



2018  
**FINANCIALS**



*DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND  
LIMITED*

*ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018*

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
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**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS, OFFICIALS AND REGISTERED OFFICE**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Keli Gadzekpo	<i>Chairman (Non-Executive)</i>
Estelle Akofio-Sowah	<i>Non-Executive Directors</i>
Adelaide Ahwireng	<i>Non-Executive Directors</i>
George Otoo	<i>Non-Executive Directors</i>
Kojo Addae - Mensah	<i>Executive Directors</i>

**SECRETARY**

Accra Nominees Limited  
2nd Floor, Cedar House  
No. 13 Samora Machel Road  
Asylum Down  
P. O. Box GP 242  
Accra

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

61 Barnes Avenue, Adabraka  
Private Mail Bag  
Ministries Post Office, Accra

**CUSTODIAN**

Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited  
P. O. Box 768  
High Street, Accra

**FUND MANAGER**

Databank Asset Management Services Limited  
61 Barnes Avenue, Adabraka  
Private Mail Bag  
Ministries Post Office, Accra

**AUDITORS**

Baker Tilly Andah + Andah  
Nyanyo Lane, Asylum Down  
P. O. Box CT 5443  
Cantonments, Accra

**BANKERS**

Access Bank Ghana Limited  
Barclays Bank Ghana Limited  
Fidelity Bank Ghana Limited  
GCB Bank Limited  
Guaranty Trust Bank (Ghana) Limited  
Ghana International Bank Limited  
Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited  
United Bank for Africa (Ghana) Limited  
Zenith Bank Ghana Limited

## **REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE MEMBERS OF DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**

The Directors present herewith their report together with the audited financial statements of the Fund for the year ended December 31, 2018.

### **Statement of Directors' Responsibilities**

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund and of the statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors have selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently, made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent and followed International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and complied with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179), the Securities Industry Act, 2016 (Act 929), and the Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds Regulations, 2001 (L.I. 1695).

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Fund keeps proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the Fund. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Fund and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### **Principal Activities**

The principal activity of the Fund is to invest the monies of its members for their mutual benefit and to hold and arrange for the management of Investment securities acquired with such monies.

### **Financial Results**

The results for the year are shown in the statement of comprehensive income in the financial statements. The Fund recorded total distributed comprehensive unitholders' earnings of **(GH¢12,588,098)** as against GH¢ 43,064,809 in 2017. The decrease in net distributed unitholders' earnings is attributed to the price declines of some of the Fund's equity holdings.

### **Auditor**

Messrs Baker Tilly Andah + Andah have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditor of the Fund and in accordance with *Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179)* they so continue.



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**KOJO ADDAE - MENSAH**  
**DIRECTORS**



.....  
**GEORGE OTOO**  
**DIRECTORS**

**APRIL 25, 2019**

**APRIL 25, 2019**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Databank EPACK Investment Fund Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 12 to 39.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at December 31, 2018 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179), the Securities Industry Act, 2016 (Act 929), and the Unit Trusts 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 Statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Independence**

We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

### **Key Audit Matters**

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

### **Impairment of Financial Assets**

The impairments of Financial Assets are considered to be of most significance in the audit due to the level of subjectivity inherent in estimating the impact of key assumptions of the recoverability of investment balances, including the application of industry knowledge and prevailing economic conditions in arriving at the level of impairment allowance required.

Databank EPACK Investment Fund Limited has adopted IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* which became effective on January 1, 2018. For the Fund, the key change arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* was that impairment losses on financial assets are now based on an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model rather than an incurred loss model, with the most significant impacts on investment of Financial Assets at Amortised Cost.

The determination of impairment allowance using the ECL model requires the application of certain financial indices which are estimated from historical financial data obtained within and outside the Fund, into the complex financial models.

Impairment allowance on Financial Assets at Amortised Cost that have shown a significant increase in credit risk, is based on the Fund's best estimate of losses expected to result from non-recoverability events over the life of the Financial Assets. Impairment allowance on other Financial Assets that have not shown a significant increase in credit risk is recognised based on an estimate of the losses expected to result from default events within 12 months.

EpacK incorporates forward-looking information into both the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and measurement of ECL.

The Directors recognized an expected credit loss of GH¢ 263,593. The transitional effect of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* have been presented in Note 3.5.1.4.

The judgement involved in classifying Financial Assets into stages, the level of subjectivity inherent in estimating the key assumptions on the recoverability of investment balances, the inputs estimated, the complexity of the estimation process and the significant judgement involved in applying these estimates to determine the level of impairment allowance required, make the impairment of Financial Assets a matter of significance to the audit

The measurement of impairment allowance is deemed a Key Audit Matter as the determination of assumptions for expected credit losses is highly subjective due to the level of judgement applied by the Directors. The most significant judgements are: classification of Financial Assets into stages; the level of subjectivity inherent in estimating the key assumptions on the recoverability of investment balances; timely identification of exposures with significant increase in risk; the complexity of the estimation process and the significant judgement involved in applying these estimates.

*How the matter was addressed in our audit:*

- We evaluated the design and implementation of the key controls over the impairment determination process such as Investment Committee review of Financial Assets. The key controls evaluated covered processes such as management review of relevant data used in the calculation of expected credit losses.
- We tested the appropriateness of the Fund's determination of significant increase in credit risk and the resultant classification of Financial Assets into the various stages.
- We evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting policies based on the requirements of IFRS 9 and industry practice.
- We assessed the transition adjustment was recognized in the opening retained earnings at January 1, 2018.

## **Other Information**

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Chairman's Statement to Unitholders and Performance Summary 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 that we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, then we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements**

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

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



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management'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.

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

#### **Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

The Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179) requires that in carrying out our audit work we consider and report on the following matters.

We confirm that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit;
- in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Fund, so far as appears from the examination of those books;
- the Fund's financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

  
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**SAMUEL ABIW (ICAG/P/1454)**

For and on behalf of Baker Tilly Andah + Andah (ICAG/F/2019/122)

Chartered Accountants

Nyanyo Lane, Asylum Down

Accra


25<sup>th</sup> April, .....2019

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018**

	Note	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
<b>INCOME</b>			
Dividend Income	4	3,364,873	3,264,064
Interest Income	5	5,902,316	4,857,950
Gain on Sale of Investments	6	3,369,360	5,147,323
Exchange Gain	7	521,738	881,022
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		13,158,287	14,150,359
		-----	-----
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Management Fees		(4,947,658)	(3,812,872)
Custody Fees		(448,648)	(262,161)
General and Administrative Expenses	8	(1,444,278)	(1,235,864)
Impairment Charge	9	-	(52,066)
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		(6,840,584)	(5,362,963)
		-----	-----
<b>Distributed Unitholders' Earnings before Other Comprehensive Income for the Year</b>		6,317,703	8,787,396
<b>Other Comprehensive Income:</b>			
Fair Value (Loss)/ Gain	13a	(18,905,801)	34,277,413
<b>Total Distributed Comprehensive Unitholders' Earnings for the Year</b>		----- (12,588,098) =====	----- 43,064,809 =====

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018**

		2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	6,630,281	5,154,334
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	11a	23,790,482	32,840,366
Financial Assets at Fair Value through			
Other Comprehensive Income	12	144,773,215	139,623,196
Trade and Other Receivables	14	11,672,140	3,221,389
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>186,866,118</b>	<b>180,839,285</b>
		=====	=====
<b>UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Unitholders' Principal	15b	28,841,385	10,262,521
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings		101,735,425	95,417,722
Other Distributed Earnings		55,746,972	74,652,773
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>186,323,782</b>	<b>180,333,016</b>
		-----	-----
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	16	542,336	506,269
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>542,336</b>	<b>506,269</b>
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>186,866,118</b>	<b>180,839,285</b>
		=====	=====

  
 .....  
**KOJO ADDAE - MENSAH**  
**DIRECTORS**

  
 .....  
**GEORGE OTOO**  
**DIRECTORS**

APRIL 25, 2019

APRIL 25, 2019

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018**

**2018**

	<b>Unitholders' Principal GH¢</b>	<b>Distributed Unitholders' Earnings GH¢</b>	<b>Other Distributed Earnings GH¢</b>	<b>Total GH¢</b>
Opening Balance	10,262,521	95,417,722	74,652,773	180,333,016
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	53,833,795	-	-	53,833,795
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings before Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	6,317,703	-	6,317,703
Fair Value (Loss)	-	-	(18,905,801)	(18,905,801)
Shares Redeemed	(35,254,931)	-	-	(35,254,931)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	28,841,385	101,735,425	55,746,972	186,323,782
	=====	=====	=====	=====

**2017**

Opening Balance	(1,328,591)	86,630,326	40,375,360	125,677,095
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	33,301,489	-	-	33,301,489
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings before Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	8,787,396	-	8,787,396
Fair Value Gain	-	-	34,277,413	34,277,413
Shares Redeemed	(21,710,377)	-	-	(21,710,377)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	10,262,521	95,417,722	74,652,773	180,333,016
	=====	=====	=====	=====

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018**

	Notes	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings before Other Comprehensive Income for the Year		6,317,703	8,787,396
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Amortization Loss		27,435	3,949
Exchange Gain		(521,738)	(881,022)
Profit from Disposal of Securities		(3,369,360)	(5,147,323)
		-----	-----
<b>Total Adjustments to Reconcile Profits</b>		2,454,040	2,763,000
<b>Changes In Working Capital</b>			
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables		(8,450,751)	2,444,438
Increase in Trade and Other Payables		36,067	208,947
		-----	-----
<b>Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		(5,960,644)	5,416,385
		-----	-----
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Purchase of Financial Assets at Amortised Cost		(33,776,154)	(29,934,915)
Sale of Financial Assets at FVOCI		22,633,882	7,333,282
		-----	-----
<b>Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		(11,142,272)	(22,601,633)
		-----	-----
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>			
Proceeds from Capital Transactions		53,833,794	33,301,489
Shares Redeemed		(35,254,931)	(21,710,377)
		-----	-----
<b>Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		18,578,863	11,591,112
		-----	-----
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,475,947	(5,594,136)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		5,154,334	10,748,470
		-----	-----
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year</b>	10	6,630,281 =====	5,154,334 =====

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018**

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Databank EPACK Investment Fund is a limited liability company incorporated in Ghana. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is 61 Barnes Avenue, Private Mail Bag, Ministries Post Office, Accra.

**Description of the Fund**

The Fund was incorporated on November 18, 1998 to take over the operations of the EPACK Investment Scheme Club.

The principal activity of the Fund is to invest the monies of its members for the mutual benefit and to hold and arrange for the management of investment securities acquired with such monies.

Most of the equity investments of the Fund are listed and traded on the Ghana Stock Exchange and Exchanges of other Africa countries, although the Fund also invests in unquoted equity securities.

The investment activities of the Fund are managed by Databank Asset Management Services Limited (the Investment Manager). The Fund's custodian is Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited.

The shares of the Fund are redeemable at the holder's option. The shares are not listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange.

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION**

**2.1 Statement of Compliance**

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

**2.2 Basis of Measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedi (GH¢).

The Fund presents its statement of financial position in order of liquidity.

**2.3 Basis of Consolidation**

The Fund is an investment entity and, as such, is not required to own controlling interest in other entities. Instead, financial interests are classified as available for sale and measured at fair value.

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**3.1. Fair Value Measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Fund. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

**Recurring Fair Value Measurement of Assets and Liabilities**

<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>Level 1 GH¢</b>	<b>Level 2 GH¢</b>
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	138,997,958	5,775,257
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	-	24,054,075

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

### **3.2 Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the revenue can be reliably measured, as and when the Fund satisfies a performance obligation.

Under IFRS 15, the revenue recognition process involves:

1. Identification of the contract with the customer,
2. Identification of performance obligation in the contract,
3. Determination of the transaction price,
4. Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract,
5. Recognition of the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

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

#### **3.2.1 Interest Revenue and Expense**

Interest revenue and expense are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest rate method.

#### **3.2.2 Dividend Revenue and Expense**

Dividend revenue is recognised on the date on which the investments are quoted ex-dividend or, where no ex-dividend date is quoted, when the right of the Fund to receive the payment is established. Dividend revenue is presented gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes, which are disclosed separately in the statement of comprehensive income. Dividend expense relating to equity securities sold short is recognised when the right of the shareholders to receive the payment is established.

#### **3.2.3 Fees and Commissions**

Fees and commissions are recognised on an accrual basis. Fees and commission expenses are included in general administrative expenses.

#### **3.2.4 Net Gains or Loss on Financial Assets and Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

This item includes changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities held for trading or designated upon recognition as at fair value through profit or loss and excludes interest and dividend income and expenses.

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of prior period's unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments which were realised in the reporting period.

Realised gains and losses on disposals of financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are calculated using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. They represent the difference between an instrument's initial carrying amount and disposal amount.

### **3.3 Taxation**

The dividend income and capital gains are subject to withholding tax deducted at the source of the income. Withholding tax is a generic term used for the amount of withholding tax deducted at the source of the



**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

income and is not significant for the Fund. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash inflows from investments are presented net of withholding taxes, when applicable.

Under the current legislation, mutual funds are not subject to taxes on income or capital gains, nor to any taxes on income distributions.

### 3.4 Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Fund, transactions in currencies other than the Fund's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

### 3.5 Financial Instruments-Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

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

#### *Transition*

The Fund adopted IFRS 9: *Financial Instruments* before the effective date of January 1, 2018. The measurement category and the carrying amount of financial assets of the Fund in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 at January 1, 2018 are compared as follows:

Financial Assets	IAS 39: <i>Financial Instruments-Recognition and Measurement</i>		IFRS 9: <i>Financial Instruments</i>	
	Measurement Category	Carrying Amount (GH¢)	Measurement Category	Carrying Amount (GH¢)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Amortised Cost	5,154,334	Amortised Cost	5,154,334
Investments	Amortised Cost (Held to Maturity)	23,790,482	Amortised Cost (Financial Assets at Amortised cost)	23,790,482
	FVOCI (Available for Sale)	139,623,196	FVOCI (Available for Sale)	139,623,196
Trade & Other Receivables	Amortised Cost (Receivable)	3,221,389	Amortised Cost (Receivable)	3,221,389

There were no changes to the reclassification or remeasurement of financial assets. They remained classified as financial assets and measured at amortised cost.

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

**3.5.1 Financial Assets**

**3.5.1.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement**

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial asset at amortised cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset.

**3.5.1.2 Classification and Measurement**

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

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

**Financial Assets at Amortised Cost**

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

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

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

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

**Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)**

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income include equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as financial assets at FVOCI are those that are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those that are intended to be held and be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial measurement, financial assets at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised in OCI and recognised in the financial assets at FVOCI reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in other operating income, or the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative loss is reclassified from the financial assets at FVOCI reserve to the statement of profit or loss in finance costs. Interest earned whilst holding financial assets at FVOCI is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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The Fund evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its financial assets at FVOCI in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Fund is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Fund may elect to reclassify these financial assets if the management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for foreseeable future or until maturity.

For a financial asset reclassified from the financial assets at FVOCI category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortised cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognised in equity is amortised to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the maturity amount is also amortised over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) comprise:

- Equity securities which are not held for trading, and which the group has irrevocably elected at initial recognition to recognise in this category. These are strategic investments and the group considers this classification to be more relevant.
- Debt securities where the contractual cash flows are solely principal and interest and the objective of the Fund's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets.

#### **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss**

Any financial assets that are not Financial Assets at Amortised Cost or Financial Assets at FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. As such, fair value through profit or loss represents a 'residual' category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by IAS 39. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as finance costs (negative net changes in fair value) or finance income (positive net changes in fair value) in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial Assets that qualify to be classified as Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL) are:

- Debt investments that do not qualify for measurement at either amortised cost or FVOCI
- Equity investments that are held for trading, and
- Equity investments for which the entity has not elected to recognise fair value gains and losses through OCI.

The Fund has not designated any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

#### **3.5.1.3 Derecognition of Financial Assets**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Fund's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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- The Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
  - i. the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - ii. the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Fund continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Fund's continuing involvement. In that case, the Fund also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Fund has retained.

#### **3.5.1.4 Impairment of Financial Assets**

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

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

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

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

- Stage 1 – the recognition of 12 month expected credit losses (ECL), that is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses from default events that are expected within 12 months of the reporting date, if credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition;
- Stage 2 – lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition; and
- Stage 3 – lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments which are credit impaired.

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

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

#### **3.5.2 Financial Liabilities**

##### **3.5.2.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The financial liabilities of the Fund include trade and other payables.

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**3.5.2.2 Subsequent Measurement**

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

**3.5.2.2.1 Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss**

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

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

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

**3.5.3. Financial Liabilities**

**3.5.3.1 Borrowings**

The Fund has not designated any financial liability as borrowings. On initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing borrowings.

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

**3.5.3.2 Derecognition of Financial Liabilities**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

**3.5.4 Offsetting of Financial Instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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### 3.6 Unitholders' Principal

Units in the Fund are owned by members of the Fund.

- The value of the units (owned by members of the Fund) is represented by the Unit Holders Capital. Units entitle the holder to a *pro rata* share of the Fund's net assets in the event of a shareholder liquidating his or her investment.
- The units of the Fund are not listed on the Stock Exchange. Applicants may set up a new account with the Fund to buy units of the Fund. When applicants buy Fund units, the units are purchased at the last published price.
- A Shareholder wishing to redeem his or her investment with the Fund can do so by submitting a request for redemption to the Fund. Redemptions are priced at the last published price.

### 3.7 Dividend Policy

The Fund does not pay dividend.

### 3.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less.

### 3.9 Segment Information

For management purposes, the Fund is organised into one main operating segment, which invests in equity securities, debt instruments and related derivatives. All of the Fund's activities are interrelated, and each activity is dependent on the others. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Fund as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Fund as whole.

The following table analyses the Fund's income per geographical location. The basis for attributing the income is the place of incorporation of the instrument's counterparty.

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
Ghana	854,622	1,271,667
Mauritius	639,387	256,034
Kenya	519,674	317,690
Nigeria	377,609	302,445
Ivory Coast	365,472	389,011
Tanzania	259,817	278,353
South Africa	144,790	112,203
Egypt	116,884	79,384
Malawi	86,618	216,134
Uganda	-	41,143
	-----	-----
	3,364,873	3,264,064
	=====	=====

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**3.10 New Standards and Interpretations**

**3.10.1 Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet adopted**

As at the balance sheet date, the following standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations were in issue, but not yet effective.

- **IFRS 16 Leases**

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The scope of IFRS 16 includes leases of all assets, with certain exceptions. A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

IFRS 16 requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model in a similar way to finance leases under IAS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset).

Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. Lessees will be required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in IAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases. This standard is not expected to have any impact on the Fund.

- **IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts**

The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

The main features of the new accounting model for insurance contracts are as follows:

- The measurement of the present value of future cash flows, incorporating an explicit risk adjustment, remeasured every reporting period (the fulfilment cash flows);
- A Contractual Service Margin (CSM) that is equal and opposite to any day one gain in the fulfilment cash flows of a group of contracts, representing the unearned profit of the insurance contracts to be recognised in profit or loss over the service period (i.e., coverage period);
- Certain changes in the expected present value of future cash flows are adjusted against the CSM and thereby recognised in profit or loss over the remaining contractual service period;

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- The effect of changes in discount rates will be reported in either profit or loss or other comprehensive income, determined by an accounting policy choice;
- The presentation of insurance revenue and insurance service expenses in the statement of comprehensive income based on the concept of services provided during the period;
- Amounts that the policyholder will always receive, regardless of whether an insured event happens (non-distinct investment components) are not presented in the income statement, but are recognised directly on the balance sheet;
- Insurance services results (earned revenue less incurred claims) are presented separately from the insurance finance income or expense;
- Extensive disclosures to provide information on the recognised amounts from insurance contracts and the nature and extent of risks arising from these contracts.

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2021 with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. This standard is not expected to have any impact on the Fund.

- **IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments**

The interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12. The interpretation does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of IAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately;
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities;
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates;
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances;

An entity has to determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed. The interpretation is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, but certain transition reliefs are available. This standard is not expected to have any impact on the Fund.

- **Definition of a Business - Amendments to IFRS 3**

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

The IASB issued amendments to the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test. New illustrative examples were provided along with the amendments.

*Minimum requirements to be a business*

The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. They also clarify that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes



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needed to create outputs. That is, the inputs and processes applied to those inputs must have 'the ability to contribute to the creation of outputs' rather than 'the ability to create outputs'.

*Market participants' ability to replace missing elements*

Prior to the amendments, IFRS 3 stated that a business need not include all of the inputs or processes that the seller used in operating that business, if market participants are capable of acquiring the business and continuing to produce outputs, for example, by integrating the business with their own inputs and processes'. The reference to such integration is now deleted from IFRS 3 and the assessment must be based on what has been acquired in its current state and condition.

*Assessing whether an acquired process is substantive*

The amendments specify that if a set of activities and assets does not have outputs at the acquisition date, an acquired process must be considered substantive only if:

- (a) it is critical to the ability to develop or convert acquired inputs into outputs; and
- (b) the inputs acquired include both an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process, and other inputs that the organised workforce could develop or convert into outputs. In contrast, if a set of activities and assets has outputs at that date, an acquired process must be considered substantive if:
  - (i) it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs and the acquired inputs include an organized workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process; or
  - (ii) it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and either is considered unique or scarce, or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

The amendments must be applied to transactions that are either business combinations or asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020. This standard is not applicable to the Fund.

• **Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation - Amendments to IFRS 9**

Under IFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

The basis for conclusions to the amendments clarified that the early termination can result from a contractual term or from an event outside the control of the parties to the contract, such as a change in law or regulation leading to the early termination of the contract. This is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Fund is yet to perform an impact analysis of this amendment on the Fund.

• **Definition of Material - Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8**

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. The new definition states that, 'Information is

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material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.'

The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements.

*Obscuring information*

The amendments explain that information is obscured if it is communicated in a way that would have a similar effect as omitting or misstating the information. Material information may, for instance, be obscured if information regarding a material item, transaction or other event is scattered throughout the financial statements, or disclosed using a language that is vague or unclear. Material information can also be obscured if dissimilar items, transactions or other events are inappropriately aggregated, or conversely, if similar items are inappropriately disaggregated.

*New threshold*

The amendments replaced the threshold 'could influence', which suggests that any potential influence of users must be considered, with 'could reasonably be expected to influence' in the definition of 'material'. In the amended definition, therefore, it is clarified that the materiality assessment will need to take into account only reasonably expected influence on economic decisions of primary users.

*Primary users of the financial statements*

The current definition refers to 'users' but does not specify their characteristics, which can be interpreted to imply that an entity is required to consider all possible users of the financial statements when deciding what information to disclose. Consequently, the IASB decided to refer to primary users in the new definition to help respond to concerns that the term 'users' may be interpreted too widely.

*Other amendments*

The definition of material in the Conceptual Framework and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Making Materiality Judgements were amended to align with the revised definition of material in IAS 1 and IAS 8. The amendments must be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed.

• **Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement - Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits**

The amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

*Determining the current service cost and net interest*

When accounting for defined benefit plans under IAS 19, the standard generally requires entities to measure the current service cost using actuarial assumptions determined at the start of the annual reporting period. Similarly, the net interest is generally calculated by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) by the discount rate, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

- Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event;

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- Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

**Effect on asset ceiling requirements**

A plan amendment, curtailment or settlement may reduce or eliminate a surplus in a defined benefit plan, which may cause the effect of the asset ceiling to change.

The amendments clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognised in profit or loss. An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognised in other comprehensive income.

This clarification provides that entities might have to recognize a past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, that reduces a surplus that was not recognised before. Changes in the effect of the asset ceiling are not netted with such amounts. This standard is not expected to have any impact on the Fund.

- **Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures - Amendments to IAS 28**

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 to long term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in IFRS 9 applies to such long-term interests.

The IASB Board also clarified that, in applying IFRS 9, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognised as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

The amendment must be applied retrospectively, with certain exceptions. Early application of the amendments is permitted and must be disclosed. This standard does not have any impact on the Fund.

- **The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting**

The revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (the Conceptual Framework) is not a standard, and none of the concepts override those in any standard or any requirements in a standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB Board in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies if there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

The IASB issued the Conceptual Framework in March 2018. It sets out a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting, standard setting, guidance for preparers in developing consistent accounting policies and assistance to others in their efforts to understand and interpret the standards.

The Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. It is arranged in eight chapters, as follows:

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- Chapter 1 – The objective of financial reporting
- Chapter 2 – Qualitative characteristics of useful financial information
- Chapter 3 – Financial statements and the reporting entity
- Chapter 4 – The elements of financial statements
- Chapter 5 – Recognition and derecognition
- Chapter 6 – Measurement
- Chapter 7 – Presentation and disclosure
- Chapter 8 – Concepts of capital and capital maintenance

The Conceptual Framework is accompanied by a Basis for Conclusion. The IASB Board has also issued a separate accompanying document, Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards, which sets out the amendments to affected standards in order to update references to the Conceptual Framework. In most cases, the standard references are updated to refer to the Conceptual Framework. There are exemptions in developing accounting policies for regulatory account balances for two standards, namely, IFRS 3 Business Combinations and for those applying IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The Framework becomes effective for the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee instantaneously. For preparers who develop accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework, it is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The Fund plans to adopt the Framework on the effective date and is yet to perform a detail impact assessment on its adoption.

### **3.11 Critical Accounting Judgement, Estimates and Assumptions**

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

#### **Judgement**

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

#### **Assessment as Investment Entity**

Entities that meet the definition of an investment entity within IFRS 10 are required to measure their investments at fair value through profit or loss rather than consolidate them. The criteria which define an investment entity are, as follows:

- An entity that obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investors with investment services;
- An entity that commits to its investors that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both;
- An entity that measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

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The Fund's Scheme Particulars detail its objective of providing investment management services to investors which includes investing in equities, fixed income securities and private equity for the purpose of returns in the form of investment income and capital appreciation.

**Estimates and Assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Fund based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Fund. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. The estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty's), correlation and volatility.

Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments in the statement of financial position and the level where the instruments are disclosed in the fair value hierarchy. The models are tested for validity by calibrating to prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification or repackaging) when available. To assess the significance of a particular input to the entire measurement, the fund performs sensitivity analysis or stress testing techniques.

**Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Contingent consideration, resulting from business combinations, is valued at fair value at the acquisition date as part of the business combination. When the contingent consideration meets the definition of a financial liability, it is subsequently re-measured to fair value at each reporting date. The determination of the fair value is based on discounted cash flows. The key assumptions take into consideration the probability of meeting each performance target and the discount factor.

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

**3.12 Capital Management**

As a result of the ability to issue, repurchase and resell shares, the capital of the Fund can vary depending on the demand for redemptions and subscriptions to the Fund. The Fund is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and has no legal restrictions on the issue, repurchase or resale of redeemable shares beyond those included in the Fund's Scheme Particulars.

The Fund's objectives for managing capital are:

- To invest the capital in investments meeting the description, risk exposure and expected return indicated in its prospectus;
- To achieve consistent returns while safeguarding capital by investing in a diversified portfolio;
- To maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the expenses of the Fund, and to meet redemption requests as they arise;
- To maintain sufficient size to make the operation of the Fund cost-efficient.

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
<b>4. DIVIDEND INCOME</b>		
Ghana	854,622	1,271,667
Mauritius	639,387	256,034
Kenya	519,674	317,690
Nigeria	377,609	302,445
Ivory Coast	365,472	389,011
Tanzania	259,817	278,353
South Africa	144,790	112,203
Egypt	116,884	79,384
Malawi	86,618	216,134
Uganda	-	41,143
	-----	-----
	3,364,873	3,264,064
	=====	=====

**5. INTEREST INCOME**

Interest on Corporate Bond	2,826,207	2,504,092
Interest on Fixed Deposit	1,426,085	1,319,429
Interest on Government Securities	1,197,343	176,508
Interest on Commercial Paper	285,578	745,789
Interest on Call Deposit	167,103	112,132
	-----	-----
	5,902,316	4,857,950
	=====	=====

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
<b>6. GAIN ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS</b>		
Ghana	3,369,360	360,622
Mauritius	-	455,963
Tanzania	-	778,338
Malawi	-	3,112,338
Uganda	-	440,062
	-----	-----
	3,369,360	5,147,323
	=====	=====
 <b>7. EXCHANGE GAIN</b>		
Unrealised Gains	521,738	881,022
	=====	=====
 <b>8. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>		
Audit Fees	35,438	33,840
Directors' Emoluments	79,560	99,750
Bank Charges	30,029	49,550
Stationery & Printing	55,717	53,453
Brokerage Fees	3,673	16,541
Directors' Liability Insurance	8,250	8,250
Marketing, Business Promotion & Advertisement	491,722	398,323
Statutory and Legal Fees	1,000	880
Software Maintenance Cost	40,000	40,000
Accounting Fees	15,600	15,600
Registrar Fees	350,927	235,389
Client Service Fees	304,137	267,488
Storage & Warehousing	28,225	14,800
Professional & Consultancy Fees	-	2,000
	-----	-----
	1,444,278	1,235,864
	=====	=====

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

**9. IMPAIRMENT CHARGE**

The impairment charge shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income relates to a provision made for impairment in accordance with IFRS and the Fund's Policy on provisioning.

	<b>2018</b> <b>GH¢</b>	<b>2017</b> <b>GH¢</b>
Impairment Allowance at January 1	263,593	211,527
Impairment Allowance at December 31	(263,593)	(263,593)
	-----	-----
Impairment Charge	-	(52,066)
	=====	=====

**10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash at Bank-(Local Currency)	5,750,197	1,969,752
Cash at Bank-(Foreign Currency)	880,084	3,184,582
	-----	-----
	6,630,281	5,154,334
	=====	=====

**11a. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST**

Corporate Bonds		15,613,787	9,843,391
Government Securities		4,310,708	6,151,268
Non-Bank Fixed Deposit		3,629,580	14,794,271
Bank Fixed Deposit		500,000	1,100,000
Commercial Paper		-	1,215,029
		-----	-----
Impairment	13b	24,054,075	33,103,959
	11b	(263,593)	(263,593)
		-----	-----
		23,790,482	32,840,366
		=====	=====

**11b. Impairment Allowance**

Impairment Allowance at January 1	(263,593)	(211,527)
Impairment Charge	-	(52,066)
	-----	-----
	(263,593)	(263,593)
	=====	=====

The impairment allowance shown in Note 11b represents stock of provision at the end of the year.



**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

**12. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
Listed Equity Securities	138,997,958	127,090,800
Unlisted Equity Securities	5,775,257	12,532,396
	-----	-----
	144,773,215	139,623,196
	=====	=====

Unlisted Equity Securities includes both collective investments schemes and equities.

**13a. CHANGES IN THE FAIR VALUE OF EQUITY INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

		<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
		<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
Available-For-Sale Equities	13b	144,773,215	139,623,196
Cost of Investment		(89,026,243)	(64,970,423)
		-----	-----
Current Period Gains		55,746,972	74,652,773
Prior Period Gains		(74,652,773)	(40,375,360)
		-----	-----
Fair Value Loss		(18,905,801)	34,277,413
		=====	=====

**13b. PORTFOLIO SUMMARY**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Shares</b>	<b>Price</b> <b>31-Dec-18</b> <b>GH¢</b>	<b>Market</b> <b>Value</b> <b>GH¢</b>
<b>Listed Equity</b>			
<b>Financial</b>			
Enterprise Group (Ghana)	4,541,055	2.2400	10,171,963
Standard Chartered Bank Ghana	426,900	21.0000	8,964,900
GCB Bank	1,531,200	4.6000	7,043,520
QNB Alahli (Egypt)	585,735	10.7634	6,304,484
GRIT Real Estate Income Group (Mauritius)	879,300	6.7480	5,933,516
MCB Group (Mauritius)	142,700	38.4234	5,483,022
Mega African Capital (Ghana)	640,000	5.9800	3,827,200
Equity Group Holdings (Kenya)	1,819,600	1.6493	3,001,106
Zenith Bank (Nigeria)	8,175,000	0.3625	2,963,297
Ecobank Ghana	361,200	7.5000	2,709,000
FBN Holdings (Nigeria)	19,561,006	0.1250	2,445,541
NICO Holdings (Malawi)	7,400,000	0.2842	2,103,367
Societe Generale Ghana	389,110	0.7500	291,833

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**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
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**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Shares</b>	<b>Price 31-Dec-18 GH¢</b>	<b>Market Value GH¢</b>
<b>Consumer Staples</b>			
Guinness Ghana Breweries (Ghana)	3,328,015	2.1800	7,255,073
Fan Milk (Ghana)	784,626	8.0000	6,277,008
Tanzania Breweries (Tanzania)	192,500	27.2563	5,246,846
Benso Oil Palm Plantations (Ghana)	676,000	5.0900	3,440,840
Illovo Sugar (Malawi)	2,280,400	1.3220	3,014,782
Verimark SA (South Africa)	3,699,124	0.4682	1,732,055
Flour Mills (Nigeria)	1,233,289	0.3633	448,016
<b>Health Care</b>			
Intravenous Infusions (Ghana)	12,500,000	0.0800	1,000,000
<b>Conglomerate</b>			
Press Corporation (Malawi)	733,273	7.5356	5,525,676
ENL Land (Mauritius)	508,400	7.9521	4,042,848
Rogers and Company (Mauritius)	680,000	4.9261	3,349,734
<b>Materials</b>			
Bamburi Cement (Kenya)	355,500	6.2707	2,229,247
<b>Telecommunications</b>			
MTN (Ghana)	13,000,000	0.7900	10,270,000
Sonatel (Ivory Coast)	36,000	134.6486	4,847,351
Safaricom (Kenya)	2,678,844	1.0506	2,814,512
Egypt Telecom (Egypt)	381,300	3.4120	1,300,992
<b>Energy</b>			
Ghana Oil Company	2,299,500	3.1200	7,174,440
Total Petroleum Ghana	1,635,508	3.4000	5,560,724
KenolKobil (Kenya)	2,468,000	0.9016	2,225,065
<b>Total Listed Equities</b>			<b>138,997,958</b>
<b>Unlisted Equities</b>			
Axis Pension Group	128,800	25.0000	<b>3,220,000</b>
<b>Collective Investments Schemes</b>			
Databank Money Market Fund	1,261,316	1.2061	1,521,274
Stanbic Income Fund Trust	220,936	4.6800	1,033,983
			<b>2,555,257</b>
<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>			<b>144,773,215</b>

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**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

Description	Market Value GH¢
<b>Fixed Income Instruments</b>	
365-Day Bank Fixed Deposit	500,000
1-Year Treasury Note	1,200,000
2-Year Corporate Bond	500,000
3-Year Corporate Bond	5,500,000
3-Year Treasury Bond	1,549,381
5-Year Treasury Bond	1,559,754
5-Year Corporate Bond	4,500,000
6-Year Corporate Bond	3,369,500
7-Year Corporate Bond	1,313,000
10-Year Corporate Bond	4,062,440
	-----
<b>Financial Assets at Amortised Cost</b>	<b>24,054,075</b>
	-----
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>168,827,290</b>
	=====

**Note:** Prices of shares have been limited to 4 decimal places for conciseness in presentation.  
In computing the market values however, full prices were used.

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
<b>14. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES</b>		
Investment Receivable	9,346,068	-
Interest Receivable	1,199,633	1,554,950
Prepayments & Other Accounts	1,007,576	1,547,576
Due from Databank Financial Services	118,863	118,863
	-----	-----
	11,672,140	3,221,389
	=====	=====

**15. UNITHOLDERS' PRINCIPAL**

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

Number of shares issued and redeemed during the year is disclosed below;

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
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<b>15a. Number of shares in Issue</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>2017</b> <b>Number of Shares</b>
Shares in Issue at Beginning of Period	52,918,007	50,793,099
Issued during the year	14,352,199	9,000,409
Redeemed During the Year	(9,564,123)	(6,875,500)
	-----	-----
Shares in Issue at December 31	57,706,083	52,918,007
	=====	=====

<b>15b. Value of shares in Issue</b>	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
New Issues	53,833,795	33,301,489
Redemptions	(35,254,931)	(21,710,377)
	-----	-----
Net Proceeds from Capital Transactions	18,578,864	11,591,112
Beginning of Period	10,262,521	(1,328,591)
	-----	-----
End of Period	28,841,385	10,262,521
	=====	=====

	<b>2018</b> <b>GH¢</b>	<b>2017</b> <b>GH¢</b>
<b>16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES</b>		
Load Commission	36,041	20,829
Audit Fees	35,438	33,840
Registrar Fees	30,131	20,077
Client Service Fees	26,114	22,815
Management Fees	351,794	318,383
Custody Fees	50,343	78,444
Withholding Tax	8,175	8,031
Accounting Fees	1,300	1,300
Accruals and Other Payables	3,000	2,550
	-----	-----
	542,336	506,269
	=====	=====

**17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY**

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

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

**17.1 Risk Management Structure**

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

**17.2 Risk Measurement and Reporting System**

The risks of the Fund are measured using a method that reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses that are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss.

Limits reflect the business strategy including the risk that the Fund is willing to accept and the market environment of the Fund. In addition, the Fund monitors and measures the overall risk in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

**17.3 Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates and equity prices.

**17.4 Foreign Currency Risk Management**

The Fund undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed by keeping a limited amount of Forex balances.

**17.5 Price Risk**

The Fund is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments in quoted and unquoted shares classified as available-for-sale. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity and debt securities, the Fund diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with limits set by the Fund. All quoted shares held by the Fund are traded on the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE).

The analysis below demonstrates the sensitivity of the Fund's profit or loss for the year to a reasonably possible change in equity price, with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity of the other comprehensive income for the year is the effect of the assumed changes in equity price.

The sensitivity analysis impact on equity is the same as the impact on profit or loss. In practice, the actual trading results may differ from the below sensitivity analysis and the difference could be significant.

**Sensitivity Analysis**

	<b>Change In Basis Points</b>	<b>Sensitivity Of Changes in Fair Value of Investments Increase/(Decrease GH¢</b>
Other Comprehensive Income	+100/ (100)	189,058/(189,058)

**17.6 Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments.

The analysis below demonstrates the sensitivity of the Fund's profit or loss for the year to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

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

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

- The net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets held at the end of the reporting period
- Changes in fair value of investments for the year, based on revaluing fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period

**Sensitivity Analysis**

	<b>Change in basis points</b>	<b>Sensitivity of interest income Increase/(Decrease) GH¢</b>
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings before		
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	+100/-100	63,177/(63,177)

**Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities**

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

The table below indicates the maturity profile of the Fund's financial liabilities:

<b>Less than one-year</b>	<b>2018 GH¢</b>	<b>2017 GH¢</b>
Trade and Other Payables	542,336 =====	506,269 =====

**17.7 Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Exposure to liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Fund could be required to pay its liabilities or redeem its shares earlier than expected. The Fund is exposed to cash redemptions of its shares on a regular basis. Shares are redeemable at the holder's option based on the Fund's Net Asset Value (NAV) per share at the time of redemption, calculated in accordance with the Fund's scheme particulars.

The Fund manages its obligation to repurchase the shares when required to do so and its overall liquidity risk by:

- Requiring a 5-day notice period before redemptions

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

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

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

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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**17.8 Credit Risk**

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

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

The carrying value of interest-bearing investments, money market funds and similar securities, loan to related party, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents, as disclosed in the statement of financial position represents the maximum credit exposure, hence, no separate disclosure is provided.

**17.9 Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

**Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost**

Except as detailed in the following table, the Directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>Carrying Amounts 2018 GH¢</b>	<b>Fair value 2018 GH¢</b>	<b>Carrying Amounts 2017 GH¢</b>	<b>Fair value 2017 GH¢</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,630,281	6,630,281	5,154,334	5,154,334
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	23,790,482	23,790,482	32,840,366	32,840,366
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	144,773,215	144,773,215	139,623,196	139,623,196
Trade and Other Receivables	11,672,140	11,672,140	3,221,389	3,221,389
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>186,866,118</b>	<b>186,866,118</b>	<b>180,839,285</b>	<b>180,839,285</b>
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Trade and Other Payables	542,336	542,336	506,269	506,269
	=====	=====	=====	=====

**18. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**

**18.1. Legal Proceedings and Regulations**

The Fund operates in the financial service industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. There are no contingencies associated with the Fund's compliance or lack of compliance with regulations.

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

**18.2. Capital commitments**

The Fund has no capital commitments at the reporting date.

**19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The following parties are considered related parties of the Fund:

**Fund Manager**

Databank Asset Management Services Limited (the Fund Manager) is entitled to receive a management and advisory fee for its respective services. These fees amount to an aggregate of 2.2% per annum calculated on the daily the net assets of the Fund. Management fees are payable monthly in arrears. Total management fees for the year amounted to **GH¢4,947,658** (2017: GH¢ 3,812,872).

**Brokers**

The transactions of the Fund were made through the Databank Brokerage Limited.

**Transactions with Related Parties**

A number of related party transactions take place with related parties in the normal course of business. These include transactions and balances among related parties. The outstanding balances on such related party transactions are as follows:

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
<b>Amounts due from related parties</b>		
Databank Financial Services	-	118,863
Databank Asset Management Services Limited	1,126,439	1,507,576
	-----	-----
	1,126,439	1,626,439
	=====	=====
 <b>Amounts Due to Related Parties</b>		
Databank Asset Management Services Limited	445,380	383,404
	=====	=====

**Transactions with Directors and Key Management Personnel**

Directors and key management personnel refer to those personnel with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the business activities of the Fund. These personnel are the Executive and Non-Executive Directors of the Fund.

During the year, there were no significant related party transactions with companies or customers of the Fund where a Directors or any connected person is also a Directors or key management members of the Fund. The Fund did not make provision in respect of loans to Directors or any key management member during the period under review.



**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)**

<b>Directors' Emolument</b>	<b>2018 GH¢</b>	<b>2017 GH¢</b>
Directors' Remuneration	79,560 =====	99,750 =====

**Directors' Shareholding**

The Directors below held the following number of shares in the Fund at December 31, 2018

<b>Name</b>	<b>Shares</b>	<b>% of Fund</b>
Keli Gadzekpo*	21,828.64	0.0378
George Otoo	18, 8.96	0.0315
Adelaide Ahwireng	12,894.57	0.0223
Kojo Addae-Mensah	12,635.65	0.0219
Estelle Akofio-Sowah	8,257.20	0.0143

\*Shares are jointly held by the Directors and Spouse.

**20. CUSTODIAN**

**Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited**

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

The Custodian is entitled to receive from the Fund fees, payable quarterly, equal to 0.25% per annum calculated based on the end of month assets under custody. The Fund also pays the custodian a transactional fee of GH¢5 per transaction relating the placement activities and equity trade of the Fund. The total custodian and transaction fee for the year amounted to **GH¢ 448,648** (2017: GH¢ 262,161), the custody and transaction fee payable as at December 31, 2018 is **GH¢ 50,343** (2017: GH¢ 78,444).

**21. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

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

**22. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on **April 25, 2019**.

**23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

There were no contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date. (2017: Nil).

■ ■ **FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT**  
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**TEMA**

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**Partner locations (GTBank branches)**

**Accra**

- **Airport:** 0577 702012
- **East Legon:** 0577 702013
- **Lapaz:** 0577 739461
- **Madina:** 0577 739462
- **Osu:** 0577 702014
- **Opera Square:** 0302 668530
- **Kasoa:** 0501 834708
- **Ashaiman:** 0577 702015
- **Tarkwa:** 0577 702010

**Partner locations (UBA branch)**

- **KNUST:** 0276 138111

Databank is Ghana's leading investment bank and one of the first to emerge from West Africa. Established in 1990, Databank has been instrumental in the development of the Ghanaian capital market and has built a strong reputation for its pioneering works in the industry. Driven by the goal of helping Ghanaians achieve financial independence, Databank is committed to promoting financial literacy and offering a diverse range of investment products and services to suit the investment styles of different investors.

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