



TWENTY SEVENTEEN  
ANNUAL REPORT

*DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED*

*ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2017*

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**

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**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS, OFFICIALS AND REGISTERED OFFICE**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Benjamin Gogo	<i>Chairman</i>
Kojo Addae - Mensah	<i>Executive Director</i>
Stephen Adei	<i>Non-Executive Director</i>
Daniel Seddoh	<i>Non-Executive Director</i>
Preba Greenstreet	<i>Non-Executive Director</i>

**SECRETARY**

Dela Obeng-Sakyi  
61 Barnes Avenue, Adabraka  
Private Mail Bag  
Ministries Post Office  
Accra

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

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

**CUSTODIAN**

GT Bank Ghana Limited  
25A Castle Road  
Ambassadorial Area  
PMB CT 416, Cantonments  
Accra, Ghana

**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  
GCB Bank Limited  
Ghana International Bank Limited  
GT Bank Ghana Limited  
Standard Chartered Bank (GH) Limited  
United Bank for Africa Limited  
Zenith Bank Ghana Limited

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE MEMBERS OF DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED

The Directors present herewith their report together with the audited financial statements of the Fund for the year ended December 31, 2017.

### 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 money market 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 unitholders' earnings of **GH¢ 66,232,192** as against total distributed unitholders' earnings of **GH¢ 46,364,102** in 2016.

### Auditors

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



BENJAMIN GOGO  
CHAIRMAN



KOJO ADDAE-MENSAH  
DIRECTOR

APRIL 17, 2018

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Databank Money Market Fund Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017 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 11 to 30.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at December 31, 2017 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 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. They are matters to be 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 those matters.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work 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. 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/2018/122**)

Chartered Accountants

Nyanyo Lane

Asylum Down

Accra

*19<sup>th</sup> April*.....2018



**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 GH¢	2016 GH¢
<b>INVESTMENT INCOME</b>			
Interest Income	5	70,825,170	53,743,465
Exchange Gain		51,299	-
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		70,876,469	53,743,465
		-----	-----
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Investment Management Fees		(3,288,850)	(2,479,994)
Custodian Fees		(507,002)	(237,073)
General and Administrative Expenses	6a	(1,450,385)	(1,318,571)
Impairment Release / (Charge)	6b	601,960	(3,343,725)
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		(4,644,277)	(7,379,363)
		-----	-----
<b>Distributed Unitholders' Earnings for the Year</b>		66,232,192	46,364,102
		=====	=====

**DISTRIBUTED UNITHOLDERS' EARNINGS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2017**

	2017 GH¢	2016 GH¢
Beginning Period	165,347,492	118,983,390
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings for the Year	66,232,192	46,364,102
	-----	-----
End of Period	231,579,684	165,347,492
	=====	=====

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 GH¢	2016 GH¢
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	26,058,231	24,597,084
Held-To-Maturity Securities	8	379,634,429	224,237,945
Trade and Other Receivables	9	32,304,399	22,533,850
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		437,997,059	271,368,879
		=====	=====
<b>UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Unitholders' Principal	11	205,555,898	105,165,105
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings		231,579,684	165,347,492
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		437,135,582	270,512,597
		-----	-----
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	12	861,477	856,282
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		861,477	856,282
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		437,997,059	271,368,879
		=====	=====



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**BENJAMIN GOGO**  
**CHAIRMAN**



.....  
**KOJO ADDAE-MENSAH**  
**DIRECTOR**

**APRIL 17, 2018**

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2017**

	Unitholders' Principal GH¢	Distributed Unitholders' Earnings GH¢	Total GH¢
<b>2017</b>			
Opening Balance	105,165,105	165,347,492	270,512,597
Proceeds from issue of shares	465,578,882	-	465,578,882
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings for the Year	-	66,232,192	66,232,192
Shares Redeemed	(365,188,089)	-	(365,188,089)
	----- 205,555,898 =====	----- 231,579,684 =====	----- 437,135,582 =====
<b>2016</b>			
Opening Balance	63,408,284	118,983,390	182,391,674
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	168,036,495	-	168,036,495
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings for the Year	-	46,364,102	46,364,102
Shares Redeemed	(126,279,674)	-	(126,279,674)
	----- 105,165,105 =====	----- 165,347,492 =====	----- 270,512,597 =====

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 GH¢	2016 GH¢
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings for the Year		66,232,192	46,364,102
<b>Adjustment for Non-Cash Item</b>			
Amortization income		(1,479,882)	-
<b>Changes in Working Capital</b>			
Increase in Trade and Other Receivables		(9,770,549)	(7,571,077)
Increase in Trade and Other Payables		5,195	507,583
<b>Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		54,986,956	39,300,608
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Purchase of Held-to-Maturity Securities		(300,129,352)	(255,269,946)
Proceeds from disposal of Securities		146,212,750	151,489,253
<b>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</b>		(153,916,602)	(103,780,693)
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>			
Proceeds from Capital Transactions		465,578,882	168,036,495
Shares Redeemed		(365,188,089)	(124,894,380)
<b>Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		100,390,793	43,142,115
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		1,461,147	(21,337,970)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		24,597,084	45,935,054
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	7	26,058,231	24,597,084

**ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash at Bank and Call Accounts	21,680,651	11,597,084
Short-Term Securities	4,377,580	13,000,000
	26,058,231	24,597,084

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

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

**1.1. Description of the Fund**

Databank Money Market Fund started operations on the 16th April 2004 as an authorized mutual fund to provide high current income with the maintenance of liquidity and preservation of capital. The Fund's investments include: treasury securities, commercial papers, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and similar fixed income securities.

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 fixed income securities acquired with such monies.

In the interest of prudence and efficient management of the Fund, the Manager will maintain prudent levels of liquidity.

The Manager is responsible for the actual management of the Fund's portfolio and constantly reviews the holdings of the Fund in the light of its research analysis and other relevant services. The Fund pays the Investment Manager a management fee of 1% per annum for services provided to the Fund. The fee is based on the Fund's average daily net asset values.

The investment activities of the Fund are managed by Databank Asset Management Services Limited (the Investment Manager). The custodian of the Fund is Guaranty Trust 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. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**2.1 Statement of Compliance**

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

**2.2 Basis of Preparation**

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.

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

**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.

**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.

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

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

**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 Fees and Commissions**

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

**3.2.3 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, or cash payments or receipts made on derivative contracts (excluding payments or receipts on collateral margin accounts for such instruments).

**3.3 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. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.
- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

**3.4 Financial Instruments-Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement**

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

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

**3.4.1 Financial Assets**

**3.4.1.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement**

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

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

**3.4.1.2 Subsequent Measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Loans and receivables
- Held-to-maturity investments
- Available-for-sale financial investments

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

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

**Loans and Receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. 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 in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables.

**Held-To-Maturity Investments**

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

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 as finance costs.



**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

**Available-for-Sale (AFS) Financial Investments**

AFS financial investments include equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as AFS 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 for an indefinite period of time and that may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial measurement, AFS financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised in OCI and credited in the AFS 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 AFS reserve to the statement of profit or loss in finance costs. Interest earned whilst holding AFS financial investments is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

The Fund evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its AFS financial assets 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 AFS 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.

The Fund has not designated any financial assets as Available – for- Sale (AFS) Financial Investments.

**3.4.1.3 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
- The Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
  - i. the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - ii. the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

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

**3.4.1.4 Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Fund assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a third party borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

### **3.4.2 Financial Liabilities**

#### **3.4.2.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The financial liabilities of the Fund include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including Fund's overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

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

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

##### **3.5.2.2.2 Loans and Borrowings**

The Fund has not designated any financial liability as loans and borrowings. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and 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 loans and 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.

##### **3.5.2.3 Derecognition of Financial Liabilities**

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

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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.

**3.5.3 Offsetting of Financial Instruments**

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

**3.6 Unitholders' Principal**

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

- The value of the shares (owned by members of the Fund) is represented by the share or Unit Holders Capital. Shares 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 shares of the Fund are not listed on the Stock Exchange. Applicants may set up a new account with the Fund to buy shares of the Fund. When applicants buy Fund shares, the shares are purchased at the last published price
- A Shareholder wishing to redeem his or her shares (investment) with the Fund can do so by submitting a request for redemption to the Fund. Redemptions shall be priced at the last published price

**3.7 Dividend Policy**

The Fund does not pay dividend.

**3.8 Cash and Short-Term Investments**

Cash and short-term investments 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.

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

**3.9. New Standards and Interpretations**

**3.9.1. Standards and Interpretations in issue 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 2 Share-based payments**  
**Amendments to clarify the classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions:**  
An entity choosing to apply the overlay approach retrospectively to qualifying financial assets does so when it first applies IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. An entity choosing to apply the deferral approach does so for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

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- **IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).**

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* that replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted.

The Fund plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date and is yet to perform a detail impact assessment on the adoption of IFRS 9.

**Classification and Measurement** - IFRS 9 introduces new approach for the classification of financial assets, which is driven by cash flow characteristics and the business model in which an asset is held. This single, principle-based approach replaces existing rule-based requirements under IAS 39. The new model also results in a single impairment model being applied to all financial instruments.

**Impairment** - IFRS 9 has introduced a new, expected-loss impairment model that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. Specifically, the new Standard requires entities to account for expected credit losses from when financial instruments are first recognised and to recognise full lifetime expected losses on a more timely basis. The Fund is still in the process of assessing the full impact of requirement. However, it anticipates that the new impairment requirements will have an impact on the Fund.

**Own credit** - IFRS 9 removes the volatility in profit or loss that was caused by changes in the credit risk of liabilities elected to be measured at fair value. This change in accounting means that gains caused by the deterioration of an entity’s own credit risk on such liabilities are no longer recognised in profit or loss.

- **IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” and further amendments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).**

**IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” issued by IASB on 28 May 2014 (on 11 September 2015 IASB deferred effective date of IFRS 15 to 1 January 2018).** IFRS 15 specifies how and when an IFRS reporter will recognise revenue as well as requiring such entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard supersedes IAS 18 “Revenue”, IAS 11 “Construction Contracts” and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Application of the standard is mandatory for all IFRS reporters and it applies to nearly all contracts with customers: the main exceptions are leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. The core principle of the new Standard is for companies to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new Standard will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements. This standard will not have any impact on the Fund.

- **IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts**

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance),

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regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features.

A few scope exceptions will apply. 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.

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 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 applicable to the Fund.

- **Amendments to IAS 40 – Transfers of Investment Property**

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. Entities should apply the amendments prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. An entity should reassess the classification of property held at that date and, if applicable, reclassify property to reflect the conditions that exist at that date. Retrospective application in accordance with IAS 8 is only permitted if it is possible without the use of hindsight. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early application of the amendments is permitted and must be disclosed.

### **3.10.2 Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions**

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, 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.

#### **Judgements**

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, 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;

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
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- An entity that measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

### **Estimates and Assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation 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.

## **4. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

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 purchase or redemption of the units 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 diversified portfolio.

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

- 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>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
<b>5. INTEREST INCOME</b>		
Interest on Treasury Bills	9,667,885	8,346,590
Interest on Floating Rate Notes	3,196,220	782,100
Interest on Commercial Paper	1,417,427	1,063,564
Interest on Certificate of Deposit	55,469,449	42,824,133
Interest on Call Accounts	1,074,189	727,078
	-----	-----
	70,825,170	53,743,465
	=====	=====

**6a. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

Marketing, Promotion & Advertisement	454,827	399,591
Brokerage Fee	53,281	22,737
Fund Accounting Fees	15,600	12,000
Registrar Fees	266,046	175,180
Client Service Fees	297,263	175,180
Directors' Emoluments	98,100	97,450
Directors' Liability Insurance	8,250	8,250
Audit Fee	34,075	29,375
Storage & Warehousing Expense	19,057	13,936
Professional and Consultancy fees	-	36,284
Printing & Publications	48,656	37,867
Postage	-	55,878
Annual Statutory Fee	820	1,210
Stationery	15,923	13,719
Software Maintenance Cost	40,000	40,000
Legal Fees	-	60,528
Bank Charges	98,487	139,386
	-----	-----
	1,450,385	1,318,571
	=====	=====

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
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**6b. Impairment Release/ (Charge)**

The impairment 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>2017</b> <b>GH¢</b>	<b>2016</b> <b>GH¢</b>
Impairment Provision at January 1	3,343,725	5,257,242
Write Off for the Year	-	(5,257,242)
Impairment Provision at December 31	(2,741,765)	(3,343,725)
	-----	-----
Impairment Release/ (Charge)	601,960	(3,343,725)
	=====	=====

**7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and Bank	21,680,651	11,597,084
7-Day Fixed Deposit	4,377,580	-
91-Day Certificates of Deposit	-	13,000,000
	-----	-----
	26,058,231	24,597,084
	=====	=====

**8. HELD-TO- MATURITY SECURITIES**

182- Day Treasury Bills	9,447,033	37,420,286
182- Day Commercial Paper	9,000,000	833,333
Treasury Bonds	72,098,649	-
Treasury Notes	20,738,049	-
1-Year Floating Rate Note	25,873,665	13,626,336
182- Day Certificates of Deposit	231,218,798	93,931,987
365- Day Certificates of Deposit	14,000,000	81,769,728
	-----	-----
Impairment Provision	382,376,194	227,581,670
	(2,741,765)	(3,343,725)
	-----	-----
	379,634,429	224,237,945
	=====	=====

**8a. Impairment Provision**

Impairment Provision at January 1	3,343,725	5,257,242
Write off for the Year	-	(5,257,242)
Impairment (Release)/ Charge	(601,960)	3,343,725
	-----	-----
Impairment Provision	2,741,765	3,343,725
	=====	=====

The impairment provision shown in Note 8a represents stock of provision at the end of the year.



**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
<b>9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES</b>		
Interest on Certificates of Deposit	19,997,699	19,314,865
Interest on Commercial Paper	600,659	230,907
Interest on Treasury Bills	4,419,455	2,275,548
Interest on Floating Rate Note	529,160	327,509
Due from Related Parties	-	131,383
Investments Receivable	6,717,426	-
Debtors & Prepayments	40,000	253,638
	-----	-----
	32,304,399	22,533,850
	=====	=====

**10. PORTFOLIO SUMMARY**

182- Day Treasury Bills	-	37,420,286
1-Year Treasury Bills	21,391,992	-
2-Year Treasury Bills	8,834,806	-
3-Year Treasury Bills	42,628,495	-
5-Year Treasury Bills	29,618,643	-
7-Year Treasury Bills	5,754,200	-
1-Year Floating Rate Note	-	13,626,336
7-Day Certificate of Deposit	4,377,580	-
91- Day Certificates of Deposit	-	13,000,000
270-Day Certificates of Deposit	9,000,000	-
182- Day Certificates of Deposit	38,121,470	93,931,986
365- Day Certificates of Deposit	210,026,588	81,769,728
182- Day Commercial Paper	-	833,334
3-Year Certificates of Deposit	8,000,000	-
7-Year Certificates of Deposit	15,000,001	-
	-----	-----
	392,753,775	240,581,670
	=====	=====

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

**11. 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;

**11a. Number of Shares in Issue**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>Number of Shares</b>
Opening Balance	310,928,687	256,999,653
Issues during the Year	312,772,378	212,159,018
Redemptions during the Year	(206,894,252)	(158,229,984)
	-----	-----
Closing Balance	416,806,813	310,928,687
	=====	=====

**11b. Value of Shares in Issue**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
New Issues	465,578,882	168,036,495
Redemptions/Reversals	(365,188,089)	(126,279,674)
	-----	-----
Net Proceeds from Capital Transactions	100,390,793	41,756,821
Beginning of Period	105,165,105	63,408,284
	-----	-----
End of Period	205,555,898	105,165,105
	=====	=====

**12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

Management Fees	387,035	463,457
Custody Fees	138,560	158,911
Commission	221,143	170,636
Registrar Fees	26,143	15,561
Client Services Fees	29,708	-
Audit Fees	35,013	29,375
Fund Accounting Fees	1,300	-
Withholding Tax	20,025	1,781
Printing & Publication	2,550	-
Databank Brokerage Limited	-	16,561
	-----	-----
	861,477	856,282
	=====	=====

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

**13. 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.

**13.1 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.

**13.2 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 risks type and activities.

**13.3 Market Risk**

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

The Fund is not however affected by equity prices.

**13.4 Foreign Currency Risk Management**

The Fund undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; however, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations are expected not to arise.

**13.5 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:

- 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	Change in basis points	Sensitivity of interest income Increase/(decrease) GH¢
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings for the Year	+200/-200	1,416,503 / (1,416,503)
<b>Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities</b>		

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

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

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

<b>Less than one year</b>	<b>2017 GH¢</b>	<b>2016 GH¢</b>
Trade and Other Payables	861,477	856,282

### **13.6 Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Exposure to liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Fund could be required to pay its liabilities or redeem its 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 1-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)
- Disposal of other assets

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

### **13.7 Credit Risk**

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

The Investment Manager's policy is to 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.

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

**13.8 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 2017 GH¢</b>	<b>Fair Value 2017 GH¢</b>	<b>Carrying Amounts 2016 GH¢</b>	<b>Fair Value 2016 GH¢</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	26,058,231	26,058,231	24,597,084	24,597,084
Held-To-Maturity Securities	379,634,429	379,634,429	224,237,945	224,237,945
Trade and Other Receivables	32,304,399	32,304,399	22,533,850	22,533,850
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>437,997,059</b>	<b>437,997,059</b>	<b>271,368,879</b>	<b>271,368,879</b>

**Financial Liabilities**

Trade and Other Payables	861,477	861,477	856,282	856,282
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The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	<b>Level 1 GH¢</b>	<b>Level 2 GH¢</b>	<b>Level 3 GH¢</b>
Held-To-Maturity Securities	-	379,634,429	-

**14. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**

**14.1 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 MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

**14.2 Capital Commitments**

The Fund has no capital commitments at the reporting date.

**15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The following parties are considered related parties of the Fund:

**Fund Manager – Databank Asset Management Services Limited**

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 1% per annum calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund. Management fees are payable monthly in arrears. Total management fees for the year amounted to **GH¢3,288,850** (2016: GH¢ 2,479,994).

**Brokers**

The transactions of the Fund were made through 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:

**Amounts due from Related Parties**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
Databank Financial Services Limited	-	131,383
	=====	=====

**Amounts due to Related Parties**

Databank Asset Management Services Limited	665,329	463,459
	=====	=====

**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 Director or any connected person is also a director 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 MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

<b>Directors' Emolument</b>	<b>2017 GH¢</b>	<b>2016 GH¢</b>
Directors' Remuneration	98,100 =====	97,450 =====

**Directors' Shareholdings**

The Directors below held the following number of shares in the Fund at December 31, 2017

<b>Name</b>	<b>Shares</b>	<b>% of Fund</b>
Benjamin Gogo	206,506.46	0.0457
Daniel Seddoh	109,150.32	0.0241
Stephen Adei*	188,028.29	0.0416
Preba Greenstreet	2,456.52	0.0005
Kojo Addae-Mensah	64,883.73	0.0143

\*Shares are jointly held by the Director and Spouse

**16. CUSTODIAN**

**Guaranty Trust Bank Ghana Limited**

Guaranty Trust Bank Ghana Limited was appointed in September 2015 as custodian of the Fund to replace Standard Chartered Bank Limited. 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 interest and proceeds of matured securities, the exercise of options and, in general, for any other operation concerning the day-to-day administration of the securities and other assets and liabilities of the Fund.

The custodian is entitled to receive from the Fund fees, payable monthly, equal to 0.25% per annum calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund. The total custody fee for the year amounted to **GH¢ 507,002** (2016: GH¢ 237,073). The custodian fee payable as at 31 December 2017 is **GH¢138,560** (2016: GH¢158,911).

**17. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

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

**18. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on **April 17<sup>TH</sup>, 2018**.

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LIMITED  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

**19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

There were no contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date. (2016: Nil)

**20. EXCHANGE CONTROL**

All remittances from Ghana are subject to the approval of the Exchange Control Authorities



■ ■ **FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT**  
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**TAMALE**

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Email: tamale@ databankgroup.com

**TEMA**

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Email: tema@ databankgroup.com

**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

**Ashaiman:** 0577 702015

**Cape Coast:** 0577 702016

**Tamale:** 0577 702017

**Tarkwa:** 0577 702010

Databank is Ghana's leading investment bank and one of the first to emerge from West Africa. 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.