



Sentinel

ASSET MANAGEMENT

2024

2023

2022



**SENTINEL AFRICA
EUROBOND TRUST**

2024
ANNUAL REPORT

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TRUST INFORMATION

1 BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FUND MANAGER

John Gadzi
Elikem Kuenyehia
Gary Lewis
Leslie Nelson
Kisseih Antonio

2 FUND MANAGER

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Airport City, Accra
Tel: +233 548 102 438
Email: info@sentinelaml.com

3 ADMINISTRATOR

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P.O. Box CT 3194
Cantonments, Accra
Tel: +233 302 740963
Email: info@petraonline.com

4 TRUSTEE

Guaranty Trust Bank (Ghana) Ltd.
25A Castle Road
Ambassadorial Area
Ridge
Tel: +233 302 611 560
Email: gh.trustee@gtbank.com

5 AUDITOR

John Kay and Co
7th Floor, Trust Towers
Farrar Avenue
P. O. Box 16088
Airport – Accra
Tel : +233 302 235 406
Email: info@johnkay.net

6 SOLICITOR

The Company Secretary
Sentinel Asset Management Limited,
1st Floor, One Airport Square,
Airport City, Accra
Tel: +233 548 102 438
Email: info@sentinelaml.com

7 BANKER

Guaranty Trust Bank (Ghana) Ltd.
25A Castle Road
Ambassadorial Area
Ridge
Tel: +233 302 611 560
Email: gh.trustee@gtbank.com

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 2nd Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Unit Holders of the Sentinel Africa Eurobond Trust (SAET) will be held virtually on Zoom at **11:00am on Tuesday, 10th June 2025** to transact the following business:

AGENDA

1. To receive the Report of the Fund Manager for the Year ended 31 December 2024.
2. To consider and adopt the Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statements of the Sentinel Africa Eurobond Trust for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, together with the Trustee's Report and Auditor's Report.

Ordinary Resolutions:

1. That the Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statements of the Sentinel Africa Eurobond Trust for the financial year ended 31 December 2023, together with the Trustee's Report and Auditor's Report be received and adopted..

NOTE:

Online Participation

Attendance and participation by all unit holders and/or their proxies at the Annual General Meeting of the Sentinel Africa Eurobond Trust shall be strictly virtual or by electronic means (online participation).

To Register for the AGM

The registration link shall be forwarded to the email addresses and contact numbers of Unit Holders to enable all Unit Holders to participate in the AGM to register accordingly. The link can also be accessed on the fund manager's website. Unit Holders shall be required to provide relevant information to complete the registration process. After registering, Unit Holders will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the AGM.

Dated this 29th day of April 2025
Company Secretary
By Order of the Manager



REPORT OF THE TRUSTEE

Guaranty Trust Bank (Ghana) Ltd
CS406022014

25A, Castle Road, Ambassadorial Area, Ridge

PMB CT 416, Cantonments, Accra, Ghana.

Tel: (+233 302) 611 560, 680 662, 680 746, 676 474, 923 914, 966 755

Toll Free: 0800124000

www.gtbghana.com

**Guaranty Trust Bank (Ghana) Ltd**
CS406022014**REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES**
TO THE INVESTORS OF SENTINEL AFRICA EUROBOND TRUST

In our independent opinion as Trustees, the Manager has, in all respects, managed the Funds during the period, in accordance with the Unit Trust and Mutual Funds Regulations, 2001, (L.I 1695) and the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers set out in the Trust Deed.

For the year ended 31st December 2024, we have held the assets for the Sentinel Africa Eurobond Trust, including securities and income that accrue thereof, to the order of the Fund and facilitated the transfer, exchange or delivery in accordance with the instructions received from the Fund manager.

Yours faithfully,

For: Guaranty Trust Bank (Ghana) Ltd
Authorized Signatory
Authorized Signatory



FUND MANAGER'S REPORT

FUND MANAGER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Economic Review

Africa's economy in 2024 exhibited a mixed performance, characterized by moderate growth estimated at approximately 3.2%. This expansion was uneven across regions and shaped by a complex interplay of domestic challenges and global economic forces. Although the continent struggled with significant macroeconomic headwinds, a number of economies, particularly those with diversified exports and strong policy framework, displayed resilience. Countries such as Côte d'Ivoire with its diverse agricultural exports and prudent economic management and Morocco with its increasing diversification in exports, including automobiles, phosphates, and a growing services sector, effectively navigated the challenging global environment.

African economies in 2024 grappled with challenges, stemming in part from the lingering global impact of geopolitical tensions, most notably the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war. This conflict continued to disrupt global supply chains, fueling persistent high inflation across the continent, particularly for essential goods, such as wheat and other grains. Simultaneously, subdued global demand reduced the appetite for key African exports; for instance, Zambia's copper faced reduced demand due to slower global industrial output, while Nigeria's crude oil experienced price swings and decreased offtake. Adding to these pressures, the attractiveness of higher risk-adjusted returns in developed markets, coupled with increasing concerns about debt sustainability in some African nations, led to notable capital outflows, further straining their economic stability.

As a result, numerous African currencies depreciated against the U.S. dollar, reflecting sustained inflationary trends and shrinking foreign exchange reserves in several economies. Fiscal and external vulnerabilities intensified in countries with high debt burdens and limited fiscal space. Navigating this challenging landscape required sound macroeconomic management, including the tightening of monetary policy to combat inflation, greater fiscal discipline to ensure debt sustainability, and the formulation of strategic policies aimed at attracting long-term, sustainable investment.

African Eurobond Review

The year 2024 marked a significant resurgence in African sovereign Eurobond issuance, ending a near two-year period of limited market access due to elevated global interest rates and debt sustainability concerns. Nine nations

collectively raised \$13.45 billion, with Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Kenya leading the re-entry. Kenya strategically used its proceeds for debt refinancing, while Benin and Côte d'Ivoire focused on infrastructure development. Senegal achieved favourable terms through a private placement, securing a 7.04% yield with a currency swap, contrasting sharply with Cameroon's 10.75%. Coupon rates of African issuers nearly doubled compared to previous issuances, reflecting elevated borrowing costs. Nonetheless, strong investor demand persisted, with oversubscription rates exceeding 2.5 times, as seen in South Africa's \$3.5 billion issuance and Nigeria's \$1.7 billion issuance, which was oversubscribed 5.4 times. While this market rebound is a positive sign, concerns remain about the long-term sustainability of these high-interest debt obligations, particularly for nations with constrained financial resources.

Despite the U.S. Federal Reserve cutting rates by a cumulative 100 bps in 2024, bringing the Fed fund rates to 4.25% - 4.50%, South Africa and Nigeria's subsequent Eurobond issuances revealed the high cost of capital, reflecting the risk premium placed on the region by international investors.

Portfolio Review And Performance

Portfolio Structure and Objective

The Sentinel Africa Eurobond Trust ("The Trust") is an open-ended Unit Trust, licensed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, that invests in Sovereign and Corporate Eurobonds issued in Africa. The Trust seeks to provide investors with an appetite for hard-currency denominated securities access to such securities which ordinarily would be inaccessible to them by virtue of the minimum amount required to make such investments. The Trust will provide investors with the chance and access to diversify their income stream and investment portfolios while providing for long-term capital appreciation. The Trust is mandated to invest up to 100% of its assets in a well-diversified portfolio of African sovereign and corporate Eurobonds.

As of December 31, 2024, 90.1% of Assets Under Management (AUM) was invested in African Eurobond securities with an average maturity period of 13.6 years. The Trust strategically managed its portfolio duration throughout the year, ending at 6.7 years. Initially positioned with a duration of 4.36 years, we proactively increased it to a peak of 7.29 years to capitalize on anticipated interest rate reductions. However, in response to evolving expectations regarding the extent of the Federal Reserve's rate cuts, we subsequently adjusted the duration downwards to the closing level.

Portfolio Performance

The Sentinel Africa Eurobond Trust closed the year 2024 with AUM of GHS

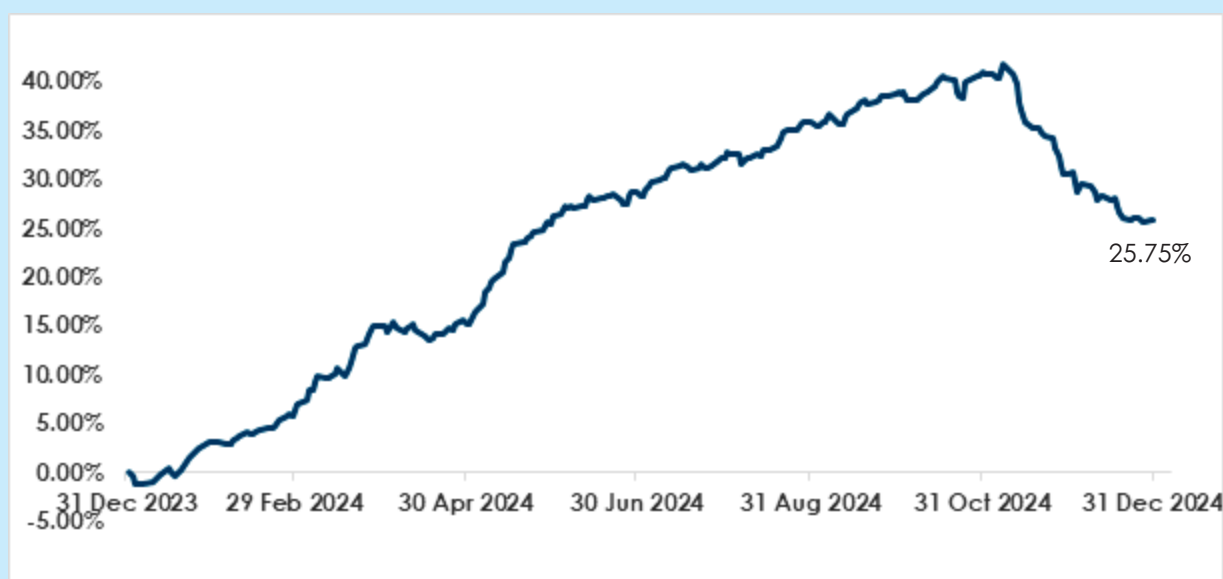
68,164,691.84 from a position of GHS 9,807,105.00 in December 2023. This change was largely due to new inflows received from institutional investors. The fund recorded a return of 25.75% for the year as against -3.17% in the prior year.

New subscriptions totaling 7,643 unitholders were on-boarded during the year. The total number of unitholders in the Trust was 12,693 as at the end of 2024, from 5,050 in 2023.

Monthly Returns for 2024

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
2024	3.03%	3.29%	7.94%	0.30%	9.46%	1.98%	2.80%	2.72%	2.06%	1.66%	-7.36%	-3.68%	25.75%

SAET Price Performance in 2024Returns for 2024



Comparative Table

	2022	2023	2024
Highest Price	1,308.49	1,065.96	1,289.33
Lowest Price	875.05	785.82	897.77
Unit Price (End of Period)	939.54	909.75	1,144.01
Number of Units	9,620.00	10,780.00	59,584.00
NAV	9,038,374.80	9,807,105.00	68,164,691.84

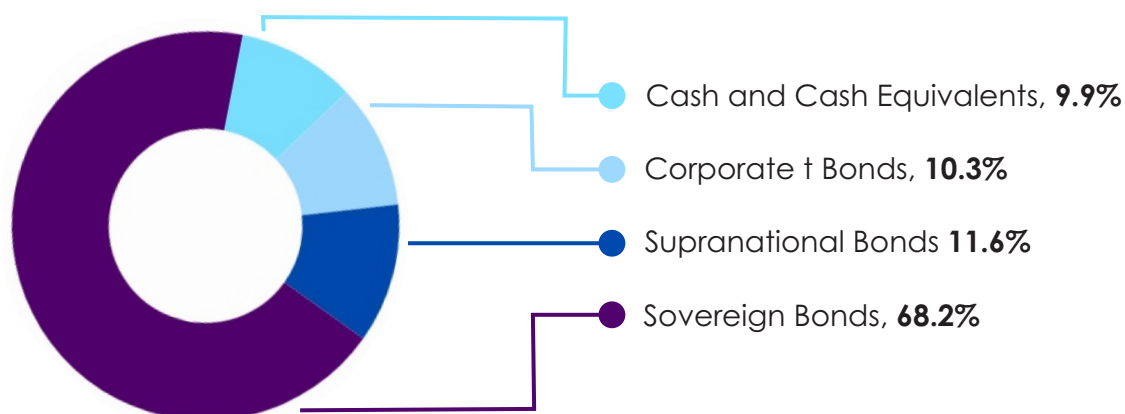
Investment Review and Asset Mix

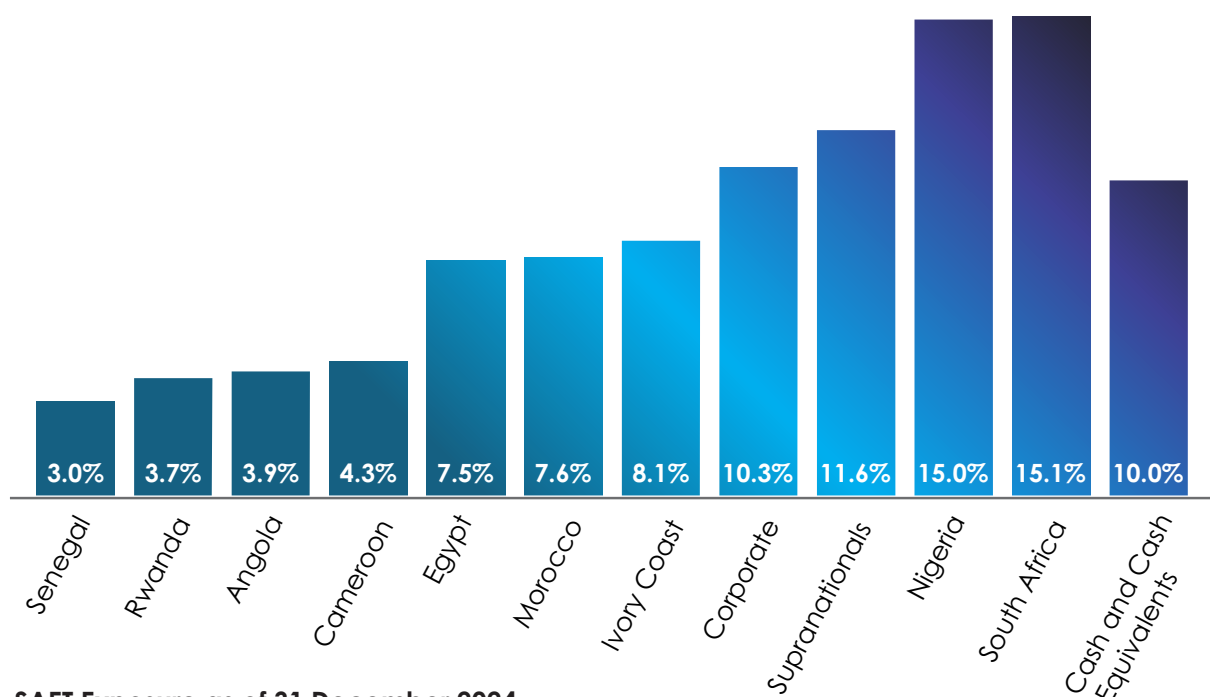
In line with the fund's portfolio strategy, credit worthy issuers, with solid fundamentals and high yielding African Eurobonds were added to the portfolio to enhance returns of the Trust for our unitholders. The trust started out the year with 4 bonds and closed the year with 27 African Eurobonds across 9 countries. The Trust's liquidity was managed carefully to address all redemption needs. At the end of the year, the Trust's portfolio allocation comprised African sovereign Eurobonds (68.2%), supranational Eurobonds (11.6%), corporate Eurobonds (10.3%) and Cash and Cash Equivalents (9.9%).

Portfolio Holdings

Portfolio Holdings	2023		2024	
	Market Value	Percentage of AUM	Market Value	Percentage of AUM
	GH¢	%	GH¢	%
South Africa	-	-	12,653,233.46	18.58%
Nigeria	-	-	12,610,927.71	18.52%
Supranational	4,122,298.43	41.91%	7,927,518.66	11.64%
Morocco	-	-	7,361,875.64	10.81%
Ivory Coast	2,373,547.38	24.13%	5,523,453.66	8.11%
Egypt	-	-	5,077,657.61	7.46%
Cameroon	-	-	2,907,468.90	4.27%
Angola	2,128,399.91	21.64%	2,654,578.27	3.90%
Rwanda	-	-	2,542,386.23	3.73%
Senegal	-	-	2,054,552.85	3.02%

SAET Portfolio Allocation as of 31 December 2024





SAET Exposure as of 31 December 2024

Strategy for 2025

Our strategy for the 2025 African Eurobond portfolio centres on a disciplined investment approach, anchored by our established country allocation model and GDP-weighted framework. This foundation allows us to identify sovereign issuers demonstrating fiscal responsibility and sustainable debt dynamics across the continent. We intend to be selective, increasing exposure to attractively priced issuances and well-capitalized corporates boasting strong balance sheets and stable, predictable cash flows.

Recognizing the ongoing global interest rate volatility, a key element of our strategy involves a tactical rotation into high-yielding, short-duration sovereigns within our investible universe. This proactive measure aims to effectively manage duration risk while capitalizing on attractive yields.

Diversification remains paramount. We will continue to adhere to our GDP-weighted allocation model to ensure balanced exposure across the African continent. Our focus will be on issuers exhibiting improving fiscal balances, as we believe this offers the optimal path to risk-adjusted returns. Furthermore, we intend to strategically enhance our allocation to Euro-denominated bonds, seeking to benefit from anticipated favourable EUR/GHS dynamics to further enhance portfolio returns.

Looking beyond the continent, we are aware of the potential impact of shifts in U.S. trade and monetary policy. Specifically, evolving U.S. tariffs could have

multifaceted consequences for African economies. Increased tariffs on goods exported to the U.S. could negatively impact trade balances and economic growth for certain nations within our investment universe. This, in turn, could pressure fiscal accounts and potentially affect sovereign creditworthiness. We will closely monitor these developments and their potential ripple effects on our portfolio holdings.

Similarly, U.S. monetary policy decisions, particularly those related to interest rate adjustments, can significantly influence global risk appetite and capital flows. Although we are of the opinion there will be no interest rate increases in the U.S. during the year, any rise in rates as a result of the tariffs could lead to a strengthening of the U.S. dollar, potentially increasing the debt servicing costs for African nations with dollar-denominated debt.

Beyond these specific U.S. factors, we remain vigilant regarding broader global risk appetite and any potential African market shifts. Our agility will be crucial in responding to these dynamic conditions to enhance overall portfolio performance. By proactively managing duration, diversifying across the continent, and selectively capitalizing on currency dynamics, we aim to navigate the evolving global landscape and deliver attractive risk-adjusted returns for our investors.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SENTINEL AFRICA EUROBOND TRUST

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sentinel Africa Eurobond Trust, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, statement of assets and liabilities, statement of movement in net assets, capital account and the income and distribution account, for the year ended and notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 22-39.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Sentinel Africa Eurobond Trust as at 31 December 2024, the trust's financial performance and its movement in net assets for the year ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Securities Industry Act, 2016 (Act 929) and Unit Trust and Mutual Funds Regulations, 2001 (L.I 1695).

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 Statement section of our report. We are independent of the trust in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

In accordance with ISAs, this part of our report is intended to describe the matters communicated with those charged with governance that we have determined, in our professional judgment, were most significant in the audit of the financial statements. We have determined that there are no matters to report under key audit matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SENTINEL AFRICA EUROBOND TRUST

Responsibilities of the Fund Manager for the Financial Statements

The Fund Manager is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Securities Industry Act, 2016 (Act 929) and the Unit Trust and Mutual Funds Regulations, 2001 (L.I 1695) and for such internal control as the fund manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The fund manager is also responsible for overseeing the trust's financial reporting process.

In preparing the financial statements, the fund manager is responsible for assessing the trust'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 fund manager either intends to liquidate the trust or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SENTINEL AFRICA EUROBOND TRUST

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 trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the fund manager.
- Conclude on the appropriateness 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 trust'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 trust to cease to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

The fund manager is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SENTINEL AFRICA EUROBOND TRUST

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Compliance with the requirements of Section 137 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) of Ghana.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the trust so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Gilbert Adjetey Lomofio (ICAG/P/1417)**



.....
For and on behalf of John Kay & Co. (ICAG/F/2025/128)
Chartered Accountants
Accra

.....29/4/.....2025

John Kay & Co.
P O. Box KIA 16088, Airport, Accra



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Market Value 2024	Percentage of Net Assets 2024	Market Value 2023	Percentage of Net Assets 2023
	GH¢	%	GH¢	%
ASSETS				
Government Securities	46,361,873	69	5,489,392	56
Corporate Bonds	14,951,779	22	4,146,298	43
Other Receivables	0	0	3,144	0
Cash and Cash Equivalent	6,790,079	10	260,788	3
TOTAL ASSETS	68,103,731	101	9,899,622	102
LIABILITIES				
Total Liabilities	(430,181)	(1)	(174,364)	(2)
NET ASSETS	67,673,550	100	9,725,258	100

The notes on pages 23-39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	GH¢	GH¢
ASSETS			
Financial Assets at FVTOCI	8	61,313,652	9,635,690
Other Receivables	9	-	3,144
Cash and Cash Equivalent		6,790,079	260,788
Total Assets		68,103,731	9,899,622
Liabilities			
Management Fees		88,625	6,892
Trustee Fees		15,273	9,114
Administrator Fees		31,853	2,331
Due to Broker		35,181	35,181
Audit Fees		36,400	28,000
Other Payables	10	222,849	92,846
Total Liabilities		430,181	174,364
Net Assets		67,673,550	9,725,258
Represented By:			
Accumulated Net Investment Income		(805,826)	(1,890,635)
Capital Account		70,739,396	12,394,077
Fair Value Reserve	11	(2,260,020)	(778,184)
Total Members' Fund		67,673,550	9,725,258

The notes on pages 23-39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 18-22 were approved by Sentinel Asset Management Limited on 29th April 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
Name: JOHN GADZI
Director

.....
Name: Kuseth Antonio
Director

INCOME AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	GH¢	GH¢
Investment Income:			
Interest Income	12	2,259,488	378,281
Other Income	13	323,061	194,563
Total Investment Income		2,582,549	572,844
Expenses:			
Management Fees		552,189	153,158
Trustee Fees		50,198	2,145
Administrator Fees		198,178	50,917
Audit Fees		36,400	28,000
Other Expenses	14	354,852	2,163,673
Total Expenses		1,191,817	2,409,672
Net Investment Income		1,390,732	(1,836,828)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Valuation Gain/(Loss) on Investments	15	(1,777,195)	(136,343)
Total Other Comprehensive Income		(1,777,195)	(136,343)
Total Comprehensive Income		(386,463)	(1,973,171)

ACCUMULATED NET INVESTMENT INCOME

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	(1,890,635)	(53,807)
Net Investment Income	1,390,732	(1,836,828)
Transfer from Fair Value Reserve	(305,923)	-
Balance at 31 December	(805,826)	(1,890,635)

The notes on pages 23-39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Net Investment Income	1,390,732	(1,836,828)
Other Comprehensive Income	(1,777,195)	(136,343)
Reclassification Adjustment	(10,564)	1,574,590
Decrease in Net Assets from Operations	(397,027)	(398,581)
Value of Units Sold	68,179,913	3,064,268
Value of Units Disinvested	(9,834,594)	1,958,434
Increase in Net Assets from Capital Transactions	58,345,319	1,105,834
Total Increase in Net Assets	57,948,292	707,253
Analysis of Changes in Net Assets During the Year		
At 1 January	9,725,258	9,018,005
Increase in Net Assets During the Year	57,948,292	707,253
Net Assets as at 31 December	67,673,550	9,725,258

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN ISSUED UNITS

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Number of Units at 1 January	10,780	9,620
Number of Units Issued during the Year	57,148	3,379
	67,928	12,999
Number of Units Disinvested During the Year	(8,344)	(2,219)
Number of Units at 31 December	59,584	10,780

The notes on pages 23-39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	2024	2024	2023	2023
	Units	GH¢	Units	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	10,780	12,394,077	9,620	11,288,243
Value of Units Sold and Converted	57,148	68,179,913	3,379	3,064,268
	67,928	80,573,990	12,999	14,352,511
Value of Units Disinvested	(8,344)	(9,834,594)	(2,219)	(1,958,434)
Value at 31 December	59,584	70,739,396	10,780	12,394,077

The notes on pages 23-39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Sentinel Africa Eurobond Trust is a unit trust registered in Ghana. It is licensed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Ghana, and authorized to operate as a Unit Trust, in line with the Unit Trust and Mutual Fund Regulation, 2001 (L.I. 1695) and the Securities Industry Act, 2016 (Act 929).

The Sentinel Africa Eurobond Trust ("The Trust") is an open-ended Unit Trust that seeks to invest in Sovereign and Corporate Eurobonds issued in Sub-Saharan Africa.

2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

(a) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

(b) BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Unit Trust and Mutual Funds Regulations, 2001 (L.I. 1695) and comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(c) FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedi, which is the trust's functional currency. All amounts have been stated in full.

(d) USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT

In preparing these financial statements, the fund manager has made estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(e) Comparatives

Where necessary the comparative information has been changed to agree to the current year presentation.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following principal accounting policies have been consistently applied during the period in the preparation of the trust's financial statements.

(a) INVESTMENTS INCOME RECOGNITION

Interest income, including interest income on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), is recognized in the income and distribution account using the effective interest method. The effective interest is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts, without consideration of future credit losses, over the expected life of the financial instrument or through to the next market-based re-pricing date to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument on initial recognition. Interest received or receivable are recognized in the income and distribution account as interest income.

(b) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the trust's statement of financial position when the trust becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(i) Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a settlement date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of Financial Assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the trust may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the trust may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the trust may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

a. Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding

expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the trust recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

b. Debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI

Government bonds, local government bonds and treasury bills held by the trust are classified as at FVTOCI in compliance with the directive by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for fund managers to use FVTOCI for the valuation of portfolios of collective investment schemes. These assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Changes in the carrying amount of these assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investment revaluation reserve. When these assets are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in investment revaluation reserve are reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The trust recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The trust always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the trust's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the trust recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the trust measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(i) Financial assets (cont'd)

i. Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the trust compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the trust considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the trust's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the trust's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the trust presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the trust has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the trust assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

1. The financial instrument has a low risk of default,
2. The debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and
3. Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The trust considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has

external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there are no past due amounts.

For financial guaranteed contracts, the date that the trust becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contracts, the trust considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The trust regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria is capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

ii. Definition of default

The trust considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the trust, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the trust).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the trust considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the trust has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

iii. Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

1. significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
2. a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;

3. the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
4. it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
5. the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

iv. Write-off policy

The trust writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g., when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the trust's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

v. Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the trust's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

vi. Derecognition of financial assets

The trust derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the trust neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the trust recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the trust retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a

transferred financial asset, the trust continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment's revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the trust has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment's revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss but is transferred to retained earnings.

(g) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits with banks and highly liquid financial assets with maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their value and are used by the trust in the management of short-term commitment, other than cash collateral provided in respect of derivatives and security borrowing transactions.

4. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS EFFECTIVE FOR THE CURRENT PERIOD

Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

IFRS S1 sets out overall requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

5. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS NOT EFFECTIVE FOR THE CURRENT PERIOD

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 includes requirements for all entities applying IFRS for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements.

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 but earlier application is permitted.

Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Enhancements to guidance regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments

The amendments address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 but earlier application is permitted.

Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 but earlier application is permitted.

6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the trust's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the fund manager is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

7. KEY CONTRACTORS

(a) FUND MANAGERS

Sentinel Asset Management Limited, an investment management company incorporated in Ghana and duly licensed by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Ghana is the fund manager of the unit trust. It has the responsibility of implementing the investment strategy and objectives as stated in the Unit Trusts' Investment Management Policy Manual. According to the trust deed, the fund managers receive a management fee at an annual rate not exceeding 2% per annum of the net asset value attributable to members of the unit trust. The management fees incurred during the year amounted to GH¢ 552,189.00. Included in the payables as at 31 December 2024 are fund management fees payable of GH¢ 88,625.00

(b) TRUSTEE

The trustee of the unit trust is Guaranty Trust Bank (Ghana) Limited, a bank incorporated in Ghana and duly licensed by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Ghana as a unit trust fund trustee. According to the trust deed agreement, the trustee receives a trusteeship fee at an annual rate of 0.15% per annum of the net asset value attributable to members of the unit trust. The total trustee fees charged during the year amounted to GH¢ 50,198.00. Included in the payables are trustee fee of GH¢ 15,273.00.

(c) FUND ADMINISTRATOR

The administrator of the unit trust is Petra Fund Services Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Ghana. According to the trust deed the administrator receives an administrative fee at an annual rate of 0.45% per annum of the net asset value attributable to members. The total administrator fees charged during the year amounted to GH¢ 198,178.00. Included in the payables are administrator fee of GH¢ 31,853.00.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Corporate Bonds	14,951,779	4,146,298
Government Securities	46,361,873	5,489,392
	61,313,652	9,635,690

Analysis of changes in fair value of financial instruments through other comprehensive income

	Balance 01/01/24	Purchase at Cost	Accrued Interest	Disposal/ Maturity	Changes In Fair Value	Value 31/12/24
Government Securities	5,489,392	81,793,669	819,943	(39,423,312)	(2,317,819)	46,361,873
Corporate Bonds	4,146,298	16,071,202	180,021	(5,986,366)	540,624	14,951,779
Fixed Deposit	-	3,049,874	-	(3,049,874)	-	-
	9,635,690	100,914,745	999,964	(48,459,552)	(1,777,195)	61,313,652

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Cash and Bank Balances	6,790,079	260,788
	6,790,079	260,788

10. OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Withholding Tax	42,534	15,550
VAT on Audit Fees	7,972	6,132
Redemptions Payables	172,343	71,164
	222,849	92,846

11. FAIR VALUE RESERVE

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	(778,184)	(2,216,431)
Reclassification Adjustment	(10,564)	1,574,590
Other Comprehensive Income	(1,777,195)	(136,343)
Transfer to Accumulated Net Investment Income	305,923	-
Balance 31 December	(2,260,020)	(778,184)

12. INTEREST INCOME

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Government Securities	1,818,008	194,535
Government Bonds	415,236	183,746
Fixed Deposits	26,244	-
	2,259,488	378,281

13. OTHER INCOME

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Realised Gain on Government Securities	19,915	194,563
Realised Gain on Debt Exchange	3,682	-
Reclassification Adjustment*	10,564	-
Foreign Exchange Gains	288,900	-
	323,061	194,563

14. OTHER EXPENSES

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Transaction Cost	297,753	25,938
VAT on Audit Fees	7,972	6,132
Realised Loss on Gov. Bonds	-	84,399
Realised Loss on Corporate Bonds	-	557,013
Reclassification Adjustment	-	1,574,590
Withholding Tax	49,127	-
	354,852	2,163,673

*Reclassification adjustments are realised gains/(losses) on Corporate Bonds & Government Securities that are reclassified to profit or loss in the current period. In previous periods, the unrealised gains or loss on these financial assets were recognised in other comprehensive.

15. VALUATION GAINS/(LOSSES) ON INVESTMENT

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Gain/(Loss) on Valuation of Foreign Currency	-	(305,923)
Gain /(Loss) on Valuation of Gov. Bonds	(2,317,819)	96,764
Gain/(Loss) on Valuation of Corporate Bonds	540,624	72,816
	(1,777,195)	(136,343)

16. TAXATION

The income of an approved unit trust scheme or mutual fund is exempt from tax under the Income Tax Act, 2015 (Act 896) as amended.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Asset/Portfolio/Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparties (i.e., financial institutions and companies) in which the scheme's assets are invested will fail to discharge their obligations or commitments to the trust, resulting in a financial loss to the trust. The trust's policy over credit risk is to minimize its exposure to counterparties with a perceived higher risk of default by dealing only with counterparties that meet the standards set out in the SEC guidelines and the trust's investment policy statement.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the trust either does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet all its obligations and commitments as they fall due. The trust's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will maintain adequate liquidity in the form of cash and very liquid instruments to meet its liabilities (including benefits) when due.

The following are contractual maturities of financial assets:

31 December 2024

Financial Assets	Up to 1 Month	1 - 12 Months	1 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Government Securities	-	-	6,995,861	39,366,012	46,361,873
Corporate Bonds	-	-	8,630,395	6,321,384	14,951,779
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,790,079	-	-	-	6,790,079
Total	6,790,079	-	15,626,256	45,687,396	68,103,731

The following are contractual maturities of financial Liabilities:

31 December 2024

Financial Liabilities	Up to 1 Month	1 - 12 Months	1 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Administrative Expenses Payable	-	257,838	-	-	257,838
Redemptions Payable	172,343	-	-	-	172,343
Total	172,343	257,838			430,181

(c) Market Risk

The trust takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. Trading portfolios include those positions arising from market-making transactions where the trust acts as principal with clients or with the market.

(d) Foreign Exchange Risk

The Unit Trust is exposed to foreign exchange risk as it invests primarily in Eurobonds, which are denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign exchange risk arises from fluctuations in exchange rates between the Ghanaian Cedi (GH¢)

and the currencies in which the investments are denominated, primarily the US Dollar (USD).

Significant depreciation of the Ghanaian Cedi against the USD may result in gains when translating foreign currency-denominated investments into the Fund's reporting currency. Conversely, appreciation of the Cedi may lead to translation losses.

The Fund manages foreign exchange risk by monitoring currency movements and may adopt hedging strategies where necessary. However, there is no guarantee that such measures will fully offset the impact of currency fluctuations on the Fund's value.

(e) Interest Rate Risk

Interest 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 investment managers advise the trustees on the appropriate balance of the portfolio between fixed-rate interest, and variable-rate interest investments. The scheme uses duration targeting as a means of mitigating the effects of the risk. The target duration is regularly reviewed by the trustees.

(f) Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the trust's processes, personnel, technology, and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market, and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements. Operational risks arise from all the trust's operations and are faced by all collective investment schemes.

The trust's objective is to manage operational risk to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the trust's reputation with overall cost-effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to the fund manager. This responsibility is supported by the development of the following policies and standards;

- governing rules and trust deed;
- investment policy statement;
-
- requirements for the reporting of non-compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;

- training and professional development;
- ethical and business standards;
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There was no contingent liability at the end of the year.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no related party transactions during the year.

20. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

Events subsequent to the balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements only to the extent that they relate to the year under consideration and the effect is material. As at the end of the reporting period, there were no events after the reporting period that relate to the year under consideration.

PROXY FORM

I/WE.....of.....
..... being a member of SENTINEL AFRICA EUROBOND TRUST ("SAET") hereby appoint..... of
..... as my/our proxy to attend on my/our behalf, the 2nd Annual General Meeting of the Trust, to be held via **Zoom** on **Tuesday, 10th June 2025** at 11:00am and at any adjournment thereof, for the following purposes and to vote on my/our behalf on matters as directed below:

1. That the Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statements of the Sentinel Africa Eurobond Trust for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, together with the Trustee's Report and Auditor's Report be received and adopted.

Shareholder's Signature Date2025

Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote for, against or abstain from voting at his/her discretion. (Do not complete this form if you will attend the meeting)

NOTES

1. A proxy need not be a Unitholder of SAET.
2. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote as he sees fit.
3. To be valid, this form must be signed and sent via email to **info@sentinelaml.com** not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the commencement of the meeting.
4. In the case of joint holders, the signature of only one of the joint holders is required.
5. In the case of a body corporate, the form must be under seal or under the hand of a duly authorized officer.
6. The completion of and return of a proxy form does not prevent a Unitholder from attending the meeting and voting thereat.