

CYTONN MONEY MARKET FUND USD
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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Corporate Trustee

Goal Advisory (A) Limited
4TH Floor, Krishna Centre,
Woodvale Grove, Westlands
P.O. Box 14426, 00100
Nairobi.

**Registered Office and Principal Place
Of Business**

Cysuites Work Spaces
Church Road
P.O. Box 20695, 00200
Nairobi.

Fund Manager and Administrator

Cytonn Asset Managers Limited
Cysuites Work Spaces
Church Road
PO Box 20695, 00200
Nairobi.

Custodian

SBM Bank (Kenya) Limited
Riverside Mews
Riverside Drive Nairobi
P.O. Box 34886-00100
Nairobi

Independent Auditor

Parker Russell Eastern Africa LLP
Certified Public Accountants
Karengata Park, Marula Lane, Karen
P.O Box 25426 - 00100
Nairobi.

The trustee has the pleasure of submitting the fund's report together with the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2025.

ESTABLISHMENT, NATURE AND STATUS OF THE FUND

Cytonn Money Market Fund USD is a unit trust registered with the Capital Markets Authority under the provisions of the Capital Markets (Collective Investment Scheme) Regulations, 2001 and under a Trust Deed dated 17 June 2019.

The investment objective of the Fund is to obtain a high level of current income while protecting investor's capital and liquidity. To achieve this, the Fund aims to outperform the income yield available on money market call accounts and fixed deposit accounts by investing in interest-bearing securities, other short-term money market instruments. The average tenor of the instruments held by the Fund shall not be more than twelve (12) months. These securities are usually available to the wholesale or institutional clients.

The fund is an approved collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Capital Markets Act; and the holders are not liable for the debts of the fund.

CHANGES TO THE INCORPORATION DOCUMENTS

There have been no changes in the current year to the incorporation documents.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The statement of profit or loss on page 13 shows profit for the period of Kshs. 2,705,448 (2024: Kshs. 1,711,329). The statement of financial position on page 14 shows total net assets of Kshs. 38,210,011 (2024 Kshs: 38,828,641) as at 31 December 2025.

PERFORMANCE RECORD

The performance record of the Fund over the current period is as shown below:

a) The closing, lowest and highest unit prices of the units of the Fund:

	2025		2024	
	Daily Yield	Annual Yield	Daily Yield	Annual Yield
Closing Yield	6.08%	6.27%	6.80%	7.04%
Lowest Yield	6.83%	7.07%	5.42%	5.57%
Highest Yield	5.68%	5.84%	7.39%	7.67%

The lowest and highest bid prices of the units of the Fund for the period are as shown below;

	2025	2024
Highest price	7.07%	7.67%
Lower price	5.84%	5.57%

PERFORMANCE RECORD (CONTINUED)

- b) The total Fund Value, number of units and net income distributed for all units held at the end of the year:

	2025	2024
Total fund Value (Kshs)	38,210,011	38,774,638
Net income/(loss) distributed (Kshs)	2,705,448	1,711,329
Number of units distributed (Kshs)	32,630,854	24,069,805

There has been no amalgamation or reconstruction of the current units in the Fund that have had a material effect on the size of the Fund.

INVESTMENT

Under the terms of their appointment, Cytonn Asset Managers Limited is responsible for the investment of funds. The overall responsibility for investment and performance lies with the trustee.

MEMBERSHIP

As at 31 December 2025, the fund had 92 members (2024: 71 members).

FUND ADVISORS

The names and addresses of the Fund manager, Trustee, Custodian and Auditor are as shown on page 1.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE TO THE FUND'S AUDITOR

With respect to the trustee at the time this report was approved:

- a) There is, so far as the Trustee is aware, no relevant audit information of which the fund's auditor is unaware; and
- b) The Trustee has taken all the steps it ought to have been taken as a Trustee so as to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the fund's auditor is aware of that information.

TERMS OF APPOINTMENT OF THE AUDITOR

The trustee monitors the effectiveness, objectivity and independence of the auditor. The trustee also approves the annual audit engagement contract which sets out the terms of the auditor's appointment and the related fees

.....
Signed on Behalf of the Trustee By

30/03 2026



The Kenyan Capital Markets Act, requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the fund at the end of the financial year and of its financial performance for the year then ended. The trustee is responsible for ensuring that the fund keeps proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the transactions of the fund; disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the fund; and that enables them to prepare financial statements of the fund that comply with prescribed financial reporting standards and the requirements of the Kenyan capital markets Act. They are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the fund, and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees accept responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Kenyan Capital Markets Act. They also accept responsibility for:

- i) designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as they determine necessary to enable the presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- ii) selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them consistently; and
- iii) Making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Having assessed the fund's ability to continue as a going concern, the trustees is not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast doubt upon the fund's ability to continue as a going concern

The trustee acknowledges that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibilities.

Approved by the trustee on...30/03/2026... And signed on its behalf by:


.....
Trustee



Dear Unit Holder,

We are delighted to report your Fund's performance for the year under review. The fund's total assets under management decreased marginally by 0.2% to Kshs 49.1 mn in 2025 from Kshs 49.2 mn in 2024, partly due to the lower appreciation of the Kenyan Shilling against the dollar in 2025 in comparison to 2024. We therefore take this opportunity to acknowledge your unwavering support and thank all members for their dedicated contribution to the growth of the Cytonn Unit Trust Scheme.

We hereunder highlight some of the developments that characterized the investments markets during the year under review. During Q3'2025, the Kenyan economy recorded a 4.9% growth, faster than the 4.2% growth recorded in Q3'2024. The main contributor to Kenyan GDP remains the Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry sector which grew by 3.2% in Q3'2025, lower than the 4.2% expansion recorded in Q3'2024. The average GDP growth rate for the three quarters in 2025 is a growth of 4.9%, an increase from the 4.5% expansion recorded during similar periods of review in 2024. The biggest gainer in terms of sectoral contribution to GDP was the Accommodation & Food Services sector, increasing by 0.3% points to 1.7% in Q3'2025 from 1.4% in Q3'2024, while Agriculture and Forestry was the biggest loser, declining by 0.3% points to 14.2% in Q3'2025 from 14.5% in Q3'2024. Agriculture and Forestry remains the major contributor to GDP, with the sectoral contribution to GDP however decreasing by 0.3% points to 14.2% in Q3'2025, from 14.5% recorded in Q3'2024, while Real Estate remained unchanged at 10.8% in Q3'2025, indicating sustained activity within the property market.

On the fixed income market, the yields on the government papers registered significant decline in 2025 with the 182-day paper decreasing the most by 222.2 bps to close the year at 7.8% from the 10.0% recorded at the close of FY'2024, while the yields on the 364-day and 91-day decreased by 219.9 bps and 216.7 bps to close the year at 9.2% and 7.7%, from the 11.4% and 9.9%, respectively, recorded at the end of FY'2024. The year-on-year decline in yields is primarily driven by investors perceiving lower risks due to eased inflation, relative currency stability, and improved liquidity positions. As a result, there is less demand for higher returns to compensate for potential losses. Additionally, annual average inflation came in at 4.1%, 0.4% points below the 2024 average of 4.5%.


On the equities market, the domestic market was on an upward trajectory, with NSE 20 gaining the most by 52.5%, while NASI, NSE 10 and NSE 25 gained by 48.9%, 48.0% and 47.4% respectively. Large-cap stocks such as as Diamond Trust Bank Kenya, Safaricom, NCBA Bank, KCB Group, EABL, Stanbic Bank, and Equity were among the largest gainers during the year under review. We note that 8 companies issued profit warnings to investors, compared to 9 companies in 2024 and 15 companies in 2023, an indication that the operating environment improved in 2025, compared to the previous years. Additionally, during the year, a total of three securities were suspended from trading, namely Bamburi Cement Plc, TransCentury Plc, and East African Cables Plc, reflecting corporate actions, financial distress, and continued non-compliance with NSE listing requirements. 2025 recorded two new additions, with Shri Krishana Overseas Limited listing on the NSE, expanding investor exposure to the manufacturing and export-oriented segment, and the Satrix MSCI World Feeder ETF providing local investors with access to global developed equity markets through a diversified exchange-traded fund. Just like in 2024, there were no liquidations announced by the Central Bank, although the Office of the Official Receiver continued to record insolvency filings across various sectors including companies such as D.T. Dobie & Company Kenya Ltd, CMC Motors Group and Banda Homes Ltd.

On the Real Estate market, the sector witnessed considerable growth in activity in terms of property transactions and development activities. Consequently, the sector's activity contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 5.5% to Kshs 364.6 bn in Q2'2025, from Kshs 339.2 bn recorded during the same period in 2024. In terms of investor returns in the Nairobi Metropolitan Area (NMA) Residential, Commercial Office, Retail, Hospitality, and Mixed-Use Development sectors realized average rental yields of 5.9%, 7.8%, 8.8%, 7.4%, and 9.1%, respectively in 2025. This resulted in an average rental yield for the Real Estate market of 7.8%, 0.3% higher than that recorded in 2024. This performance is supported by factors such as; i) the government's ongoing focus on the Affordable Housing Program, ii) continuous improvements in infrastructure, such as new roads, bridges, and utilities, iii) continuous drive by Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company (KMRC) to avail affordable home loans to Kenyans by providing single-digit fixed rate, and long-term finance to Primary Mortgage Lenders (PMLs), iv) continued expansion efforts by both domestic and international retailers, v) high urbanization and population growth rates than the global averages, vi) increase in investor confidence as evidenced by mergers, acquisitions and expansions of hotels, vii) increased popularity of purpose-built properties to host Student housing, medical centres, Diplomatic residential, data centres which offer potential for growth to the Real Estate sector through alternative markets.

During the year, we continued to successfully deliver on our digitization agenda that has enabled our existing and potential unitholders to register, invest, withdraw, and make utility payments at any time through our mobile and web platforms, making this a first of its kind in Kenya. We also have 24/7 local and Diaspora call centres that we believe will go a long way to continue delivering an unparalleled customer experience to all our unit holders.

The global economic growth is expected to improve further in 2026, although at a modest pace, mainly attributable to the ease in global inflation that has in turn resulted in easing in monetary policies, leading to an ease in credit conditions, thus boosting economic activity in most economies. The Kenyan economy is also expected to follow suit and grow at a slightly faster pace, attributable to factors such as ease in inflationary pressures, reduced cost of credit, strengthened and stable Kenyan Shilling, favourable weather conditions that have improved agricultural production, and a resilient services sector. Reforms in the ICT sector are expected to further bolster growth in financial services, healthcare, and public administration. That said, we are optimistic of a maintained good performance to the benefit of unitholders. We are confident that our differentiated investment philosophy which is anchored on pursuing investments in both traditional and alternative investments presents a solid diversification strategy that will result in investors benefiting from superior returns on their investments. We will therefore place emphasis on delivering superior risk-adjusted returns through the effective execution of our investment philosophy.

We take this opportunity once again to thank you for your investment partnership with Cytonn Asset Managers Limited and look forward to working closely with you in realizing your financial and investment ambitions.


.....
Signed on Behalf of the Fund Manager

CYTONN ASSET MANAGERS LIMITED
P. O. Box 20695 - 00200,
NAIROBI

27 MARCH 2026

In accordance with the Capital Markets (Collective Investments Schemes) Regulations, 2023 and the Custody Agreement between SBM Bank Kenya Limited as the Custodian and Cytonn Asset Managers Limited as the Fund manager, we confirm that:

- a) We have discharged the duties prescribed for a Custodian under Regulation 68 of the regulations, to Cytonn Money Market Fund USD.
- b) We have received, maintained and kept in safe custody, all assets (including securities and income that accrue thereof) and title documents of the scheme.
- c) We have facilitated transfer, exchange or delivery of securities held upon receipt of proper instructions from the Fund manager, Administrator and the Trustee where applicable.
- d) We have kept proper books, records and statements of the assets held under management and transactions carried out within the year.

.....

.....
By order of the custodian

.....

.....
SBM Bank Kenya Limited

.....
31.12.25
..... **2026**

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
TO THE UNIT HOLDERS OF CYTONN MONEY MARKET FUND USD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cytonn Money Market Fund USD set out on pages 13 to 29, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025, Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Changes in Unit Holder Funds and Statement of Cash Flows for the period then ended, and Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements in all material respects give a true and fair view of the financial position of Cytonn Money Market Fund USD as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards accounting Standards and the requirements of Kenyan Capital Markets (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 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 Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kenya, 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.

Emphasis of matter paragraph

We draw attention to Note 5 which discloses the Unit Trust investments the fund has made in the Cytonn High Yield Fund, which has invested in Cytonn PLC real estate projects financed through Cytonn High Yield Solutions and Cytonn Project notes both of which are subject to liquidation orders issued by the High Court of Kenya on 26 January 2024. Cumulatively the fund has invested Kshs 4,556,822. This creates uncertainty over the recoverability of the underlying investments, which may result in an overstatement of the fund balance and indicates potential non-compliance with IFRS 9 financial instruments on impairment of financial assets.

Consequently, there have been no further developments on these projects. Further the real estate projects listed herein have been placed under receivership and are set for auction. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Parker Russell Eastern Africa LLP | Karengata Park, Marula Lane, Karen |
P.O Box 25426-00100 Nairobi Kenya

T: +254202399149 | +254771007125 | E: info@parkerrussell-ea.com | W: www.parkerrussell-ea.com

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Partners: C. Otolu V. Majani M. Okonji



Key audit matters

This section of the audit report is intended to describe the matters communicated with those charges with governance that we have determined, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. 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.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>Valuation of the Investment Portfolio</p> <p>The Fund’s investment portfolio primarily comprises short-term debt instruments such as treasury bills, commercial papers, fixed deposits and corporate bonds. These instruments are required to be measured at fair value or amortised cost in accordance with applicable financial reporting standards and the CIS Regulations. The valuation of these instruments requires the use of pricing inputs, yield curves, and valuation models, and therefore involves judgement. Given that investments represent the most significant component of the Fund’s net assets and directly affect the Net Asset Value (NAV) reported to investors, this area was considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included, Obtaining an understanding of the Fund Manager’s valuation policies and assessing their compliance with the CIS Regulations and the Fund’s scheme documents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing the design and implementation of key controls over the valuation process. • Obtaining independent price confirmations from custodians, pricing vendors, or market data sources for a sample of securities. • Recalculating valuations for selected investments using independent market data. • Assessing whether the valuation methodologies applied were appropriate and consistently applied. • Evaluating the adequacy of disclosures relating to investments in the financial statements.
<p>Accuracy of Yield and Performance Calculations;</p> <p>The Fund publishes daily yields and performance returns which are used by investors to assess the performance of the fund. These calculations depend on accurate determination of investment income, expenses, and the Fund’s Net Asset Value. Given the significance of these metrics to investors and regulatory oversight, this area was considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining an understanding of the methodology used by the Fund Manager to compute yields and performance returns. • Testing the design and implementation of controls over the calculation of daily yields and NAV. • Independently recalculating yields and returns for selected periods during the year and comparing the results with those reported by the Fund. • Verifying the completeness and accuracy of income, expenses, and units in issue used in the yield calculations. • Assessing whether the methodology applied was consistent with regulatory guidance and the Fund’s scheme documents.

Parker Russell Eastern Africa LLP| Karengata Park, Marula Lane, Karen|
P.O Box 25426-00100 Nairobi Kenya

T: +254202399149 | +254771007125 | E: info@parkerrussell-ea.com | W: www.parkerrussell-ea.com

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Partners: C. Otolo V. Majani M. Okonji

Other information

The other information comprises information on Trustee and professional advisors, Report of the Trustee, Statement of Trustee's Responsibilities, Fund manager's report and the Report of the Custodian which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

The Trustee is responsible for the other information. We do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, 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 material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Trustee's responsibility for the financial statements

The trustee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Capital Markets Authority, International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the trustee 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 Trustee is responsible for assessing the fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to the ongoing concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the proprietor intend to liquidate the firm 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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P.O Box 25426-00100 Nairobi Kenya

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Partners: C. Otolo V. Majani M. Okonji

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

- The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustee'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 Trustee 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.

From the matters communicated with the Trustee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

**Parker Russell Eastern Africa LLP | Karengata Park, Marula Lane, Karen |
P.O Box 25426-00100 Nairobi Kenya**

T: +254202399149 | +254771007125 | E: info@parkerrussell-ea.com | W: www.parkerrussell-ea.com

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Partners: C. Otolu V. Majani M. Okonji



Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the Fund Manager has complied with the reporting requirements of Circular No. 3 of 2026 from CMA. As detailed in our Key Audit Matters, we have verified the existence and valuation of assets independently recalculated performance yields and assessed the fund’s adherence to investment portfolio limits as required by the Capital Markets (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 2023.

Michelle

CPA Michelle Okonji, – Practicing certificate No 2423.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit

For and on behalf of; *Parker Russell Eastern Africa LLP*
Certified Public Accountants

Nairobi, Kenya.

31 March.....2026



UNIQUE CODE: 98578260331

**Parker Russell Eastern Africa LLP | Karengata Park, Marula Lane, Karen |
P.O Box 25426-00100 Nairobi Kenya**

T: +254202399149 | +254771007125 | E: info@parkerrussell-ea.com | W: www.parkerrussell-ea.com

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Partners: C. Otolo V. Majani M. Okonji

CYTONN MONEY MARKET FUND USD
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
Incomes					
Investment income	2	3,519,400	3,028,563	27,263	23,387
Other income	3	-	10,894	-	84
Total incomes		3,519,400	3,039,457	27,263	23,471
Fund expenses					
Operating expenses	4	(994,935)	(800,211)	(7,707)	(6,179)
IFRS 9 impairment provisions	4	180,983	(527,915)	1,402	(4,077)
Total fund expenses		(813,952)	(1,328,126)	(6,305)	(10,256)
Profit/(loss) for the year		2,705,448	1,711,331	20,958	13,215

The notes set out on pages 13 to 29 form an integral part of the financial statements.

CYTONN MONEY MARKET FUND USD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
ASSETS					
Unit trusts	5	12,049,697	11,604,027	93,343	89,606
Government bonds	6	-	4,874,088		37,638
Fixed deposits	7	35,315,091	30,779,351	273,570	237,678
Bank balances	8	1,251,951	1,182,426	9,698	9,131
Trade and other receivables	9	-	517,846	-	3,999
		<u>48,616,739</u>	<u>48,957,738</u>	<u>376,611</u>	<u>378,052</u>
LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	10	10,406,727	10,183,100	80,616	78,217
NET ASSETS		<u>38,210,011</u>	<u>38,774,640</u>	<u>295,995</u>	<u>299,835</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Unit holders funds	11	35,504,564	37,063,309	275,037	286,620
Profit for the year		<u>2,705,448</u>	<u>1,711,331</u>	<u>20,958</u>	<u>13,215</u>
MEMBERS BALANCES		<u>38,210,012</u>	<u>38,774,640</u>	<u>295,995</u>	<u>299,835</u>

The financial statements on pages 13 to 29 were approved for issue by the Trustees on
30/03..... 2026 and signed on its behalf by;

.....
Trustee



The notes set out on pages 17 to 29 form an integral part of the financial statements.

CYTONN MONEY MARKET FUND USD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNIT HOLDER FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Kshs	Kshs	USD	USD
At start of the year	38,774,640	18,268,355	399,418	116,759
Proceeds from the unit issues during the year	29,360,778	42,864,759	228,395	331,002
(Refunds) made on withdrawals by unit holders	<u>(32,630,854)</u>	<u>(24,069,805)</u>	<u>(252,776)</u>	<u>(161,558)</u>
Net withdrawals by unit holders in the year	35,504,564	37,063,309	275,037	286,203
Profit for the year	<u>2,705,448</u>	<u>1,711,331</u>	<u>20,958</u>	<u>13,215</u>
At the end of the year	<u>38,210,012</u>	<u>38,774,640</u>	<u>295,995</u>	<u>299,418</u>

The notes set out on pages 17 to 29 form an integral part of the financial statements.

CYTONN MONEY MARKET FUND USD
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit for the year		2,705,448	1,711,331	20,958	13,215
Adjustments for:					
Changes in working capital					
Increase in trade and other payables	10	223,627	9,904,069	1,982	76,850
Decrease in related party receivables	9	517,846	195,626	3,999	561
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		3,446,921	11,811,026	26,939	90,627
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Decrease/(increase) in government bonds	6	4,874,088	(2,987,256)	37,638	(25,578)
(Increase) in unit trusts	5	(445,670)	(11,604,027)	(3,737)	(89,606)
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		4,428,418	(14,591,283)	33,901	(115,185)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Amount earned on purchase of units		29,360,778	42,864,759	228,395	331,002
Amount paid on withdrawals of units		(32,630,854)	(24,069,805)	(252,776)	(161,558)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(3,270,076)	18,794,954	(24,381)	169,444
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		4,605,263	16,014,697	49,674	144,886
Movements in cash and cash equivalents					
At start of the year		31,961,779	15,947,081	246,809	101,923
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		4,605,263	16,014,697	49,674	144,886
At end of the year	8	36,567,041	31,961,779	283,268	246,809

The notes set out on pages 17 to 29 form an integral part of the financial statements

1. Material accounting policy information

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as indicated otherwise below and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The historical cost convention is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of assets. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the fund takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Transfer between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised by the trustee at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

Going concern

The financial performance of the fund is set out in the report of the trustee and in the statement of profit or loss. The financial position of the fund is set out in the statement of financial position. Disclosures in respect of risk management are set out in Note 13.

Based on the financial performance and position of the fund and its risk management policies, the trustee is of the opinion that the fund is well placed to continue in business for the foreseeable future and as a result the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

1. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

b) Critical accounting estimates and judgement

In the application of the accounting policies, the trustee is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other relevant factors. Such estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

The trustee has made the following estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period:

The assumptions and judgements set-out below do not consider the full potential impact of the recent coronavirus outbreak as it is too early at this stage to predict the full potential impact of this on the financial statements of the fund.

Impairment of investments

The fund reviews their portfolio of investments on an annual basis. In determining whether investments are impaired, the trustee makes judgement as to whether there is any evidence indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows expected.

Measurement of expected credit losses (ECL):

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumption about future economic conditions and credit behaviour.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- i. Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- ii. Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- iii. Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and associated ECL; and
- iv. Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL

ECLs are measured as the probability-weighted present value of expected cash shortfalls over the remaining expected life of the financial instrument.

The measurement of ECLs are based primarily on the product of the instrument's Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposure at Default (EAD).

1. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

b) Critical accounting estimates and judgement (Continued)

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (ECL) (Continued):

The ECL model applied for financial assets other than trade receivables and contains a three-stage approach that is based on the change in the credit quality of assets since initial recognition.

- Stage 1 - If, at the reporting date, the credit risk of non-impaired financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition, these financial instruments are classified in Stage 1, and a loss allowance that is measured, at each reporting date, at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses is recorded.
- Stage 2 - When there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, these non-impaired financial instruments are migrated to Stage 2, and a loss allowance that is measured, at each reporting date, at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses is recorded. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the ECL model requires reverting to recognition of 12-month expected credit losses.
- When one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial asset have occurred, the financial asset is considered credit-impaired and is migrated to Stage 3, and an allowance equal to lifetime expected losses continues to be recorded or the financial asset is written off.

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk: The determination of a significant increase in credit risk takes into account many different factors including a comparison of a financial instruments credit risk or PD at the reporting date and the credit or PD at the date of initial recognition. IFRS 9 however includes rebuttable presumptions that contractual payments are overdue by more than 30 days will represent a significant increase in credit risk (stage 2) and contractual payments that are more than 90 days overdue will represent credit impairment (stage 3). The fund uses these guidelines in determining the staging of its assets unless there is persuasive evidence available to rebut these presumptions

c) Revenue recognition

- Investment income
Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate method on the outstanding principal.

Investment income also includes dividend income which is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. Dividends are reflected as a component of other operating income based on the underlying classification of the equity instrument. Dividends are presented in net income from other financial instruments at fair value.

1. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

Critical accounting estimates and judgement (Continued)

c) Revenue recognition

- Realised/unrealised gains and losses

Unrealised/realised gains and losses on valuation of financial assets at the reporting date or sale of financial assets are recognised in profit or loss. Gain and losses on the sale of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the original or amortised cost and are recorded on occurrence of the sale transaction.

d) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when, and only when, the fund becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially using the trade date accounting which is the date the fund commits itself to the purchase or sale.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss.

e) Financial assets

The fund classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

i) Amortised cost;

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and for which the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding and are not designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), are classified and measured at amortised cost; The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured.

ii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measure at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the profit or loss statement.

1. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

e) Financial assets (Continued)

Notwithstanding the above, the fund may:

- On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, irrevocably elect to classify and measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- On initial recognition of a debt instrument, irrevocably designate it as classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the fund determines whether newly recognised financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The fund reassesses its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For the current and prior reporting period the fund has not identified a change in its business models.

Derecognition/write off

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, when the fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, or when the fund has no reasonable expectations of recovering the asset. When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity. Financial instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Impairment

The fund recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on the following financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other receivables
- Other financial assets

No impairment loss is recognised on investments measured at FVTPL.

The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables and for financial instruments for which:

- the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition; or
- There is observable evidence of impairment (a credit-impaired financial asset).

1. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

e) Financial assets (Continued)

DE-recognition/write off (Continued)

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial asset other than a trade receivable has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. All changes in the loss allowance are recognised in profit or loss as impairment gains or losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month expected credit losses represent the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial asset that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Expected credit losses are measured in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount 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.

All financial assets are classified as non-current except those that are held for trading, those with maturities of less than 12 months from the balance sheet date, those which management has the express intention of holding for less than 12 months from the reporting date or those that are required to be sold to raise operating capital, in which case they are classified as current assets.

f) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities that are held for trading (including derivatives), financial guarantee contracts, or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Fund may also, on initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

All other financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortised cost.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits held with banks.

CYTONN MONEY MARKET FUND USD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
2 Income				
Investment income	3,519,400	3,028,563	27,263	23,387

Investment income relates to fair value change on investments the fund made in Fixed Deposits and Unit Trust investments

	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
3 Other income				
Realized exchange gain	-	10,894	-	84

	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
4 Fund expenses				
Operating expenses				
Fund management fees	545,634	366,222	4,227	2,828
Audit fees	150,210	38,249	1,164	295
Business licenses and permits	125,523	94,551	972	730
Trustee fees	89,064	60,575	690	468
Custody fees	71,433	32,366	553	250
Bank charges	13,070	42,410	101	328
Realised forex loss		164,614		1,271
Advertising expenses		1,224		9
	994,935	800,211	7,707	6,179

Fund management fees are paid to Cytonn Asset Managers Limited for the professional management of the fund. They are charged at a rate of 1% inclusive of value added tax (VAT) per annum computed on the daily fund balances.

	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
5 Unit Trust				
Movement in unit trusts				
At start of the year	11,604,027	-	89,606	-
Additions during the year	4,548,996	11,304,921	35,264	87,297
Repayments during the year	(5,217,627)	-	(40,264)	-
Accrued interest	1,117,915	397,406	8,765	3,069
Less: IFRS 9 impairment provision	(3,243)	(98,300)	(28)	(759)
	12,049,697	11,604,027	93,343	89,606

The fund has invested in the Cytonn Money Market Fund which is regulated money market fund.

CYTONN MONEY MARKET FUND USD
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
6 Government bonds				
Kenya government bond	-	4,915,162	-	37,955
IFRS 9 impairment provisions	-	(41,074)	-	(317)
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,874,088</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,638</u>

The weighted average effective interest rate on bonds as at 31 December 2024 was 5%.

In the opinion of the Trustee, the carrying amount of Treasury bond approximate to their value.

	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
7 Fixed deposits in financial institutions				
Development bank of Kenya limited	12,024,803	11,618,525	93,151	89,718
Family bank limited	12,077,045	11,425,821	93,555	88,230
Kingdom bank	11,643,939	8,295,472	90,200	64,058
IFRS 9 impairment provisions	(430,696)	(560,467)	(3,336)	(4,328)
	<u>35,315,091</u>	<u>30,779,351</u>	<u>273,570</u>	<u>237,678</u>

In the opinion of the trustee, the carrying amount of the fixed deposits approximate to their fair value.

The carrying amounts of the fund's fixed deposits are denominated in Kenya shillings and USD.

	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
8 Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash at bank	1,265,336	1,211,501	9,802	9,355
IFRS 9 impairment provisions	(13,385)	(29,075)	(104)	(225)
	<u>1,251,951</u>	<u>1,182,426</u>	<u>9,698</u>	<u>9,131</u>

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the period-end cash and cash equivalents comprise of:

	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
Cash at bank	1,251,951	1,182,426	9,698	9,131
Fixed deposits	35,315,091	30,779,351	273,570	237,678
	<u>36,567,042</u>	<u>31,961,777</u>	<u>283,268</u>	<u>246,809</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents (Continued)

The carrying amount of the company's cash at bank and in hand are dominated in Kenya shillings and USD.

In the opinion of the trustee, the carrying amount of the cash and cash equivalents approximate to their fair value.

	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
9 Trade and other receivables				
Related party receivable (note 12)	<u> </u>	<u>517,846</u>	<u> </u>	<u>3,999</u>
10 Trade and other payables				
Related party payable (note 12)	9,686,280	9,713,044	75,035	75,004
Payables and accruals	<u>720,447</u>	<u>470,056</u>	<u>5,581</u>	<u>3,630</u>
	<u>10,406,727</u>	<u>10,183,100</u>	<u>80,616</u>	<u>78,634</u>

In the opinion of the Trustee, the carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate to their fair value.

The carrying amounts of the fund's trade and other payables are denominated Kenya shillings and USD. The maturity of trade and other payables is between 1 to 3 months.

	2025 Kshs	2024 Kshs	2025 USD	2024 USD
11 Fund balances				
Unit holders funds	35,504,564	37,117,310	275,037	286,620
(Loss) for the year	<u>2,705,448</u>	<u>1,711,331</u>	<u>20,958</u>	<u>13,215</u>
	<u>38,210,012</u>	<u>38,828,641</u>	<u>295,995</u>	<u>299,835</u>
12 Related party balances				
(i) Due from related parties				
Cytonn High Yield Fund		295,263	-	2,280
Cytonn Money Market Fund		<u>222,583</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,719</u>
		<u>517,846</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,999</u>
(ii) Due to related parties				
Cytonn Investment Management	<u>9,686,280</u>	<u>9,659,042</u>	<u>75,035</u>	<u>74,587</u>

Related party receivable balance relates to amounts receivable to Cytonn Money Market Fund and Cytonn High Yield Fund.

Related party payable balance relates to amounts payable to Cytonn Investment Management PLC.

13. Nature and extent of risk arising from financial instruments

The Fund generates revenues for the members by investing in various income generating activities. These activities expose the Fund to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk and the effects of changes in market dynamics. The trust deed sets out the investment policy and management of the Fund's assets to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the management.

a) Market risk

Price risk

The Fund is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments in quoted shares. The trust deed sets out the following guiding principles for the Fund Manager in order to manage this risk:

- invest in a solid spread of high performance securities
- take capital profits when appropriate
- select stocks in companies with proven performance and good prospects for growth
- spread securities over those economic sectors that meet the criteria of performance and growth; and
- Administer the portfolio according to best practice.

All quoted shares held by the Fund were traded on the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE).

The price risk exposure on the Fund as at end of period is not considered to be material.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund's interest-bearing assets include term deposits and treasury bonds which have fixed interest rates hence exposure to interest rate risk is not considered to be material.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Fund. The credit risk on term deposits and bank balances is limited as the counterparties are all recognised banks with good reputations. The Fund's investments are done through reputable intermediaries to protect the Fund against any misappropriations.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly, the fund compares the risk of default occurring on the financial asset as at the reporting date With the risk of default occurring on that financial asset as at the date of initial recognition.

13. Nature and extent of risk arising from financial instruments (Continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

In doing so, the fund considers reasonable and supportable information that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition and that is available without undue cost or effort. There is a rebuttable assumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

If the fund does not have reasonable and supportable information to identify significant increases in credit risk and/or to measure lifetime credit losses when there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an individual instrument basis, lifetime expected credit losses are recognised on a collective basis. For such purposes, the fund's financial assets on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, such as:

- type of instrument;
- industry in which the debtor operates; and
- Nature of collateral.

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired include observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the holder of debt instrument
- a breach of contract
- it is probable that the holder of debt instrument will enter bankruptcy
- The disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

The gross carrying amount of financial assets with exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date was as follows:

Basis for measurement of loss allowance 2025	12 month expected credit losses		
	Gross Carrying amount	Expected Credit losses	Exposure to credit risk
Financial assets	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Fixed deposits	35,745,787	430,696	35,315,090
Bank balances	1,265,336	13,385	1,251,951
Unit Trusts	12,151,240	101,543	12,049,697
Total	49,162,363	545,624	48,616,738

13. Nature and extent of risk arising from financial instruments (Continued)

b) Credit risk (Continued)

Basis for measurement of loss allowance 2024	12 month expected credit losses		
	Gross Carrying amount	Expected Credit losses	Exposure to credit risk
Financial assets	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Fixed deposits	31,339,818	560,467	30,779,352
Bank balances	1,211,501	29,075	1,182,426
Unit Trusts	11,702,327	98,300	11,604,028
Kenyan Government Bond	4,915,162	41,074	4,874,088
Total	49,168,808	728,916	48,439,896

Financial assets for which the loss allowance has been measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses have been analysed above based on their credit risk ratings as follows:

- financial assets for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired;
- financial assets that are credit impaired at the balance sheet date;
- Trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables for which the loss allowance is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, based, as a practical expedient, on provision matrices.

14. Events after the reporting period

Directors are not aware of material events after the reporting period that need to be disclosed

15. Registration

The Fund is registered in Kenya under the Capital Markets Authority (CMA) Act.

16. Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs) and USD.

17. New and revised financial reporting standards

In the current year, the company has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2025. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability

The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 21, which provide guidance on determining the exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable and introduce additional disclosure requirements in such circumstances. The adoption of these amendments has not had a material impact on the Company's financial statements, as there were no significant foreign currency transactions affected by exchange restrictions during the year.

The company has not applied the following new and revised standards and interpretations that have been published but are not yet effective for the year beginning 1 January 2026. None of the changes is expected to have any material impact on the group's financial statements except IFRS 18, which will require changes to the presentation, and related disclosures, of the Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Cash Flows.

- *IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*
- *IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*
- *Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*
- *Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*