

VALUALLIANCE VALUE FUND

ANNUAL REPORT

31 December 2024

Table of Contents

Fund Information	3
Statement of Fund Manager's responsibilities	4
Certification of accounts by the directors of the Fund Manager	5
Fund Manager's Report	6
Trustees' Report	10
Independent Auditor's Report	11
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	14
Statement of Financial Position	15
Statement of Changes in Equity	16
Statement of Cash Flows	17
Notes to the Financial Statements	18
Value Added Statement	53
Five-year Financial Summary	54

FUND INFORMATION

Names of Directors of the Fund Manager	Mr. Samuel Oniovosa - Director Dr. Okechukwu Enelamah - Director Mrs. Eno Atoyebi - Managing Director Mr. Obinnia Abajue - Independent Director Mr. Kofi Kwakwa - Director* (Resigned effective August 31, 2024) Mrs. Hamda Ambah - Independent Director
Registered office	33A Alfred Rewane Road Ikoyi Lagos
Auditors	KPMG Professional Services (Chartered Accountants) KPMG Tower Bishop Aboyade Cole Street, Victoria Island Lagos
Bankers	Stanbic IBTC Plc. Stanbic IBTC Place Walter Carrington Crescent Victoria Island Lagos
Trustees to the Fund	Leadway Capital and Trust Limited 121/123 Funso Williams Avenue Iponri Lagos
Custodian	Stanbic IBTC Plc Stanbic IBTC Place Walter Carrington Crescent Victoria Island Lagos
Registrars	First Registrars and Investor Services Limited Plot 2, Abebe Village Road, Iganmu Lagos
Company Secretary	Alsec Nominees Limited St. Nicholas House (10 & 13th floors) Catholic Mission Street Ikoyi, Lagos
Fund Manager	Valualliance Asset Management Limited Alliance Place (12th floor) 33A, Alfred Rewane street, Ikoyi, Lagos

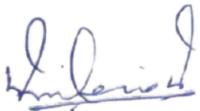
STATEMENT OF FUND MANAGER'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund Manager accepts responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards), and in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023 and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Fund Manager further accepts responsibility for maintaining adequate accounting records as required by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023 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.

The Fund Manager has made an assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and no reason to believe the Fund will not remain a going concern in the year ahead.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FUND MANAGER:



Mr. Sam Oniovosa
FRC/2013/ICAN/0000004911
26 March 2025

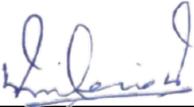


Mrs. Eno Atoyebi
FRC/2017/ICAN/0000017680
26 March 2025

Certification of Accounts by Directors of the Fund Manager

The Directors of the Fund Manager accept responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023, and hereby certify that neither the Fund Manager nor any other person acting on its behalf has:

- i transferred units to another person for sale, or subsequent transfer to the Fund Manager for sale or resale; or
- ii acquired or disposed of investments for account of the Fund other than through a recognized stock exchange except where such investments consist of money market instruments or cash; or
- iii disposed of units to another person for a price lower than the current bid price; or
- iv acquire units from another person for a price higher than the current offer price.



Samuel Oniovosa
Director
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004911
26 March 2025



Eno Atoyebi
Managing Director
FRC/2017/ICAN/00000017680
26 March 2025

FUND MANAGER'S REPORT

The Fund Manager presents its annual report on the affairs of the ValuAlliance Value Fund ("the Fund") together with the financial statements and independent auditors report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Legal form and principal activity

The Fund is licensed by the Securities & Exchange Commission and registered as a Collective Investment Scheme.

The principal activity of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital growth by investing in listed and unlisted Nigerian equities which the Fund Manager has identified as being undervalued and offering above average growth potential and any other securities as approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time. The Fund may also invest in fixed income securities.

Operating Results

The following is a summary of the Fund's operating results and transfers to reserves for the period ended 31 December 2024.

	12 months ended 31 Dec 2024 ₦'000	6 months ended 31 Dec 2023 ₦'000
Net operating income before taxation	4,175,927	1,342,935
Withholding tax expense	(43,085)	(8,745)
Profit after taxation transferred to retained earnings	<u>4,132,842</u>	<u>1,334,190</u>

The Fund proposes a distribution of ₦23 per unit for the year ended 31 Dec 2024.

Unit Capital Holdings

The Fund purchased 2,120,052.06 units of its own units from existing unitholders during the period. The issued and paid-up units of the Fund is currently ₦1.83 billion made up of 18,212,716 units of ₦100 each.

Analysis of Shareholding:

Unit range analysis as at 31 December 2024	No of subscribers	% Holdings	No of Holdings
0 - 1,000,000	33	22.43	4,085,231
1,000,001 - 10,000,000	4	77.57	14,127,485
	<u>37</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>18,212,716</u>

Unit range analysis as at 31 December 2023	No of subscribers	% Holdings	No of Holdings
0 - 1,000,000	25	25.34	5,135,538
1,000,001 - 10,000,000	4	74.66	15,130,835
	<u>29</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>20,266,373</u>

FUND MANAGERS REPORT (Continued)

Global Economy

In 2024, the global financial markets were impacted by a slew of electioneering activities in several developed economies (including the US), the reversal of tight monetary policy in the US and Europe as inflation pressures moderated, geopolitical tensions in the middle east, the acceleration of AI adoption and others.

On monetary policy, the U.S. Federal Reserve cut interest rates three times in 2024, by a cumulative of 100 bps and in Q4-2024 the apex bank revised its expectations for rate cuts from 4 to 2 in 2025s due to expectations of sticky inflation and potential upside risks to inflation from President Trump's trade policies. The European Central Bank (ECB) also reduced rates by 25bps in Oct-24 and Dec-24, shifting focus from inflation control to spurring economic growth.

Domestic Economy

Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 3.5% year-over-year (y/y) in the first nine months of 2024 (9M'24), up from 3.2% y/y in the previous quarter. This growth was driven by a 3.8% y/y expansion in the non-oil sector and a moderate 5.2% y/y increase in oil sector output. Key contributors to the economic growth included improvements in services, finance and insurance, and telecommunications sectors.

While the average price for Brent crude oil declined by c. 7% to \$74.6 per barrel in 2024, due to oversupply concerns, Nigeria's FX reserves increased by 22.5% over the year to \$40.88 billion, supported by the FGN's return to the Eurobond market with a \$2.2 billion issuance in November 2024, which attracted over \$9 billion in demand. This liquidity has anchored the CBN's ability to periodically intervene to defend Naira.

Inflation

Nigeria's inflation accelerated through the year, with headline CPI scaling to 34.8% y/y in December 2024. Core inflation remained a significant driver, with transportation costs (+119bps to 31.73% y/y) and housing/utilities costs climbing MoM (+13bps to 29.15% y/y).

Looking ahead, we expect inflation to remain elevated, averaging 28% over 2025. The NBS' planned reconfiguration of the items in the Consumer price index basket weightings, is expected to reduce the influence of food and utilities' in the CPI computation while increasing the impact of transport and general services.

Monetary Policy

The Monetary Policy Committee maintained a hawkish posture in 2024, delivering a cumulative rate hike of 875bps, consistent with the committee's adopted inflation-targeting framework, aimed at bringing inflation closer to a 21% target.

The Central Bank's approach included low tolerance for system liquidity, evinced by its aggressive OMO issuances in 2024, mopping up N11.3 trillion (vs. N627 billion in 2023).

Currency

The Nigerian Naira devalued by more than 50% in 2024 amid lingering supply constraints at the start of the year. The currency however showed relative stability in Q4'24, appreciating slightly from N1,541.19 per USD to N1,538 per USD, supported by the implementation of the EFEMS platform, increased FPI inflows, USD-denominated borrowing, and a stronger FX reserve position.

Fixed Income

The fixed income market saw a steep increase in yields in 2024 as the FGN relied on the capital market to fund its sizable budget deficit, the CBN kept a tight leash on market liquidity and aggressively hiked the policy rate over the year. Average treasury yields climbed by 13.2ppts to 25.49%, while average bond yields rose by 5.62ppts to 19.75%.

The Nigerian non-sovereign debt market also remained active despite rate hikes and increased government borrowing. Commercial paper listings on FMDQ rose to 155 in 2024 from 127 in the prior year, while corporate bond issuances fell to 4 from 5, reflecting a shift toward short-term instruments for liquidity in a high-yield environment.

Average commercial paper issue yield rose to 27% from 12% in 2024, with an average maturity of 120 days. The spread between investment-grade corporate and government bonds widened to 3.51ppts, from 1.1ppts due to weaker corporate fundamentals and elevated risk perception. In 2025, we expect short-term instruments like commercial papers will remain active as issuers prioritize liquidity. We, however, expect yields to retrace in the second half of the year as inflation moderates.

Equities

The NGX All Share Index advanced by 37.7% in 2024. All sectoral indices save for Telco closed the year in the green. Oil & Gas (+160%) led the gains for the second consecutive year on strong policy tailwinds. Insurance (+123%) and Agriculture (+88%) trailed.

The Oil & Gas sector also benefited from key corporate actions (SEPLAT's acquisition of Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited offshore assets, OANDO's acquisition of Agip's assets, and SPDC's sale to Renaissance, a consortium that includes ARADEL). Capital raise efforts influenced banking sector momentum as a few banks met the CBN's new capital requirement ahead of the March 2026 regulatory deadline, while others made significant strides towards the target.

For early 2025, investor sentiment is expected to remain positive, anchored on corporate earnings releases and accompanying corporate actions (i.e. dividend payments).

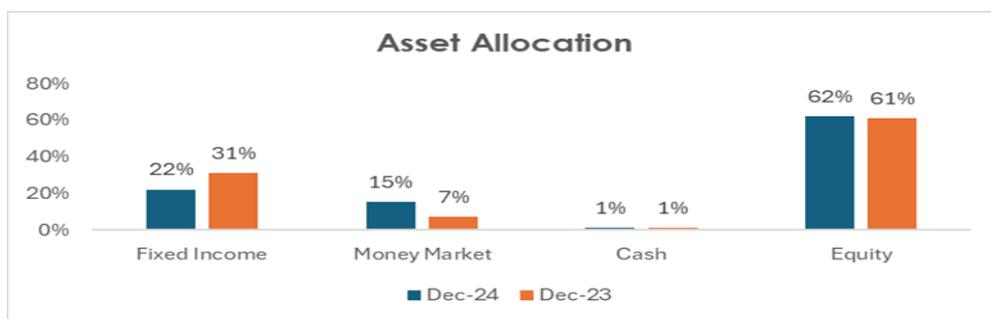
The Fund

The ValuAlliance Value Fund ("Value Fund"), which commenced operations on the 30th of June 2011, raised the sum of ₦3,209,678,600.00, made up of 32,096,786 units of ₦100 each through an Initial Public Offer. Consequently, the units of the Fund were listed on the Main Board of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, now known as the Nigerian Exchange Ltd (NGX) in July 2011.

As of 7th May 2021, the Value Fund was migrated from the Main Board of the Exchange to the Memorandum Quotation List of the NGX following the restructuring of the Fund from a listed closed-end fund to an unlisted closed-end fund (i.e., an Interval fund). The Value Fund commenced the period under review with a NAV per unit of ₦350.41. The NAV per unit of the Value Fund closed at ₦523.81 as of 31st December 2024 (net of all fees and expenses). The Fund carried out one repurchase totaling 10% of its outstanding units on 14th May 2024.

Fund Activity

As of 31st December 2024, equities accounted for 62% of GAV, while fixed income securities, money market instruments, and cash equivalents made up the balance. The chart below summarizes the portfolio mix as of 31st December 2024, relative to 2023.



As of December 31st, 2024, the fixed income portfolio comprises 22% of the total portfolio. These includes Eurobonds and FGN Bond investments.

Fund Performance

The Fund achieved a period-on-period total return (net of all fees and expenses) of 56.43% in the period under review. The total return is determined by comparing the total comprehensive income for the period ended 31st December 2024 with the opening net asset value. The Fund performance results in a 918.11% return since inception of the Fund and a 12-year Internal Rate of Return ("IRR") of 19.31%. To date, the Value Fund has made a total distribution of ₦4.46bn to its unitholders.

Financial Year End (5-Year)	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-22	30-Jun-21
Opening Net Asset Value (N'000)	6,679,750	5,920,675	4,906,816	4,753,768	4,884,468
Closing Net Asset Value (N'000)	9,537,579	6,679,750	5,920,675	4,906,816	4,669,613
Net Income/(loss) (N'000)	4,132,842	1,309,483	1,759,952	1,283,510	984,018
Distribution (N'000)	338,091	-	309,972	288,871	320,968
Net Asset Value / Units (N)	523.81	350.41	276.84	197.88	164.56
Earnings/Unit (N)	226.92	64.30	78.65	51.76	34.06
Distribution/Unit (N)	18.50	-	12.50	10.00	10.00
Total Return (Net of fees and Expenses)	56.43%	25.82%	41.76%	22.58%	20.84%

Conclusion

In 2025, the Fund Manager will continue to monitor the fixed-income and equity markets to identify undervalued opportunities and strategically position the Fund for positive performance. Specifically, the Manager aims to take advantage of the elevated interest rate environment by extending the Fund's fixed-income duration. For equities, the focus will be on adding long-term, value-generating assets while reducing exposure to overbought and concentrated positions.

Auditors

Messrs. KPMG Professional Services having satisfied the relevant corporate rules on their tenure in office have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditors to the Fund. Therefore, the auditor will be re-appointed by the Fund Manager and Trustees of the Fund.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

ALSEC NOMINEES LIMITED


Company Secretaries

Oyindamola Ehiwere

On behalf of ALSEC NOMINEES LIMITED

Company Secretary

FRC/2024/COY/119349

FRC/2013/PRO/ICSAN/002/00000001651

St Nicholas House
(10th & 13th Floors)
Catholic Mission Street
Lagos, Nigeria
26 March 2025

TRUSTEE'S REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The Trustees hereby present its Annual Report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024.

Principal Activity:

The primary objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital growth through strategic investments in listed Nigerian equities that the Fund Manager identifies as undervalued and possessing above-average growth potential. Additionally, the Fund may invest in other securities as approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) from time to time. It may also allocate assets to fixed-income securities to enhance portfolio diversification and risk management.

Operating Results:

The results for the year which are set out on the following pages, have been duly audited in accordance with section 169 (1) of the Investments and Securities Act CAP 124 LFN 2007, Section 354 (1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 LFN 2004 and the Trust Deed establishing the Fund.

Directors

The Directors of ValuAlliance Asset Management Limited who served during the year under review are:

Mrs. Eno Atoyebi	-	Managing Director
Mr. Samuel Oniovosa	-	Director
Dr. Okechukwu Enelamah	-	Director
Mr. Obinnia Abajue	-	Independent Director
Mr. Kofi Kwakwa	-	Director* (Resigned effective August 31, 2024)

Directors Interest in the Units of the Fund

There is no Director of ValuAlliance Asset Management Limited who served during the year under review that has direct interest in the units of the Fund.

There is no direct or indirect beneficial interest in the units of the Fund by any of the Directors of Leadway Capital & Trusts Limited, the Trustee to the Fund.

Responsibilities of the Trustees

The responsibilities of the Trustees as provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)'s Rules and Regulations pursuant to the Investment and Securities Act, are as stated below:

- Monitoring activities of ValuAlliance Value Fund on behalf of and in the interest of unit holders;
- Safe-keeping documents relating to the investment;
- Monitoring of the Register of unit holders;
- Ascertaining the profitability rationale for the investment decision making of ValuAlliance Asset Management Limited;
- Ascertaining compliance with the provisions of the Trustee Investment Act, CAP T22 LFN 2004, the Investment and Securities Act, 2007, and the Trust Deed by ValuAlliance Value Fund;
- Ascertaining that monthly and other periodic returns/ reports relating to the Fund are sent by ValuAlliance Asset Management Limited to the Commission.

Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc was appointed Custodian to the Fund effective July 2011 consequent to new Rules issued by the SEC and has since had responsibility for custody of the funds and certain documents relating to investments by the Fund.

Opinion:

The Trustees are of the opinion that the Fund was administered and managed in line with the provisions of the Trust Deed and the Investment and Securities Act, 2007.

By Order of the Trustees



Leadway Capital & Trusts Limited



KPMG Professional Services
KPMG Tower
Bishop Aboyade Cole Street
Victoria Island
PMG 40014, Falomo
Lagos

Telephone 234 (1) 271 8955
234 (1) 271 8599
Internet home.kpmg/ng

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Unitholders of ValuAlliance Value Fund

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ValuAlliance Value Fund ("the Fund"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
- the statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nigeria 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. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Other Information

The Directors of the Fund Manager and the Directors of the Trustee are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Fund Information, Fund Manager's Report, Statement of Fund Manager's Responsibilities, Certification of Accounts by the Directors of the Fund Manager, Trustee's Report and Other National Disclosures included in the annual report, 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 of the Fund Manager are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, and for such internal control as the Directors of the Fund Manager 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 of the Fund Manager are responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors of the Fund Manager either intend to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



We communicate with the Board Audit Committee of the Fund Manager 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.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Onyinye Okere'.

Onyinye Okere
FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000421
For: KPMG Professional Services
Chartered Accountants
31 March 2025
Lagos, Nigeria



**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

	Note	12 months ended 31-Dec 2024 N'000	6 months ended 31-Dec 2023 N'000
Interest income	6	375,538	126,685
Dividend income	7	439,032	76,909
Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	8	2,445,683	1,055,149
Other income	9	1,472,860	301,908
Total revenue		4,733,113	1,560,651
Operating expenses	10	(146,649)	(54,373)
Impairment loss on financial assets	10.1	-	(16,731)
Total expenses		(146,649)	(71,104)
Net operating income before Fund Manager's incentive fees		4,586,464	1,489,547
Fund Manager's incentive fees	23	(410,537)	(146,612)
Net operating income before taxation		4,175,927	1,342,935
Withholding tax expense	11	(43,085)	(8,745)
Profit after tax		4,132,842	1,334,190
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:</i>			
Net changes in ECL allowance on FVOCI financial assets - fixed income securities	20.1	-	16,731
Gain/(loss) arising from revaluation of FVOCI financial assets - fixed income securities	20.1	(7,239)	61,243
Reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of FVOCI financial assets- fixed income securities	20.1	(84,754)	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) net of tax		(91,993)	77,974
Total comprehensive income for the year		4,040,849	1,412,164
Basic earnings per unit - (Naira)	19	226.92	65.51

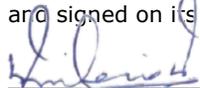
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 December**

	Note	31-Dec 2024 N'000	31-Dec 2023 N'000
ASSETS			
Bank balances	12	109,012	72,000
Due from other financial institutions	13	1,547,635	484,974
Financial assets at amortised cost	15		280,943
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16	6,158,050	4,338,869
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - fixed income securities	17	2,186,232	1,984,244
Other assets	18 a	1,656	-
TOTAL ASSETS		10,002,585	7,161,030
LIABILITIES			
Payables and accruals	18 b	465,005	455,441
TOTAL LIABILITIES		465,005	455,441
EQUITY			
Share capital	19	1,833,579	2,036,564
Share premium	19.1	66,110	36,674
Other reserves	20	96,331	188,324
Retained earnings	21	7,541,560	4,444,027
TOTAL EQUITY		9,537,580	6,705,589
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		10,002,585	7,161,030

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Fund Manager on 26 March 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Samuel Oniovosa
Director

FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004911



Eno Atoyebi
Managing Director

FRC/2017/ICAN/00000017680

Additionally, certified by:



Ejakhaluse Omonkhogbe
Head of Finance

FRC/2020/001/00000021270

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

	Note	Ordinary share capital	Share premium	Fair Value Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at 1 July 2023		2,237,889	19,811	110,350	3,552,624	5,920,674
Other comprehensive income for the year	20.1	-	-	77,974	-	77,974
Profit for the year	21	-	-	-	1,334,190	1,334,190
Repurchase of units held	19,21	(224,462)	-	-	(442,787)	(667,249)
Subscriptions during the year	19	23,137	16,863	-	-	40,000
Balance as at 31 December 2023		2,036,564	36,674	188,324	4,444,027	6,705,589
Balance as at 1 January 2024		2,036,564	36,674	188,324	4,444,027	6,705,589
Other comprehensive income for the period	20.1	-	-	(7,239)	-	(7,239)
Profit for the year	21	-	-	-	4,132,842	4,132,842
Transfer to Profit or Loss	20.1	-	-	(84,754)	-	(84,754)
Repurchase of units held	19,21	(203,049)	-	-	(697,194)	(900,243)
Subscriptions during the year	19	64	29,436	-	-	29,500
Dividend paid	21	-	-	-	(338,115)	(338,115)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		1,833,579	66,110	96,331	7,541,560	9,537,580

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

		12 months ended 31-Dec 2024 N'000	6 months ended 31-Dec 2023 N'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year	21	4,132,842	1,334,190
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Dividend income	7	(439,032)	(76,909)
Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	8	(2,445,683)	(1,055,149)
Impairment charge on financial assets	20.1	-	16,731
		1,248,127	218,864
<i>Movements in working capital:</i>			
Net increase in payables and accruals	24(a)	9,566	156,014
Net increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	24(e)	626,502	379,625
Net increase/(decrease) in financial assets at amortized cost	15	-	(280,943)
Net (decrease) in fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets	17	(293,983)	(137,677)
<i>Changes in other receivable</i>	18(a)	(1,656)	-
Cash generated from operations		1,588,556	335,883
Dividend received	24(b)	439,032	76,909
Net cash generated from operating activities		2,027,588	412,792
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repurchase of units from holders during the year	24(c)	(900,243)	(667,249)
Subscriptions during the year	24(d)	29,500	40,000
Distribution made to unitholders	21	(338,115)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,208,858)	(627,249)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		818,730	(214,457)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		556,975	771,432
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14	1,375,704	556,975

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 General Information

ValuAlliance Value Fund ('The Fund') (formerly SIM Capital Alliance Value Fund) was initially established as a closed-end collective investment scheme by a Trust Deed dated 6th April, 2010 and the supplemental Trust Deeds dated 5th February 2013 and 19th December 2017.

On 17 February 2021, the Fund manager and Trustee decided that the nature and structure of the Fund be amended from a listed closed-end fund to an unlisted closed-end fund also known as an Interval Fund and that the Units be delisted from the official list of the Main Board of The Exchange (the "Restructuring") and in compliance with the Rules of the SEC, change the name of the Fund to ValuAlliance Value Fund (A Balanced Unlisted Closed-End Fund). The Parties have consolidated all amendments to the Initial Trust Deed. Hence, the Initial Trust Deed has been amended and restated accordingly.

The fund is under the management of ValuAlliance Asset Management Limited with Leadway Capital and Trusts Limited as the Trustees. It commenced business on 1 July 2011.

1.1 Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital growth by investing in listed and unlisted Nigerian equities which the Fund Manager has identified as being undervalued and offering above average growth potential and any other securities as approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time. The Fund may also invest in fixed income securities.

1.2 Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Neither the Trustees nor the Fund manager have any intention or need to reduce substantially the operations of the Fund. The Fund manager and the Trustees believe that the going concern assumption is appropriate for ValuAlliance Value Fund as the Fund's investment objectives are feasible.

1.3 Asset Allocation

In accordance with clause 8.6 of the Trust Deed, the Fund Manager notes that the Fund's investment in equity securities of each issuer did not exceed 10% of the outstanding issued shares of any issuer.

In accordance with clause 8.7 of the Trust Deed, the Fund's investment in Money market instruments (save for treasury bills) issued by any single issuer or fixed deposit with any single institution did not constitute more than 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund at any time during the period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

In accordance with clause 8.8 of the Trust Deed, the Fund's investment in bonds issued by the Federal Government of Nigeria, bonds issued by any single issuer or one group of companies did not constitute more than 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund at any time during the period.

In accordance with clause 8.10 of the Trust Deed, the Fund's investment in units/shares of other collective investment schemes did not constitute more than 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund at any time during the period.

2 Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are Standards and Interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Fund on 26 of March 2025.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Fund applies the accrual method of accounting where all income is recognized when earned and all expenses recognized once incurred.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Naira which is the Fund's functional currency. Except as otherwise indicated, financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that can affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

3 Standards Issued, Adopted and Significant Policies

3.1 Standards Adopted

There were no new standards/interpretations adopted by the Fund during the period ended 31 December 2024.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3.2 Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied by the Fund to all periods presented in the financial report. The accounting policies relating to financial instruments are described below.

A Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities resulting from foreign currency transactions are subsequently translated at the spot rate at reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different to those at which they were initially recognized or included in a previous financial report, are recognized in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as derivatives measured at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss on these items.

Translation differences on non-monetary items measured at fair value through equity, such as equities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets, are included in the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve in equity.

B Interest

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Fund estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and costs paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the statement of comprehensive income include:

Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest basis.

C Fair Value Changes

i Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss comprises gains less losses relating to trading assets and includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes during the year on financial instruments categorized as being at fair value through profit or loss.

ii Net gains from financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

Net gains from financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income comprises gains less losses relating to unrealized fair value changes during the year from unquoted equity investments. This is reported under the other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of other reserves.

Notes to the Financial Statements

D Fees and Commission

Fees and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission expense including Fund Manager fees, Trustee fees, Custodian fees, Registrar fees, Fund Manager's incentive fees etc., are recognized as the related services are performed.

E Distributions

Distributions are at the discretion of the Fund. A distribution to the Fund's unit holders is accounted for as a deduction from retained earnings. A proposed distribution is recognized as a liability in the period in which it is approved by the annual general meeting of unit holders.

F Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive income is established. Usually, this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Dividend income is stated on the face of the profit or loss statement.

G Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

i Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, Value Fund measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs (such as fees and commissions) that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset (where the financial asset is not at fair value through profit or loss).

Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an Expected Credit Loss Allowance ("ECL") is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI which may result in an accounting loss being recognized in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value of financial assets differ from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognizes the difference as follows:

(a) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognized as a gain or loss.

(b) In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortized over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realized through settlement.

Notes to the Financial Statements**ii De-recognition of financial assets**

The Fund derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Fund is recognized as a separate asset in the statement of financial position. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

iii Classification and initial recognition of financial liabilities

The Fund will classify all financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method except when specifically designated by the Fund as being at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, minus transaction costs, except for those financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss, which are initially recognized at fair value alone (i.e. transaction costs are immediately expensed in the profit or loss).

iv De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Fund derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when its obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the income statement.

v Financial assets**(i) Classification and subsequent measurement**

From 1 July 2018, the Fund has applied IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

vi Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as, government treasury bills and bonds, corporate bonds and trade receivables.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- (i) the Fund's business model for managing the asset; and
- (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortized cost which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in Net Investment income'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Based on these factors, the Fund classifies its debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Notes to the Financial Statements

Business Model: The business model reflects how the Fund manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Fund's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the Fund in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL.

Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI): Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Fund assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Fund considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Fund reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

vii Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares.

All equity investments in scope of IFRS 9 are to be measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with value changes recognized in profit or loss, except for those equity investments for which the entity has elected to present value changes in 'other comprehensive income'. There is no 'cost exception' for unquoted equities.

Value Fund subsequently measures all equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss, except for unquoted equity instruments where management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate at fair value through other comprehensive income. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognized in profit or loss as other income when the Fund's right to receive payments is established.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in the net gain/ (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss line in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

viii Financial liabilities

Classification and subsequent measurement

In future periods, financial liabilities of the Fund will be classified as, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

ix Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

Value Fund assesses on a forward-looking basis the Expected Credit Losses ('ECL') associated with its debt instrument assets carried at FVOCI. The Fund recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- **Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date:** as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive);
- **Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date:** as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;

x Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- **Financial assets measured at amortised cost:** as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- **Debt instruments measured at FVOCI:** the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

xi Write-off

Debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Fund determines that the counterparty does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flow to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Fund's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

xii Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:

- Financial assets that are credit-impaired (or 'stage 3'), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortized cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision).

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Fund estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements**H Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held on call with other financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original terms to maturity of less than six months that are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

I Provisions

Provisions are recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow 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.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Fund from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Fund recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence, or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Fund; or present obligations that have arisen from past events but are not recognized because it is not probable that settlement will require the outflow of economic benefits, or because the amount of the obligations cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the probability of settlement is remote.

J Taxation

The Fund is domiciled in Nigeria. Under the current income tax laws of Nigeria, the Fund is liable to withholding tax on certain income. Such income or gains are recorded gross of withholding taxes in the statement of profit or loss. Withholding taxes are shown as a separate item in the statement of profit or loss.

K Payables and Accruals

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 New standards and interpretations not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2024 and earlier application is permitted; however, the fund has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Fund's financial

Standard/Interpretation		Date Issued by ISAB	Effective date Periods beginning on or after	Summary of the requirements and impact assessment
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 amendments	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	May 2024	1 January 2026	<p>The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to the classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The key amendments include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement of financial liabilities through electronic payment systems: The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date'. However, the amendments provide an exception for the derecognition of financial liabilities. This exception allows the company to derecognise its trade payable before the settlement date when it uses an electronic payment system, provided that specified criteria are met. • Additional SPPI Test for Contingent Features: The amendments introduce an additional SPPI test for financial assets with contingent features that are not directly related to a change in basic lending risks or costs – for example, where the cash flows change depending on whether the borrower meets an ESG target specified in the loan contract. Under the amendments, certain financial assets, including those with ESG linked features, could now meet the SPPI criterion, provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from an identical financial asset without such a feature. • Clarification on Contractually Linked Instruments (CLIs): The amendments clarify the key characteristics of CLIs and how they differ from financial assets with non-recourse features. They also include factors that a company needs to consider when assessing the cash flows underlying a financial asset with non-recourse features (the 'look through' test). • Additional Disclosure Requirements: The amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features that are not directly related to a change in basic lending risks or costs and are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. <p>The amendments apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted. This standard will be applicable once it becomes effective.</p>

Notes to the Financial Statements

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 amendments	Contracts Referencing Nature dependent Electricity	December 2024	1 January 2026	<p>Companies face challenges in applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity – sometimes referred to as renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has now amended IFRS 9 to address these challenges. The amendments include guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the 'own-use' exemption for purchasers of electricity under such PPAs, and • hedge accounting requirements for companies that hedge their purchases or sales of electricity using PPAs. <p>Amendments for the own-use exemption</p> <p>The amendments allow a company to apply the own-use exemption to power purchase agreements (PPAs) if the company has been, and expects to be, a net-purchaser of electricity for the contract period. This assessment considers the variability in the amount of electricity expected to be generated due to the seasonal cycle of the natural conditions and the variability in the entity's demand for electricity due to its operating cycle. Where a company applies the own-use exemption to a PPA contract under the amendments, it would not recognise the PPA in its statement of financial position. Where this is the case, a company is required to disclose further information such as:</p> <p>Contractual features exposing the company to variability in electricity volume and the risk of oversupply; Estimated future cash flows from unrecognised contractual commitments to buy electricity in appropriate time bands; Qualitative information about how the company has assessed whether a contract might become onerous; and Qualitative and quantitative information about the costs and proceeds associated with purchases and sales of electricity, based on the information used for the 'net-purchaser' assessment.</p> <p>The amendments apply retrospectively using facts and circumstances at the beginning of the reporting period of initial application (without requiring prior periods to be restated).</p> <p>Amendments for hedge accounting</p> <p>Virtual PPAs and PPAs that do not meet the own-use exemption are accounted for as derivatives and measured at FVTPL. Applying hedge accounting could help companies to reduce profit or loss volatility by reflecting how these PPAs hedge the price of future electricity purchases or sales. Subject to certain conditions, the amendments permit companies to designate a variable nominal volume of forecasted sales or purchases of renewable electricity as the hedged transaction, rather than a fixed volume based on P90 estimates. The variable hedged volume is based on the variable volume expected to be delivered by the generation facility referenced in the hedging instrument, facilitating compliance with hedge accounting requirements.</p> <p>The amendments apply prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application. They also allow companies to discontinue an existing hedging relationship, if the same hedging instrument (i.e. the nature-dependent electricity contract) is designated in a new hedging relationship applying the amendments. (Include entity specific impact of the amendments)</p> <p>These amendments apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early application is permitted. This standard is not expected to have any impact on the fund.</p>
------------------------------	--	---------------	----------------	--

Notes to the Financial Statements

IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 amendment	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards	July 2024	1 January 2026	<p>IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: Paragraphs B5–B6 of IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards was amended to:</p> <p>a. improve their consistency in wording with the requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; and</p> <p>b. add cross-references to improve the understandability of IFRS 1.</p> <p>IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures</p> <p>1. Gain or loss on derecognition. The amendment addresses a potential confusion in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 arising from an obsolete reference to a paragraph that was deleted from the standard when IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement was issued.</p> <p>2. Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price. The amendment addresses an inconsistency between paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and its accompanying implementation guidance that arose when a consequential amendment resulting from the issuance of IFRS 13 was made to paragraph 28, but not to the corresponding paragraph in the implementation guidance.</p> <p>3. Introduction and credit risk disclosures. The amendment addresses a potential confusion by clarifying in paragraph IG1 that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7 and by simplifying some explanations.</p> <p>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments</p> <p>1. Initial measurement of trade receivables. The amendments remove the conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 over the amount at which a trade receivable is initially measured. Under IFRS 15, a trade receivable may be recognised at an amount that differs from the transaction price – e.g. when the transaction price is variable. Conversely, IFRS 9 requires that companies initially measure trade receivables without a significant financing component at the transaction price.</p> <p>The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to require companies to initially measure a trade receivable without a significant financing component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15. Amendment on trade receivables could prompt accounting policy change.</p> <p>2. Derecognition of a lease liability. If a lease liability is derecognised, then the derecognition is accounted for under IFRS 9. However, when a lease liability is modified, the modification is accounted for under IFRS 16 Leases. The IASB's amendment states that when lease liabilities are derecognised under IFRS 9, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.</p> <p>IFRS 10</p> <p>The amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10 related to an investor determining whether another party is acting on its behalf by aligning the language in both paragraphs.</p> <p>IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows</p> <p>This amendment replaces the term 'cost method' in paragraph 37 of IAS 7 with 'at cost'. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted. These amendments are expected to impact the fund and would be applicable once effective</p>
---	--	-----------	----------------	--

Notes to the Financial Statements

Amendments to IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability	August 2023	1 January 2025	<p>The amendments clarifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when a currency is exchangeable into another currency; and • how a company estimates a spot rate when a currency lacks exchangeability. <p>Assessing exchangeability: When to estimate a spot rate A currency is exchangeable into another currency when a company is able to exchange that currency for the other currency at the measurement date and for a specified purpose. When a currency is not exchangeable, a company needs to estimate a spot rate.</p> <p>Estimating a spot rate: Meeting the estimation objective A company's objective when estimating a spot rate is only that it reflects the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments contain no specific requirements on how to estimate a spot rate.</p> <p>Therefore, when estimating a spot rate a company can use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an observable exchange rate without adjustment; or • another estimation technique. <p>Under the amendments, companies will need to provide new disclosures to help users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate on the financial statements. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and financial impacts of the currency not being exchangeable • the spot exchange rate used; • the estimation process; and • risks to the company because the currency is not exchangeable <p>The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with early application permitted.</p> <p>This standard is not expected to have any impact on the Fund.</p>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	September 2014	The effective date of this amendment has been deferred indefinitely by the IASB.	<p>The amendments require the full gain to be recognised when assets transferred between an investor and its associate or joint venture meet the definition of a 'business' under IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Where the assets transferred do not meet the definition of a business, a partial gain to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture is recognised. The definition of a business is key to determining the extent of the gain to be recognised.</p> <p>When a parent loses control of a subsidiary in a transaction with an associate or joint venture (JV), there is a conflict between the existing guidance on consolidation and equity accounting.</p> <p>Under the consolidation standard, the parent recognises the full gain on the loss of control. But under the standard on associates and JVs, the parent recognises the gain only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or JV.</p> <p>In either case, the loss is recognised in full if the underlying assets are impaired.</p> <p>The IASB has decided to defer the effective date for these amendments indefinitely.</p> <p>This standard is not expected to have any impact on the Fund, But under the standard on associates and JVs, the parent recognises the gain only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or JV.</p> <p>In either case, the loss is recognised in full if the underlying assets are impaired. The IASB has decided to defer the effective date for these amendments indefinitely.</p> <p>This standard is not expected to have any impact on the Fund.</p>

Notes to the Financial Statements

IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	April 2024	1 January 2027	<p>IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It promotes a more structured income statement, in particular, it introduces a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be classified into three new distinct categories, operating, investing, and financing, based on a company's main business activities. • All companies are required to report the newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal – an important measure for investors' understanding of a company's operating results – i.e. investing and financing results are specifically excluded. This means that the results of equity-accounted investees are no longer part of operating profit and are presented in the 'investing' category. • Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements. • Enhance guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes. Companies are discouraged from labelling items as 'other' and will now be required to disclose more information if they continue to do so. • Entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method. • It also requires Companies to analyse their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement – either by nature, by function or using a mixed presentation. If any items are presented by function on the face of the income statement (e.g. cost of sales), then a company provides more detailed disclosures about their nature. <p>IFRS 18 is effective from 1 January 2027 and applies retrospectively. It is available for early adoption. This standard would be applicable once it becomes effective.</p>
IFRS 19	<i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i>	May 2024	1 January 2027	<p>Subsidiaries of companies using IFRS Accounting Standards can substantially reduce their disclosures and focus more on users' needs following the release of IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures by the International Accounting Standards Board.</p> <p>For those subsidiaries that don't currently report under IFRS Accounting Standards, the new standard also offers a practical way of reducing reporting costs – by removing the need to maintain two separate sets of accounting records for group reporting purposes if IFRS 19 is applied. A subsidiary may choose to apply the new standard in its consolidated, separate, or individual financial statements provided that, at the reporting date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it does not have public accountability; • its parent produces consolidated financial statements under IFRS Accounting Standards. <p>A subsidiary applying IFRS 19 is required to clearly state in its explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards that IFRS 19 has been adopted.</p> <p>IFRS 19 is effective from 1 January 2027. It is available for early adoption. This standard is not expected to have an impact on the fund.</p>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Financial risk

This note presents information about Value Fund's exposure to risks and how they are mitigated. The following are the key risks the Fund is exposed to:

- i) Credit risk
- ii) Liquidity risk
- iii) Operational risk
- iv) Market risk
 - a. Interest rate risk
 - b. Foreign Exchange risk

Risk Management Framework

The funds investment portfolio comprises listed and unlisted equity and debt securities including government issued bonds and treasury bills.

5.1 Credit risk

Credit is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Fund, resulting in a financial loss to the Fund. It arises principally from debt securities held, and also from derivative financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, balances due from brokers and receivables from reverse repurchase agreements. For risk management reporting purposes, the Fund considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk).

(i) Management of credit risk

Value Fund's policy on credit risk is to minimize its exposure to counterparties with perceived higher risk of default by dealing only with counterparties meeting the credit standards set out in the Fund's investment strategy document. The Fund's exposure to the corporate bonds sector will be restricted to investment grade issues. High yield issues will be considered provided sufficient compensation for additional risk is obtainable. Overall, the Fund will not allocate more than 10% of the portfolio to any one issuer.

Credit risk is monitored on a weekly basis by the investment manager in accordance with policies and procedures in place. The balances held in instruments that are exposed to credit risk are measured against the asset value of the portfolio to ensure it is within the limits. If it is found to be outside of the limit, steps are taken to bring the holding in line with policy. In addition, on an annual basis, credit ratings of the financial institutions the Fund invests in, are monitored on a regular basis by the investment committee. Where the credit risk is not in accordance with the investment policy or guidelines of the Fund, the investment manager is obliged to rebalance the portfolio within 30 to 90 days of each determination that the portfolio is not in compliance with the stated investment parameters.

(ii) Exposure to credit risk

The Fund's maximum credit risk exposure at the reporting date is represented by the respective carrying amounts of the relevant financial assets in the statement of financial position.

5.1.1 Credit quality analysis

Credit risk grading

For debt securities in the Fund, external rating agency credit grades are used. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. The Probability of Default (PD) associated with each grade are determined based on realized default rates over the prior 12 months, as published by the rating agency.

Credit Rating of Counterparty/Obligor

Counterparties are subject to the Fund's internal rating process as part of its credit approval and review process. All risk ratings for counterparties are reviewed and validated periodically to ensure relevance to business realities. External ratings may also be obtained where such is available.

The credit quality of the debt securities that are neither past due nor impaired is detailed below:

	Note	12 months ended	6 months ended
		31-Dec 2024	31-Dec 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
Counterparties with international credit rating (S&P, Fitch, Moody's)			
Investment grade (AAA to B-)	17	2,186,232	1,984,244
Others (CCC+ to D)	15	-	280,943
		2,186,232	2,265,187
Total unimpaired not past due debt securities		2,186,232	2,265,187
Past due but not impaired		-	-
Total debt securities		2,186,232	2,265,187

Notes to the Financial Statements

5.1.2 Expected credit loss measurement

From 1 July 2018, in accordance with IFRS 9, Value Fund records the allowance for expected credit losses for all debt securities not classified as held at FTVPL. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset, unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss. The Fund's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in Note 5.1.2.1.

The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECL that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both lifetime ECL and 12 months ECL are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying financial instruments.

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by Value Fund.
- If a Significant Increase in Credit Risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. Please refer to note 5.1.2.1 for a description of how Value Fund determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'. Please refer to note 5.1.2.1 and 5.1.2.2 for a description of how Value Fund defines credit-impaired and default.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Please refer to note 5.1.2.3 for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information. Note 5.1.2.4 includes an explanation of how Value Fund has incorporated this in its ECL models.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

Further explanation is also provided of how the Fund determines appropriate groupings when ECL is measured on a collective basis.

The following diagram summarises the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 (other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets):

Change in credit quality since initial recognition

Stage 1 (initial recognition)	Stage 2 (Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition)	Stage 3 (Credit-impaired assets)
12 month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

5.1.2.1 Significant increase in credit risk

Value Fund considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Qualitative criteria:

Forward transitions: Credit Ratings

Value Fund allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of counterparty. Notch differences between the current rating grade and initial rating grade can be indicative of significant increase in credit risks.

The Fund specifies that a two-notch deterioration in speculative grade and a deterioration in investment grade to speculative grade will be viewed as a significant increase in credit risk since origination. Assuming an instrument is currently classified as Stage 1, if the current credit rating for speculative deteriorates by two or more notches and deteriorates from investment grade to speculative grade since origination, the instrument is classified as Stage 2. An instrument that is non-performing is classified as Stage 3.

Forward transitions: Classification

Transition to various stages is based on its classification of performing, watchlist, substandard, doubtful and lost. The table below summarises the Stage classification based on the days past due.

Stage	Days Past Due
1	0 to 30
2	30 to 90
3	90+

Notes to the Financial Statements

Forward transitions: Restructure

All debt securities that have been restructured or the term extended, are assumed to have significantly increased credit risk since origination and are thus classified as Stage 2, if not already classified as Stage 2 or Stage 3. Thus, all accounts flagged for forbearance are classified as Stage 2. However, if the Fund has evidence that not all of these accounts' credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition, then these accounts can be re-classified as Stage 1.

5.1.2.2 Definition of default

Value Fund considers a financial asset to be in default which is fully aligned with the credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

The counterparty is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments .

Qualitative criteria

The counterparty meets unlikelihood to pay criteria, which indicates the counterparty is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- The counterparty is in long-term forbearance
- The counterparty is deceased
- The counterparty is insolvent
- The counterparty is in breach of financial covenant(s)
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the counterparty's financial difficulty
- It is becoming probable that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy
- Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by Value Fund and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss given Default (LGD) throughout Value Fund's expected loss calculations.

5.1.2.3 Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or Lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD), defined as follows:

- The PD represents the likelihood of a counterparty defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default and credit-impaired" above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the instrument.
- EAD is based on the amounts Value Fund expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD).
- Loss Given Default (LGD) represents Value Fund's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD).

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

12-month PD

The 12-month PDs utilised are aligned to the credit ratings generated by the Fitch credit rating system, which is derived by dividing the number of accounts that have defaulted by the total number of accounts, for each obligor rating. For the purposes of this model, to be point-in-time estimates; however, a macro-economic adjustment is applied to account for differences in the current economic conditions and those underlying the PDs.

As IFRS 9 requires PDs to allow for macro-economic expectations as at the reporting date, the PDs were adjusted to allow for macro-economic forecasts.

Lifetime PD

Lifetime PD curves are required to calculate expected credit losses for Stage 2 accounts. The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12-month PD. The maturity profile should ordinarily look at how defaults develop from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the securities. It should be based on historical observed data. Alternatively, lifetime PD curves can be obtained from external credit rating agencies. Lifetime PD's from Fitch's "2016 Annual Global Corporate Transition and Default Study" have been used in the Fund's "ECL" model.

The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by instrument.

For amortising debt instruments products, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the counterparty over a 12-month or lifetime basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The LGDs were estimated based on Moody's recovery rate for senior secured bonds. The LGD determined from Moody's recovery rate was deemed to be the average LGD. For the downturn scenario, the Fund's LGDs are transformed through the use of the Federal Reserve Formula:

$$\text{Downturn LGD} = 0.92 \times \text{Average LGD} + 0.08$$

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by product type. Refer to note 5.1.2.4 for an explanation of forward-looking information and its inclusion in ECL calculations.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation (such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change etc) are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

5.1.2.4 Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The assessment of Significant increase in Credit Risk ("SICR") and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. Value Fund has performed historical analysis and identified a key economic variable impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for its investment securities. The economic variable used is GDP growth rate.

The economic variable and its associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Judgment has also been applied in this process.

The assessment of SICR is performed using qualitative and backstop indicators (see note 5.1.2.1). This determines whether the whole financial instrument is in Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 and hence whether 12-month or lifetime ECL should be recorded. Following this assessment, Value Fund measures ECL as either a probability weighted 12-month ECL (Stage 1), or a probability weighted lifetime ECL (Stages 2 and 3). These probability weighted ECLs are determined by running each scenario through the relevant ECL model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting (as opposed to weighting the inputs). As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected.

Economic variable assumptions

The most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL estimate as at 30 June 2022 are set out below. The scenarios "base", "optimistic" and "downturn" were used for the Fund.

		2023	2024	2025	2026
GDP growth rate	Base	3.40	3.40	3.43	3.47
	Optimistic	3.90	3.90	3.93	3.96
	Downturn	2.90	2.90	2.93	2.96

Source:

2021 Base, Optimistic & Downturn Data – AFDB's publication on Africa's Economic Performance & Outlook Amid COVID-19
2022-2024 Base, Optimistic & Downturn Data – The Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU) Country Forecast Report

5.2

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a financial instrument cannot be purchased or sold without a significant concession in price because of the market's potential inability to efficiently accommodate the desired trading size.

Management of liquidity risk

The Fund's policy and the investment manager's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure the Fund uses position limits to ensure that the Fund is not overly exposed to any single security particularly those considered to be illiquid.

Maturity analysis for financial assets and liabilities

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments.

In thousands of Naira	Note	Carrying amount	Gross nominal value	Less than 3 months	3- 12 months	Above 1 year
31-Dec-24		₦,000	₦,000	₦,000	₦,000	₦,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	1,656,647	1,687,273	1,687,273	-	-
Quoted Equities	16	6,158,050	6,158,050	-	-	6,158,050
Bonds	17	2,186,232	2,214,810	-	28,578	2,243,388
Total financial assets		10,000,929	10,060,133	1,687,273	28,578	8,401,438
Payable to Fund Parties	18 b	32,315	32,315	32,315	-	-
Other payables	18 b	418,762	418,762	418,762	-	-
Total financial liabilities		451,077	451,077	451,077	-	-
Gap (assets-liabilities)		9,549,852	9,609,055	1,236,196	28,578	8,401,438
Cumulative liquidity gap				1,236,196	1,264,774	9,666,213

Notes to the Financial Statements

In thousands of Naira	Note	Carrying amount	Gross nominal value	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	Above 1 year
		₦,000	₦,000	₦,000	₦,000	₦,000
31-Dec-23						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	556,974	559,742	559,742	-	-
Commercial Papers	16	280,943	296,000	-	296,000	-
Quoted Equities	17	4,338,869	4,395,587	-	56,718	4,452,304
Bonds	17	1,958,404	2,148,633	-	347,650	1,800,983
Total financial assets		7,135,190	7,399,962	559,742	700,367	6,253,288
Fund Parties	18 b	20,553	20,553	20,553	-	-
Other payables	18 b	430,214	430,214	430,214	-	-
Total financial liabilities		450,767	450,767	450,767	-	-
Gap (assets-liabilities)		6,684,423	6,949,195	108,975	700,367	6,253,288
Cumulative liquidity gap				108,975	809,342	7,062,630

5.3 Operational risk

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

The Fund's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance limiting of financial losses and damage to its reputation with achieving its investment objective of generating returns to investors. The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls over operational risk rests with the Investment Committee. This responsibility is addressed by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk, which encompasses the controls and processes at the service providers and the establishment of service levels with the service providers, in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties between various functions, roles and responsibilities;
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- Documentation of controls and procedures;
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risk faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- Contingency plans;
- Ethical and business standards; and
- Risk mitigation, including insurance if this is effective.

The Fund Manager's and Investment Committee's assessment over the adequacy of the controls and processes in place at the service providers with respect to operational risk is carried out via ad-hoc discussions with the service providers.

5.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) will affect the Fund's income or the fair value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Management of market risk

The Fund's strategy for the management of market risk is driven by the Fund's investment objective. The Fund's market positions are monitored on a regular basis by the Investment Committee.

5.4 a Interest rate risk

The Fund is exposed to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of its financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in

The distribution of the Fund's Fixed income portfolio is shown below:

Tenor	December 2024		December 2023	
	% of Net Assets	Weighted Yield (%)	% of Net Assets	Weighted Yield (%)
< 1 Year	10.33%	5.33%	0.00%	0.00%
1 - 3 Years	5.40%	12.56%	19.76%	10.13%
> 3 Years	7.20%	9.91%	0.77%	13.04%
	22.92%		20.52%	

31-Dec-24

	Notes	Non-Interest ₦,000	Fixed Interest ₦,000	Carrying Amount ₦,000
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	-	1,656,647	1,656,647
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16	6,158,050	-	6,158,050
Financial assets at fair value through Other comprehensive income	17	-	2,186,232	2,186,232
Financial assets at amortised cost	15	-	-	-
Other assets	18 a	1,656	-	1,656
		6,159,706	3,842,879	10,002,585
Liabilities				
Other Liabilities	18 b	465,005	-	465,005
		465,005	-	465,005
Dividend/Interest Income for the year	6	439,032	375,538	814,570
Average percentage of interest income to total exposure		7.13%	9.77%	8.14%

Notes to the Financial Statements

31-Dec-23	Notes	Non-Interest ₦,000	Fixed Interest ₦,000	Carrying Amount ₦,000
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	-	556,974	556,974
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16	4,338,869	-	4,338,869
Financial assets at fair value through Other comprehensive income	17	-	1,984,244	1,958,404
Financial assets at amortised cost		-	280,943	280,943
Other assets	18 a	-	-	-
		4,338,869	2,822,161	7,161,030
Liabilities				
Other Liabilities	18 b	455,440	-	455,440
		455,440	-	455,440
Dividend/Interest Income for the year	6	76,909	115,161	192,070
Average percentage of interest income to total exposure		1.77%	4.08%	2.68%

Equity price risk

The Fund's policy for concentration of its investment portfolio profile is as follows:

Equity investments listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange	20%-60% of net assets
Unlisted equity investments	0%-20% of net assets
Fixed income securities	20%-60% of net assets
Money Market Instruments	0%-40% of net assets
Cash	0%-5% of net assets

The internal procedures require the investment manager to manage price risk on a daily basis. The Fund's procedures require price risk to be monitored on a regular basis by the Investment Committee.

No exposure to any individual issuer of equity and bond instruments exceeded 10% and 30% of the net assets attributable to the unit holders respectively.

Where the price risk is not in accordance with the investment policy or guidelines of the Fund, the Portfolio manager is required to rebalance the portfolio within 60 days of the determination of such occurrence.

The following table sets out concentration of the investment assets and liabilities of the Fund

	December 2024 % of net assets	December 2023 % of net assets
Equity investments:		
Quoted equity investments	64.57%	64.96%
Unlisted equity investments	0.00%	0.00%
Total equity investments	64.57%	64.96%
Total debt securities	22.92%	29.32%
Total investment assets	87.49%	94.27%
Total investment liabilities	-4.65%	-6.38%

The investment manager further monitors concentration of risk based on counterparties and industries. The Fund's equity investments are concentrated in the following industries:

	December 2024 % of total Net Asset	December 2023 % of total Net Asset
Banking sector	28.07%	32.13%
Agric	16.99%	11.77%
Oil & Gas	16.03%	9.78%
Insurance	0.00%	4.50%
Building materials	3.41%	3.38%
Food and beverages	0.00%	0.00%
Conglomerates	0.00%	1.24%
Real Estate	0.08%	0.14%
Telecommunications	0.00%	2.02%
	64.57%	64.95%

Notes to the Financial Statements

No impairment losses have been recognized for the years presented relating to listed equities classified as fair value through profit or loss and unlisted equities investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income investments. For more information see note 16 on fair value through other comprehensive income investments.

5.4 b Foreign Exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of loss of capital or earnings due to adverse movements in the exchange rates of the Fund's foreign currency assets or liabilities.

The Fund is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. This is because the Fund has Eurobonds denominated in foreign currency. The Fund had the following balances as at year end:

31 Dec 2024

In thousands of naira

	Note	Total	Naira	USD
Assets				
Fixed Income Securities	17	2,186,232	64,014	2,122,218
		2,186,232	64,014	2,122,218

In thousands of naira

	Note	Total	Naira	USD
Assets				
Cash	14	109,012	21,010	88,002
		109,012	21,010	88,002

31 Dec 2023

In thousands of naira

	Note	Total	Naira	USD
Assets				
Fixed Income Securities	17	2,265,187	902,681	1,362,506
		2,265,187	902,681	1,362,506

In thousands of naira

	Note	Total	Naira	USD
Assets				
Cash	14	72,000	90	71,910
		72,000	90	71,910

The analysis details the Fund's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the value of the Naira against the United States Dollars (USD) as the Fund is mainly exposed to USD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

- 5.5 The impact of a change of 10% in the closing exchange rate is analysed below for assets. The analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The carrying amount of the Fund's foreign currency denominated assets are as follows:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	31 Dec 2024			31 Dec 2023		
	Carrying amount	10% increase in the value of the Naira against USD	10% decrease in the value of the Naira against USD	Carrying amount	10% increase in the value of the Naira against USD	10% decrease in the value of the Naira against USD
Fixed Income Securities	2,122,218	212,222	(212,222)	1,333,678	133,368	(133,368)
Cash	88,002	8,800	(8,800)	71,910	7,191	(7,191)
	2,122,218	212,222	(212,222)	1,333,678	133,368	(133,368)

The impact of a change of 10% in the closing exchange rate is analysed below for assets. The analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The impact of 10% movement on profit amount of the Fund is as follows:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Profit	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023		
		Profit	10% increase in the value of the Naira against USD	10% decrease in the value of the Naira against USD	Profit	10% increase in the value of the Naira against USD
Profit after tax	4,132,842	212,222	-	1,334,190	133,368	-
Profit after tax	4,132,842	-	(212,222)	1,334,190	-	(133,368)
Impact on P or L		4,345,064	3,920,620		1,467,558	1,200,822

Credit risk exposure

5.5.1 Maximum exposure to credit risk – Financial instruments subject to impairment

For ECL purposes, the debt securities are segmented into sub-portfolios as listed below:

- Fixed income securities
- Bank balances
- Due from financial institutions

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Value Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

ECL staging	Fixed income securities					
				31 Dec 2024 31 Dec 2023		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased credit-impaired	Total	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL			
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Credit grade						
Investment grade	2,186,232	-	-	-	2,186,232	1,984,244
Speculative grade	-	-	-	-	-	280,943
Carrying amount	2,186,232	-	-	-	2,186,232	2,265,187
Loss (writeback) /allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.5.2 Loss allowance

Loss allowance is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Discount unwound within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and
- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the current period due to these factors:

Investment securities	Dec-24	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	
Corporate Eurobonds		69,582	-	-	69,582
Sovereign Eurobond		12,752	-	-	12,752
Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds		431	-	-	431
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2024		82,765	-	-	82,765

Movements with P&L impact

Based on changes in forward looking information:

Corporate Eurobonds	-	-	-	-
Sovereign Eurobonds	-	-	-	-
Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds	-	-	-	-
Total net P&L charge during the year	-	-	-	-
Other movements with no P&L impact	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2024	82,765	-	-	82,765

Investment securities	Dec-23	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	
Corporate Eurobonds		63,580	-	-	63,580
Sovereign Eurobond		1,732	-	-	1,732
Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds		722	-	-	722
Loss allowance as at 1 July 2023		66,034	-	-	66,034

Movements with P&L impact

Based on changes in forward looking information:

Corporate Eurobonds	6,002	-	-	6,002
Sovereign Eurobonds	11,020	-	-	11,020
Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds	(291)	-	-	(291)
Total net P&L charge during the year	16,731	-	-	16,731
Other movements with no P&L impact	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	82,765	-	-	82,765

5.5.3 Write-off policy

Value Fund writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include (i) ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) where Value Fund's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

There were no assets written off during the period ended 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023:nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements

	12 months ended 31-Dec 2024 ₦'000	6 months ended 31-Dec 2023 ₦'000
6 Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		
Interest on bonds	241,454	82,972
Interest on commercial papers	14,066	10,316
Interest on short term placements	120,018	33,397
Interest income	375,538	126,685
	12 months ended 31-Dec 2024 ₦'000	6 months ended 31-Dec 2023 ₦'000
7 Dividend income		
Quoted securities	439,032	76,909
Total dividend income	439,032	76,909
	12 months ended 31-Dec 2024 ₦'000	6 months ended 31-Dec 2023 ₦'000
8 Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Access Bank Plc	16,577	155,111
MTNN	(28,012)	(4,814)
Custodian & Allied Plc	37,559	50,069
Dangote Cement Plc	116,812	24,612
UPDCREIT	(2,027)	3,836
First City Monument Bank Plc	30,000	34,500
FBN Holdings Plc	8,806	12,720
Fidelity Bank Plc	163,675	94,759
Guaranty Trust Holding Company (GTCO) Plc	122,054	-
Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc	296,064	40,226
Presco Plc	537,977	28,616
Seplat Petroleum Dev. Co. Plc	772,327	475,274
Stanbic IBTC Holdings	(7,474)	7,205
TotalEnergies Marketing Nigeria Plc	103,134	11,533
United Africa Company of Nigeria (UACN) Plc	56,671	13,167
United Bank for Africa Plc	158,650	108,336
Zenith Bank Plc	62,889	
Net total fair value changes	2,445,683	1,055,149

Notes to the Financial Statements

	12 months ended	6 months ended
	31-Dec	31-Dec
	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
9 Other income		
Exchange gain	1,390,093	293,384
Income from investment in money market funds	-	7,873
Other income	85,177	-
Realised (Loss)/gain on disposal of equity	(2,410)	651
Total	1,472,860	301,908

	12 months ended	6 months ended
	31-Dec	31-Dec
	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
10 Operating expenses		
Fund Manager fees	90,242	33,044
Trustee fees	6,623	2,313
Custodian fees	6,528	2,376
Registrar fees	483	249
Audit fees	6,700	2,792
Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS	-	85
VAT on fees	7,761	3,039
Brokerage Fees	1,944	1,014
Stamp Duties	487	302
NSE charges for acquisition/disposal of shares	2,403	1,132
Sitting Allowance	894	191
Bank Charges	2,713	9
CSCS Fees	1,869	1,133
SEC Supervisory Fees	18,002	6,609
VAT on NSE	-	85
Total	146,649	54,373

** During the period, the Fund's Auditor, KPMG Professional services provided common reporting standard services to the Fund.

	12 months ended	6 months ended
	31-Dec	31-Dec
	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
10.1 Impairment loss on financials assets (See 5.7.2)	-	16,731

	12 months ended	6 months ended
	31-Dec	31-Dec
	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
11 Withholding Tax expense		
Withholding Tax on interest income earned	31,709	1,055
Withholding Tax on dividend income earned	11,376	7,690
Total withholding tax expense	43,085	8,745

Notes to the Financial Statements

	31-Dec 2024 ₦'000	31-Dec 2023 ₦'000
--	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

12 Bank balances

Bank balances	109,012	72,000
----------------------	----------------	---------------

Bank balance of the Fund represents balance in the Call account with Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc which qualify for recognition as cash & cash equivalents in accordance with IAS 7. The Call account is an interest earning account with Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc.

Current	109,012	72,000
Non-current	-	-
	109,012	72,000

	31-Dec 2024 ₦'000	31-Dec 2023 ₦'000
--	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

13 Dues from other financial institutions

Sterling Bank	153,614	-
Eco Bank	1,394,021	-
Stanbic IBTC	-	380,636
Access Bank	-	104,338
	1,547,635	484,974

These balances represent amounts placed in various Nigerian banks. The tenors of the placements vary between 30 to 90 days and at different rates.

Current	1,547,635	484,974
Non-current	-	-
	1,547,635	484,974

	31-Dec 2024 ₦'000	31-Dec 2023 ₦'000
--	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

14 Cash and cash equivalents for cashflow purposes

Bank balance (see note 12)	109,012	72,000
Due from other financial institutions (see note 13)	1,547,635	484,974
	1,656,647	556,974

Current	1,656,647	556,974
Non-current	-	-
	1,656,647	556,974

Notes to the Financial Statements**15 Financial assets at amortised cost**

	31-Dec 2024	31-Dec 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Financial assets at amortised cost comprise:		
Commercial papers	-	280,943
	-	280,943
Current	-	280,943
Non Current	-	-
Balance, end of year	-	280,943

	31-Dec 2024	31-Dec 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
16 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		

Investment in quoted equity instruments:

Access Bank Plc	564,792	548,215
Custodian & Allied Plc	-	300,414
Dangote Cement Plc	324,861	225,598
First City Monument Bank Plc	141,000	111,000
FBN Holdings Plc	54,890	46,084
Fidelity Bank Plc	430,723	267,048
Guaranty Trust Holding Company (GTCO) Plc	421,641	299,587
Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc	714,416	418,351
Presco Plc	906,167	368,190
Seplat Petroleum Dev. Co. Plc	1,298,603	526,276
Stanbic IBTC Holdings	-	32,064
Total Energies Marketing Nigeria Plc	229,991	126,858
United Africa Company of Nigeria (UACN) Plc	-	82,535
United Bank for Africa Plc	646,000	487,350
Zenith Bank Plc	417,728	354,839
MTN Nigeria	-	135,195
UPDCREIT	7,238	9,265
Total	6,158,050	4,338,869
Current	-	-
Non-current	6,158,050	4,338,869
	6,158,050	4,338,869

Quoted equity securities are securities that are traded on the NGX. These securities which were identified as undervalued with growth potential when purchased, are carried at fair value with fair value changes recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

31-Dec-24

Fair value hierarchy	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Quoted equities	6,158,050	-	-	6,158,050

31-Dec-23

Fair value hierarchy	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Quoted equities	4,338,869	-	-	4,338,869

Notes to the Financial Statements

	31-Dec 2024 N'000	31-Dec 2023 N'000
17 Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Fixed Income Securities		
Eurobonds	2,122,218	1,362,506
Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds	64,014	621,738
	2,186,232	1,984,244
Current	60,598	283,418
Non-current	2,125,634	1,700,826
	2,186,232	1,984,244

Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income - Fixed Income Securities of the Fund as at the reporting date consist of Bonds issued by the Federal Government of Nigeria as medium-term debt instruments, as well as those issued by private financial institutions with high credit worthiness.

Coupon for all bonds held by the Fund are paid bi-annually. Principal for the FGN Bonds and Eurobonds held by the Fund is to be repaid at maturity.

	31-Dec 2024 N'000	31-Dec 2023 N'000
17.1 Movements in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Opening balance of fixed income securities	1,984,244	1,785,324
Sales during the year	(520,834)	137,677
Purchase during the year	814,817	-
Reclassified to profit or loss on disposal	20.1 (84,754)	-
Net fair value gain/(loss) during the year	20.1 (7,239)	61,243
Fair value of assets at year end - fixed income securities	2,186,234	1,984,244

Notes to the Financial Statements

	31-Dec 2024 ₦'000	31-Dec 2023 ₦'000
18 a Other assets		
Overpayment to Subscribers from 2024 repurchase	1,656	-
	1,656	-
Current	1,656	-
Non-current	-	-
	-	-
	31-Dec 2024 ₦'000	31-Dec 2023 ₦'000
18 b Payables & accruals		
Due to fund manager	26,821	16,820
Trustee fees payable	3,504	2,487
Custody fees payable	1,990	1,246
VAT on fees payable	-	894
Audit fees	7,203	9,004
Unclaimed dividend	627	627
Reimbursable expenses payable to fund manager	371	462
Payable - underpayment of July distribution to unitholders	24	-
Incentive fee Payable	410,537	420,121
SEC supervisory fees payable	13,681	3,285
Registrars fees payable	247	494
	465,005	455,440
Current	465,005	455,440
Non-current	-	-
	465,005	455,440

These account balances represents fees payable to entities that rendered various services to the Fund during the year. They are unpaid portion of cost of services rendered. The fees are computed monthly. The fee due to the Trustees are payable semi-annually while that of the Fund Manager are payable quarterly. The Custodian fees are payable monthly based on the term of the safe custody agreement. Financial liabilities of the Fund are measured at amortised cost except when specifically designated as being at fair value through profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	31-Dec 2024 N'000	31-Dec 2023 N'000
19 Share capital		
Issued and fully paid:		
Opening units	2,036,564	2,237,889
Units repurchased during the year	(203,049)	(224,462)
Subscriptions during the year	64	23,137
Closing units	1,833,579	2,036,564
Basic earnings per unit - (Naira)	226.92	65.51
Earnings per unit is calculated based on earnings after tax and the number of issued and fully subscribed units at 31 December of every year.		
19.1 Share Premium		
Opening Balance	36,674	19,811
Premium on issue of units	29,436	16,863
Closing Balance	66,110	36,674
19.2 Movement in units (In thousands of units)		
Authorized, issued and fully paid:		
Opening units	20,365	22,378
Units repurchased during the year	(2,030)	(2,245)
Subscriptions during the year	1	231
Closing units	18,335	20,365
20 Fair value through other comprehensive income reserves		
Balance brought forward	188,324	110,350
Net changes in FVOCI financial assets (see note 20.1)	(91,993)	77,974
	96,331	188,324
20.1 Net changes in FVOCI financial assets		
Net changes arising from revaluation of FVOCI financial assets - fixed income securities	(7,239)	61,243
Impairment charge	-	16,731
Reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of FVOCI financial assets- fixed income securities	(84,754)	-
	(91,993)	77,974
21 Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	4,444,027	3,552,624
Profit for the year	4,132,842	1,334,190
Repurchase of unitholding during the year	(697,194)	(442,787)
Dividend payment during the year	(338,115)	-
Closing Balance	7,541,560	4,444,027

Notes to the Financial Statements

22 Use of estimates and judgments

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

(b) Critical accounting judgments in applying the Fund's accounting policies

(i) Valuation of financial instruments

The Fund measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: Quoted price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments the Fund determines fair values using valuation techniques or obtains market values of the assets in OTC markets. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, and comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premier used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length. The Fund uses widely recognized valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments that use only observable market data and require little management judgment and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity investments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgment and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determination of fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

For more complex instruments the Fund uses proprietary valuation models, which usually are developed from recognized valuation models. Some or all of the significant inputs into these models may not be observable in the market, and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions. Examples of instruments involving significant unobservable inputs include certain over-the-counter securities for which there is no active market. Valuation models that employ significant unobservable inputs require a higher degree of management judgment and estimation in the determination of fair value. Management judgment and estimation are usually required for selection of the appropriate valuation model to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued, determination of probability of counterparty default and selection of appropriate discount rates. The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized:

	Level1	Level2	Level3	Total
31-Dec-24				
Financial assets at fair value				
Equity investments	6,158,050	-	-	6,158,050
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt Instruments	2,186,232	-	-	2,186,232
	8,344,282	-	-	8,344,282
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
31-Dec-23				
Financial assets at fair value				
Equity investments	4,338,869	-	-	4,338,869
Debt Instruments	1,958,404	280,943	-	2,239,347
	6,297,273	280,943	-	6,578,216

Notes to the Financial Statements

	12 months ended	6 months ended
	31-Dec	31-Dec
	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
23 Fund Manager's incentive fees		
Opening net asset	7,189,328	6,244,113
Closing NAV before incentive fees Gross of management fee)	10,045,784	7,189,328
Units repurchased during the period	863,799	667,248
Dividend paid during the year	336,458	-
Total return (i.e. Growth in NAV) %	56.43%	25.82%
Relevant Benchmark**	27.88%	14.08%
Return in excess of benchmark (%)	28.55%	11.74%
Return in excess of benchmark (₦)	2,052,686	733,061
Incentive fee due to the Fund Manager	410,537	146,612
Total incentive fee charged for the year	410,537	146,612

** The Relevant Benchmark for the Fund has been determined in line with the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) regulations, as well as section 1.1.31 of the amended Trust deed of the Fund as follows:

	%
50% of Nigerian Exchange Group (NGX) All Share Index return	18.83%
35% of weighted average return of 3-year Sovereign Bond	6.54%
15% of weighted average return on 91-day Nigerian Treasury Bill (NTB)	2.51%
Relevant benchmark rate	27.88%

Notes to the Financial Statements

24 Cash flow workings

(a) Payables and accruals		31-Dec 2024	31-Dec 2023
		N'000	N'000
Opening balance	18 b	(455,440)	(299,426)
Closing balance	18 b	465,005	455,440
Net increase/(decrease) in payables and accruals		9,566	156,014

(b) Dividends received		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
Opening balance of dividends receivable	18 a	-	-
Dividend income for the year	7	439,032	76,909
Dividends received during the year		439,032	76,909

(c) Repurchase of units from holders during the year		31-Dec 2024	31-Dec 2023
		N'000	N'000
Par value of units repurchased during the period	19	(203,049)	(224,462)
Cumulative return to unitholders on repurchase	21	(697,194)	(442,787)
Total consideration paid to holders on repurchase		(900,243)	(667,249)

(d) Subscription of units during the year		31-Dec 2024	31-Dec 2023
		N'000	N'000
Par value of units subscribed to during the period	19	64	23,137
Premium on issue of new units	19	29,436	16,863
Total consideration received on subscription		29,500	40,000

(e) Net movement in Financial assets at FVPTL		31-Dec 2024	31-Dec 2023
		N'000	N'000
Opening balance	16	4,338,869	3,663,345
Fair value gain during the year	8	2,445,683	1,055,149
Closing balance	16	(6,158,050)	(4,338,869)
Net increase in financial assets at FVTPL		626,502	379,625

Net movement in Financial assets at Amortized cost		31-Dec 2024	31-Dec 2023
		N'000	N'000
Opening balance	15	280,943	-
Addition/(Maturity) during the year	15	-	280,943
Closing balance	15	-	-
Net increase in financial assets at FVTPL		280,943	280,943

25 Related parties and other key contracts

A number of transactions were entered into with related parties of the Fund in the normal course of business. The volume of related-party transactions and outstanding balances at the year-end are as follows:

Name	Nature of relationship	Units held as at 31-Dec-24	Units held as at 31-Dec-23
ValuAlliance Asset Management Limited	Fund manager	4,133,934	4,998,000

Notes to the Financial Statements**Fund manager and other parties**

The Fund is managed by ValuAlliance Asset Management Limited (formerly SIM Capital Alliance Limited), an investment management company incorporated in Nigeria, to implement the investment strategy as specified in the prospectus. Under the Trust deed, the Fund Manager receives a management fee at an annual rate of 1% of the net asset value of the Fund. In addition, the Fund Manager earns an annual incentive fee of 20% of the excess total annualised returns in excess of the Relevant Benchmark of the Fund, in line with the amended Trust deed agreement (see note 25).

The Trustees, Leadway Capital and Trusts Limited, under the Trust deed receives 0.07% of the net asset value of the Fund per annum as Trustees' fee.

Under the safe custody agreement, the Custodian, Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc, receives a fee of 0.125% of the value of securities in its custody if the value of securities is between Nil and N5 billion; a fee of 0.10% if the value of securities is between N5 billion and N10 billion and a fee of 0.075% if the value of securities exceeds N10 billion.

The fees earned by the Fund Manager and other parties to the Fund during the year are disclosed on the face of the statement of profit or loss. The amount payable as at the end of year on these fees to these related parties is disclosed in note 18.

Transactions with related parties

A number of transactions were entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. The related-party transactions and outstanding balances as at year end are as follows:

(i) Fees to related parties

	Note	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
		₦	₦
ValuAlliance Asset Management Limited - Management fee	10	90,242	33,044
Leadway Capital and Trust Limited- Trustee fee	10	6,623	2,313
Stanbic IBTC Bank- Custodian fee	10	6,528	2,376
		103,393	37,733

(ii) Payables to related parties

	Note	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
		₦	₦
ValuAlliance Asset Management Limited - Management fee	18 b	26,821	16,820
Leadway Capital and Trust Limited- Trustee fee	18 b	3,504	2,487
Stanbic IBTC Bank- Custodian fee	18 b	1,990	1,246
		32,315	20,553

Unit holding

One of the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Nigeria, regarding collective investment schemes is for the Fund manager to invest 5% of the offer size of its products. ValuAlliance Asset Management Limited complied with this law by virtue of its investment in the Value Fund.

Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited is an investor in the Value Fund, whilst Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc provides custodian and banking services to the Value Fund.

26 Events after the reporting period

The Fund Manager obtained an exemption from the FRC dated 26th March 2025 with respect to the requirement to provide a certification concerning internal control over financial reporting in its financial statements for the 2024 financial year.

There were no events after the reporting period which could have had a material effect on the assets and liabilities of the Fund as at 31 December 2024 and its operating results for the year then ended which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed in these financial statements.

27 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors of the Fund Manager and authorised for issue on 26 March 2025.

Other National Disclosures

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

	12 months ended 31 Dec 2024 N'000	%	6 months ended 31 December 2023 N'000	%
Gross earnings	4,733,113		1,560,651	
Bought-in goods and services - local	(557,186)		(217,716)	
Value added	<u>4,175,927</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1,342,935</u>	<u>100</u>
Applied to pay:				
Government as taxes (Withholding taxes)	43,085	1	8,745	1
Retained in the Fund	4,132,842	99	1,334,190	99
Value added	<u>4,175,927</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1,342,935</u>	<u>100</u>

Value added represents the additional wealth the Fund has been able to create on its own through the efforts of the Fund manager. This statement shows the allocation of that wealth among the unitholders, government and the portion re-invested for the creation of more wealth.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	NOTE	Dec 2024 N'000	Dec 2023 N'000	June 2023 N'000	June 2022 N'000	June 2021 N'000
ASSETS						
Bank balances	12	109,012	72,000	123,373	31,760	111
Due from other financial institutions	13	1,547,635	484,974	648,059	866,673	644,810
Financial assets at amortised cost	15	-	280,943	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16	6,158,050	4,338,869	3,663,345	2,939,592	2,602,925
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - unquoted equities	17	-	-	-	-	154,350
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - fixed income securities	17	2,186,232	1,984,244	1,785,324	1,082,320	1,490,743
Other assets	18 a	1,656	-	-	12,694	10,263
TOTAL ASSETS		10,002,585	7,161,030	6,220,101	4,933,039	4,903,202
LIABILITIES						
Payables and accruals	18 b	465,005	455,441	299,426	26,223	149,434
TOTAL LIABILITIES		465,005	455,441	299,426	26,223	149,434
EQUITY						
Share capital	19	1,833,579	2,036,564	2,237,889	2,479,776	2,888,712
Share premium	19	66,110	36,674	19,811	12,902	1,827
Other reserves	20	96,331	188,324	110,350	83,527	119,570
Retained earnings	21	7,541,560	4,444,027	3,552,625	2,330,611	1,743,659
TOTAL EQUITY		9,537,580	6,705,589	5,920,675	4,906,816	4,753,768
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		10,002,585	7,161,030	6,220,101	4,933,039	4,903,202
Gross earnings		4,733,113	1,560,651	1,182,622	444,742	390,543
Profit/(loss) before taxation		4,175,927	1,342,935	1,790,858	1,312,201	1,006,494
Taxation		(43,085)	(8,745)	(30,906)	(28,691)	(22,476)
Profit after taxation		4,132,842	1,334,190	1,759,952	1,283,510	984,018
Earnings/(loss) per unit -basic (₤)		226.92	65.51	78.65	51.76	34.06
Net assets per unit (₤)		523.68	270.41	197.88	197.88	165

Note:

** Basic and diluted (loss)/ earnings per unit are calculated based on earnings after tax and the number of issued and fully subscribed units at 31 December of every year.

** Net assets per unit are calculated based on the net assets and the number of issued and fully subscribed units at 31 December of every year.