52,085,177)**	**26,921,313**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Sharholders' Capital GH₵	Retained Earnings GH₵	Total Equity GH₵
Balance as at 1st January	80,062,836	(58,878,154)	**21,184,682**
Proceeds from Issues of Shares	13,205		**13,205**
Investment Income		1,586,445	**1,586,445**
Redeemed Share	(627,651)		**(627,651)**
Balance as at 31st December	**79,448,390**	**(57,291,709)**	**22,156,681**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	31st Dec 2025 GH₵	31st Dec 2024 GH₵
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Increase in Net Assets attributable to Shareholders	5,206,532	1,586,445
Change in Certificates of Deposit	4,152,820	(933,761)
Change in Receivables	(1,232,091)	152,336
Change in Liabilities	(427,869)	(614,447)
Change in Sharetholders' Capital	(441,900)	-
Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**7,257,492**	**190,573**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 1 January	704,657	514,084
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 31 December	**7,962,149**	**704,657**
ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at Bank	7,962,149	704,657
Short Term Investments	-	-
	7,962,149	**704,657**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

First Fund Limited, a private company limited by share, is an open ended- mutual fund that is licensed under the Securities Industry Act 2016 (Act 929) and the Unit Trust and Mutual Funds Regulations (L.I. 1695). The address of its registered office and principal place of business is set out in page 2 of this report.

Description of the Fund

First Fund Limited is a mutual fund established under the license of the Securities Exchange Commission.

The objective of the Fund is to invest in diverse money market and aims to provide opportunity for investors seeking relatively safe, liquid and good returns on their investment.

The Manager of the Fund is SEM Capital Advisors Limited, licensed as a fund manager by Security and Exchange Commission.
As Managers, they provide investment and administrative services to the fund.

The Custodian of the Fund is Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements of First Fund Limited are prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and its interpretations issued by International Accounting Standards Board.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Under historical cost basis, assets and liabilities are recorded at the value when they were first acquired with modification in respect to financial assets and liabilities which are presented at fair value. The financial statements have been presented in Ghana Cedis (GHS) which is the functional currency of the fund.

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 of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date.

Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value if significant movement occurs in fair value close to the end of the reporting period. A significant event is any event that occurs after the last market price for the security or close of market but before the fund's valuation time that materially affects the integrity of the closing prices of the instrument.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is also determined using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and make a lot of assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date.

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

• Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

• Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

• Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

3.2 Revenue Recognition

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

3.2.1 Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method. It includes interest income from cash and cash equivalents and on debt securities at fair value through profit or loss. All interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing financial instruments.

3.2.2 Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised when the Fund's right to receive the payment has been established, normally being the ex-dividend date. Dividend income is recognised gross of withholding tax, if any. Such withholding taxes are then reported as separate line items in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.2.3 Fees and Commissions

Fees and commissions are recognised on an accrual basis. Legal and audit fees are included within other general expenses.

3.2.4 Net gain 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.

Unrealized gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of prior period's unrealized gains and losses for financial instruments which were realized in the reporting period.

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

3.3 Taxation

Under current tax laws of Ghana, mutual funds are not subject to taxes on income or capital gains, nor to any taxes on income distributions.

3.4 Financial Instruments – Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

3.4.1 Financial Assets

3.4.1.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. 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.

3.4.1.2 Classification and Measurement

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

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

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

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

The Fund classifies its financial assets as at amortized cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

• The asset is held within the business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
• The contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization 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 Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) comprise:

• Equity securities which are not held for trading, and which the group has irrevocably elected at initial recognition to recognise in this category. These are strategic investments and the group considers this classification to be more relevant.

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

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Any financial assets that are not Financial Assets at 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. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by IAS 39. 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.

3.4.1.3 Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Fund 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 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.

3.4.1.4 Impairment of Financial Assets

IFRS 9 introduces a new impairment model that requires the recognition of expected credit losses on all financial assets at amortised or at fair value through other comprehensive income (other than equity instruments), lease receivables and certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

The Expected Credit Losses (ECL) is the present value measure of the credit losses expected to result from default events that may occur during a specified period of time. ECLs must reflect the present value of cash shortfalls. ECLs must reflect the unbiased and probability weighted assessment of a range of outcomes.

The ECL must also consider forward looking information to recognise impairment allowances earlier in the lifecycle of a product. IFRS 9 consequently is likely to increase the volatility of impairment allowances as the economic outlook changes, although cash flows and cash losses are expected to remain unchanged.

The standard introduces a three-stage approach to impairment as follows:

- Stage 1 – the recognition of 12 month expected credit losses (ECL), that is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses from default events that are expected within 12 months of the reporting date, if credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition;

- Stage 2 – lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition; and
- Stage 3 – lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments which are credit impaired.

In contrast, the IAS 39 impairment allowance assessment was based on an incurred loss model, and measured on assets where there was objective evidence that loss had been incurred, using information as at the balance sheet date.

The Fund currently assesses impairment for its financial assets based on the three-stage approach by IFRS 9 and undertakes impairment provision.

3.4.2 Financial Liabilities

3.4.2.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

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

3.4.2.2 Subsequent Measurement

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

3.4.2.2.1 Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Fund that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3.4.2.2.2 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.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IAS 39 are satisfied. The Fund has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

3.4.2.3 Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A 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.

3.4.2.4 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.

3.5 Shareholders' Capital

The Fund issues redeemable units which are redeemable at the holder's option. Redeemable shares are put back to the Fund at dealing date for cash equal to the proportionate share of the Fund's net share class.

The redeemable share are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at the statement of financial position date if the holder exercises the right to put the share back to the Fund.

Redeemable shares are issued and redeemed at the holder's option at prices based on the Fund's net asset value per share at the time of issue or redemption. The Fund's net assets value per share is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to the holders of each class of redeemable shares with the total number of outstanding redeemable units for each respective class.

The shares of the Fund are not listed on the Stock Exchange

3.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash and short-term deposits with maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding Fund overdrafts.

3.7 Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.8 Events after the Reporting Period

Events subsequent to the reporting period are reflected only to the extent that they relate directly to the financial statements and the effect is material.

4. 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 Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts applies to: insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts, issued by an entity; reinsurance contracts held by an entity; and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued by an entity that issues insurance contracts. An insurance contract is defined as 'a contract under which one party (the issuer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder'. In the statement of financial position, profitable insurance contracts are measured at the risk-adjusted present value of the future cash flows plus unearned profit for services to be provided under the contract. Entities recognise profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period the entity provides insurance coverage, and as the entity is released from risk. If a group of contracts is or becomes loss-making, the entity recognises the loss immediately. Insurance revenue, insurance service expenses, and insurance finance income or expenses are presented separately. Effective date is 1 January 2023.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgement 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 the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the notes to the financial statements. The estimates that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial year include:

5.1 Determination of Fair Values

A number of the Fund's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The fund regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation judgements.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the fund uses market observable data as
far as possible.

5.2 Contingencies

The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement as the outcome of future events cannot be predicted with certainty. The fund, based on the availability of latest information, estimates the value of contingent assets and liabilities which may differ on the occurrence/non-occurrence of the uncertain future event(s).

5.3 Capital Risk management

The Capital of the Fund is represented by the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares. The amount of net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares can change significantly on a daily basis, as the Fund is subject to daily subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of shareholders, as well as changes resulting from the Fund's performance.

The Fund's objective for managing capital is to protect the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, provide benefits for other stakeholders and maintain a strong capital base to support the development of investment activities of the Fund.

In order to maintain the capital structure, the Fund's policy is to perform the following:

- Monitor the level of weekly subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate within seven days and adjust the amount of distributions the Fund pays to redeemable shareholder.

- Redeem and issue new units in accordance with constitutional documents of the Fund which include the ability to restrict redemptions and require certain minimum holdings and subscriptions.

The Director and Investment Manager monitor capital on the basis of the value of net assets attributable to redeemable shareholders. The investment manager reviews the capital structure on a monthly basis and as part of the review, the Investment Manager considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

6. BANK AND CASH

	31 Dec 2025 GH₵	31 Dec 2024 GH₵
Contributions Account	29,560	24,970
Call Account	24,831	17,207
Current Account	76	81
Zenith First Fund Call Account	513	578
ADB First Fund Account	308	308
Settlement Account	7,890,206	636,147
Tema UBA	537	587
Accra UBA	75	115
Access Bank Cheque Scanner Account	507	958
Access Bank Collections Account	6	416
Access Bank Deposit Account-Kumasi	850	1,000
GT First Fund Collections Account	1,706	1,706
GT First Fund Direct Debit Account	512	479
GT First Fund Implant Teller Account	1,010	512
GT First Fund Redemption Account	11,452	19,593
	7,962,149	**704,657**

7. CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITS

	31 Dec 2025 GH₵	31 Dec 2024 GH₵
91 Days Treasury Bills	-	4,000,000
92 Days Fixed Deposit	7,936,964	3,018,810
182 Days Treasury Bills	-	4,897,401
Fair Value Changes on Fixed Income	(53,387)	(2,135,796)
CMB	8,473,721	10,729,704
	16,357,298	**20,510,118**

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31 Dec 2025 GH₵	31 Dec 2024 GH₵
SIC LIFE	1,595,515	1,595,515
91 Day Fixed Deposit	1,232,091	-
	2,827,603	**1,595,515**

9. INTEREST INCOME

	31-Dec- 2024 GH₵	31-Dec- 2024 GH₵
Interest on Fixed Deposits	760,478	37,987
Interest on Bank Deposits	955	725
Interest on Treasury Bills	1,453,529	2,686,863
Gain / (Loss) in valuation of Treasury Bonds	-	16,274,730
Unrealised Gain/(Loss) on valuation of Government securities	2,082,410	(18,080,964)
Interest on LGSA	1,250,612	
Other Income	216,243	-
	5,764,227	**1,959,820**

10. OPERATING EXPENSES

	31 Dec 2025 GH₵	31 Dec 2024 GH₵
Auditors Fees	33,907	10,000
Transaction Fees	-	1,757
Directors Emolument	58,564	113,760
Fund Administration Fees	70,258	71,178
Bank Charges	9,925	45
Management Fees	308,137	215,839
Custodian Fees	44,033	38,851
Commissions	4,568	1,256
Board Expenses	28,303	16,091
	557,695	**468,777**

11. PAYABLES

	31 Dec 2025 GH₵	31 Dec 2024 GH₵
Payables	53,308	53,308
Management Fees	65,785	114,891
Custody Fees	19,589	308,550
Auditors Fees	20,000	65,028
Benefits Payable to Members	26,883	11,200
Directors Fees	19,125	24,730
Fund Administration Fees	21,051	75,902
	225,741	**653,610**

12. SHAREHOLDERS CAPITAL

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

(a) Number of shares issued and redeemed during the year is disclosed below:

	31 Dec 2025 GH₵	31 Dec 2024 GH₵
	Number of Units	Number of Units
Shares in Issue at Start	240,887,106	241,501,552
Issued during the year	31,319	13,205
Redeemed during the year	(473,219)	(627,651)
Shares in Issue at Close	**240,445,206**	**240,887,106**

(b) Values of shares issued and redemptions made during the year is disclosed below:

	31 Dec 2025 GH₵	31 Dec 2024 GH₵
New Issues	31,319	13,205
Redemptions	(473,219)	(627,651)
Net Proceeds from Capital transactions	**(441,900)**	**(614,446)**
Beginning of period	79,448,389	80,062,835
End of period	**79,006,489**	**79,448,389**

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

13.1 Risk Management Structure

The Fund's Investment Manager is responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Director supervises the Investment Manager and is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management of the Fund.

13.2 Risk Measurement and Reporting Structure

The Fund's risks 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 are primarily set up to be performed based on limits established by the Director. 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 risks type and activities.

13.3 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, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.
The Fund is not however affected by foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

13.4 Price risk

The Fund is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments in quoted 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.

The sensitivity of the other comprehensive income for the year is the effect of the assumed changes in equity price. The sensitivity analyses impact on equity is the same as the impact on profit or loss.

13.5 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the probability that changes in interest rates

Will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Directors have established limits on the interest gaps for stipulated periods.

The sensitivity of the profit or loss for the year is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on:

- The net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate of financial assets held at the end of the reporting period

- Changes in fair value of investments for the year, based on revaluing fixed rate of financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

The sensitivity analysis impact on equity is the same as the impact on profit or loss.

Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash balances, and the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The table below analyses the financial liabilities into the relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

Less than one-year

	31 Dec 2025 GH₵	31 Dec 2024 GH₵
Other Payables	225,741	653610
	225,741	**653,610**

13.6 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 units earlier than expected. The Fund is exposed to cash redemptions of its units on a regular basis. Units are redeemable at the holder's option based on the Fund's Net Asset Value (NAV) per unit at the time of redemption, calculated in accordance with the Fund's scheme particulars.

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

- Searching for new investors
- Withdrawal of cash deposits
- Disposal of highly liquid assets (i.e., short-term, low-risk debt investments)
- Either disposal of other assets or increase of leverage

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

13.7 Credit Risk

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

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

The carrying value of interest-bearing investments, First Fund Limited 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.

13.8 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value of financial instruments.

Except 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.

	Carrying Amounts 2025	Fair Value 2025	Carrying Amounts 2024	Fair Value
	GH₵	GH₵	GH₵	GH₵
Cash and Cash Equivalent	7,962,149	7,962,149	704,657	704,657
Financial Instruments	16,357,298	16,357,298	20,510,118	20,510,118
Trade and Other Receivables	2,827,606	2,827,606	1,595,515	1,595,515
	27,147,053	**27,147,053**	**22,810,290**	**22,810,290**
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and Other Payables	225,741	225,741	**653,610**	**653,610**
	225,741	**225,741**	653,610	653,610

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

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following parties are considered related parties of the Fund:

Investment Manager- SEM Capital Advisory Limited SEM Capital Advisors Limited (the Investment Manager) is entitled to receive a management and advisory fee for its respective services. These fees amount to an aggregate of 1% per annum calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund.

Management fees are payable quarterly in arrears. Total management fees for the year amounted to GH¢378,396 (2024: GH¢215,839). Management fees payable amounted to GH¢65,785 (2024: GH¢114,891).

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

The Custodian is entitled to receive from the Fund fees, payable monthly, per annum calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund. The total custodian fees payable as 31 December 2025 amounted to GH¢19,589 (2024: GH¢308,550).

15. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No significant event occurred after the end of the reporting date that is likely to affect these financial statements.

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at the statement of the financial position date. (2025: Nil)

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The Portfolio Manager
First Fund Limited
c/o SEM Capital Advisors Limited
Suite A205, The Octagon
Accra Central
Ghana

3rd June 2026

Dear Sir/Madam,

REPORT OF THE CUSTODIAN TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FIRSTFUND LTD – DECEMBER 31, 2025

We as Custodians of First Fund Ltd (the Fund) write to confirm to investors, the Statement of Holdings of the Fund as at the close of business on 31st December 2025.

In our assessment based on our records, the Statement of Holdings reflects a true and fair view of the state-of-affairs of the Fund as at the referenced date.

Find attached to this letter, a copy of the Statement of Holdings as at 31st December 2025.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Signed by:

Akua Sackey-Acquah
Manager, Investor Services

Signed by:

Eunice Amoo-Mensah
Head, Investor Services

Stanbic Bank Ghana LTD, Stanbic Heights, 215 North Liberation Link, Accra
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Stanbic Bank

PROXY

I/We...
....of...
....
Being a member/members of First Fund Limited hereby appoint
....
.or failing him, the duly
appointed Chairman of the meeting as, my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Fund to be held on Friday 31st July, 2026 at 12:30p.m. via audio visual conferencing facility and at any adjournment thereof.

I/We direct that my/our vote(s) be cast on the specified resolution as indicated by an X in the appropriate space.

No.	RESOLUTIONS	FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
1.	To consider and adopt the audited financial statements, together with the reports of the Directors and the Fund Manager for the year ended December 31,2025.			
2.	To ratify the appointment of the Auditor for the 2026 financial year.			
3.	To ratify the Auditor's remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2025.			
4.	Authorize the Directors to fix the Auditor's remuneration for 2026 financial year.			
5.	To approve the Directors' remuneration for the 2026 financial year.			

Dated this..Day of...................................2026

Signature...