



2018  
FINANCIALS

*DATABANK BALANCED FUND LIMITED*

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

**DATABANK BALANCED FUND LIMITED**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### INDEX

	<b>Page</b>
Directors, Officials and Registered Office	2
Report of the Directors	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 – 7
Statement of Comprehensive Income	8
Statement of Financial Position	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Statement of Cash Flows	11
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements	12 – 37

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

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Kojo Addae-Mensah (*Chairman*)  
Stephen Adei (*Non-Executive Director*)  
Adelaide Ahwireng (*Non-Executive Director*)  
Elizabeth Zormelo (*Non-Executive Director*)  
Kwadwo Asante-Abedi (*Non-Executive Director*)

**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**

Barclays Bank Ghana Limited  
Fidelity Bank Ghana Limited  
GCB Bank Limited  
Ghana International Bank Limited  
Guaranty Trust Bank (Ghana) 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 BALANCED 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 securities and other assets 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¢3,202,512** as against GH¢8,205,029 in 2017. The decrease in total distributed comprehensive unitholders' earnings can be attributed to lower investment returns on the stock market during the year.

**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.



.....  
**KOJO ADDAE-MENSAH  
CHAIRMAN**



.....  
**KWADWO ASANTE-ABEDI  
DIRECTOR**

**APRIL 24, 2019**

**APRIL 24, 2019**

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

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Databank Balanced 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 37.

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. 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.

### **Impairment of Financial Assets**

Investment in fixed income securities was GH¢ 52,328,054 (2017: GH¢ 24,490,864) as at December 31, 2018 with total general impairment allowance of GH¢ 250,209 (2017: GH¢ 165,746).

Databank Balanced Fund Limited adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9) on January 1, 2018. As a result, impairment charges are recognized when losses are expected rather than when they have been incurred. The Directors recognized an expected credit loss of GH¢ 84,463. The transitional effect of IFRS 9 have been presented in note 3.5.1.4

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:

- Assumptions used in the expected loss model to assess the risk related to the exposure and the expected returns from the issuer.
- Timely identification of exposures with significant increase in risk.
- Valuation of collateral and assumptions of future cash flows on manually assessed investment-impaired exposures.

*How the matter was addressed in our audit:*

- We updated our understanding and tested the operating effectiveness of management controls over investment, maturity of investment and interest receivable;
- We evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting policies based on the requirements of IFRS 9 and industry practice;
- We evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures made in the financial statements to ensure that transition adjustments were accurate and complete;
- We performed substantive testing to obtain evidence of timely identification of exposures with significant increase in risk and timely identification of investment impaired exposures;
- We conducted substantive testing to support appropriate determination of assumptions for impairment provision and future cash flows on manually assessed investment impaired exposures.

## **Other Information**

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Chairman's Statement to Shareholders 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.



.....  
**SAMUEL ABIAW (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 BALANCED FUND LIMITED  
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018**

	Note	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
<b>INVESTMENT INCOME</b>			
Dividend Income	5	214,748	292,515
Interest Income	6	8,594,023	3,532,835
Gain on Sale of Investments	7	627,289	-
Exchange Gain		5,591	8,048
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>9,441,651</b>	<b>3,833,398</b>
		-----	-----
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Investment Management Fees		(1,582,105)	(509,064)
Custody Fees		(129,829)	(47,745)
General and Administrative Expenses	8	(679,696)	(367,149)
Impairment Charge	9	(84,463)	(165,746)
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>(2,476,093)</b>	<b>(1,089,704)</b>
		-----	-----
<b>Distributed Unitholders' Earnings before Other Comprehensive Income for the Year</b>		<b>6,965,558</b>	<b>2,743,694</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income:</b>			
Fair Value (Loss)/ Gain	12b	(3,763,046)	5,461,335
		-----	-----
<b>Total Distributed Comprehensive Unitholders' Earnings for the Year</b>		<b>3,202,512</b>	<b>8,205,029</b>
		=====	=====

**DISTRIBUTED UNITHOLDERS' EARNINGS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2018**

Beginning of Period	11,153,280	8,409,586
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings before Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	6,965,558	2,743,694
	-----	-----
End of Period	18,118,838	11,153,280
	=====	=====

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

	Note	2018 GH¢	2017 GHS
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	1,109,366	1,719,648
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	11	52,077,845	24,325,118
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	12a	25,164,137	21,023,650
Trade and Other Receivables	13	5,621,225	1,230,078
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>83,972,573</b>	<b>48,298,494</b>
		=====	=====
<b>UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Unitholders' Principal	14b	61,955,970	29,588,689
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings		18,118,838	11,153,280
Other Distributed Earnings		3,608,531	7,371,577
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>83,683,339</b>	<b>48,113,546</b>
		-----	-----
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	15	289,234	184,948
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>289,234</b>	<b>184,948</b>
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>83,972,573</b>	<b>48,298,494</b>
		=====	=====

  
 .....  
**KOJO ADDAE-MENSAH**  
**CHAIRMAN**

  
 .....  
**KWADWO ASANTE-ABEDI**  
**DIRECTOR**

APRIL 24, 2019

APRIL 24, 2019

**DATABANK BALANCED 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	29,588,689	11,153,280	7,371,577	48,113,546
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	56,576,464	-	-	56,576,464
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings before Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	6,965,558	-	6,965,558
Fair Value Loss		-	(3,763,046)	(3,763,046)
Shares Redeemed	(24,209,183)	-	-	(24,209,183)
	----- 61,955,970 =====	----- 18,118,838 =====	----- 3,608,531 =====	----- 83,683,339 =====

**2017**

Opening Balance	9,290,552	8,409,586	1,910,242	19,610,380
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	25,178,903	-	-	25,178,903
Distributed Unitholders' Earnings before Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	2,743,694	-	2,743,694
Fair Value Gain	-	-	5,461,335	5,461,335
Shares Redeemed	(4,880,766)	-	-	(4,880,766)
	----- 29,588,689 =====	----- 11,153,280 =====	----- 7,371,577 =====	----- 48,113,546 =====

**DATABANK BALANCED 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		6,965,558	2,743,694
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Amortization Gain		(58,026)	(39,115)
Gain on Sale of Investments		(627,289)	-
		-----	-----
<b>Total Adjustments to Reconcile Profits</b>		6,280,243	2,704,579
<b>Changes In Working Capital</b>			
Increase in Trade and Other Receivables		(4,391,147)	(279,058)
Increase in Trade and Other Payables		104,286	129,309
		-----	-----
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>		1,993,382	2,554,830
		-----	-----
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Purchase of Financial Assets at Amortised Cost		(53,309,442)	(26,901,353)
Purchase of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		(8,107,767)	(2,004,941)
Proceeds from Sale of Investment		26,446,264	6,831,387
		-----	-----
<b>Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>		(34,970,945)	(22,074,907)
		-----	-----
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>			
Proceeds from Capital Transactions		56,576,464	25,178,903
Shares Redeemed		(24,209,183)	(4,880,766)
		-----	-----
<b>Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>		32,367,281	20,298,137
		-----	-----
<b>Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		(610,282)	778,060
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		1,719,648	941,588
		-----	-----
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year</b> 10		1,109,366	1,719,648
		=====	=====

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

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Databank Balanced 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.

**Description of the Fund**

The Databank Balanced Fund Limited is a licensed mutual fund. The Fund was incorporated under Ghanaian Law on October 25, 2005.

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 securities and other assets acquired with such monies.

Most of the equity investments of the fund are listed and traded on the Ghana Stock Exchange, 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 custodian of the Fund 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 financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income.

**DATABANK BALANCED 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	18,897,151	6,266,986
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	-	52,077,845

**DATABANK BALANCED 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 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 shareholders' right 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 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**

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

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

### **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.

#### **3.5.1 Financial Assets**

##### **3.5.1.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement**

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 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.

##### **3.5.1.2 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 are measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR), less impairment.

The Fund classifies its financial assets 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.

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

**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 financial assets at amortised cost 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.

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 entity has irrevocably elected at initial recognition to recognise in this category. These are strategic investments and the entity 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:

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

- 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
- The Company 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.

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

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.

*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	1,719,648	Amortised Cost	1,719,648
Investments	Amortised Cost (Held to Maturity)	24,325,118	Amortised Cost (Financial Assets at Amortised cost)	24,325,118
	FVOCI (Available for Sale)	21,023,650	FVOCI (Available for Sale)	21,023,650
Trade & Other Receivables	Amortised Cost (Receivable)	1,230,078	Amortised Cost (Receivable)	1,230,078

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

### **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.

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

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

### **3.5.2.2.2 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.

### **3.5.3 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**

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 Unitholders' Principal. 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 New Standards and Interpretations**

### **3.9.1. Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective**

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.

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

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;
- 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 (nondistinct 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.

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

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 expected to have minimal 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 January 1, 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 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.

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

*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 1 January 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. This standard is not expected to have any impact on the Fund.

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

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 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 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

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

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;
- 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.

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

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 is not expected to 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:

- 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

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

The Conceptual Framework is accompanied by a Basis for Conclusions. 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.

### **3.9.2 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
- An entity that measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis

The Fund's prospectus details 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

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

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 judgement is required in establishing fair values.

Judgements 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.

**4. 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 constitution.

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.

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

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
<b>5. DIVIDEND INCOME</b>		
Listed Equity Securities	214,748 =====	292,515 =====
<b>6. INTEREST INCOME</b>		
Interest on Government Securities	3,666,979	593,653
Interest on Corporate Bonds	2,648,867	1,040,595
Interest on Bank Fixed Deposit	1,093,895	432,541
Interest on Non-Bank Fixed Deposit	864,274	1,237,035
Interest on Commercial Paper	182,857	140,715
Interest on Call Deposit	137,151	88,296
	----- 8,594,023 =====	----- 3,532,835 =====
<b>7. GAIN ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS</b>		
Profit on Sale of Financial Instruments	627,289 =====	- =====
<b>8. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>		
Audit Fees	21,263	18,448
Directors' Emoluments	78,770	63,500
Bank Charges	45,270	26,704
Stationery & Printing	31,432	47,948
Marketing, Business Promotion & Advertisement	372,998	128,431
Annual Statutory Fees	1,000	620
Directors' Liability Insurance	8,250	8,250
Software Maintenance Cost	13,001	13,000
Accounting Fees	8,400	8,400
Registrar Fees	44,116	20,970
Client Service Fees	44,116	20,970
Storage & Warehousing	10,443	5,688
Brokerage Fees	637	4,220
	----- 679,696 =====	----- 367,149 =====

**DATABANK BALANCED 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>2017</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
Impairment Provision at January 1	(165,746)	-
Impairment Provision at December 31	(250,209)	(165,746)
	-----	-----
Impairment Charge	(84,463)	(165,746)
	=====	=====

**10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash at Bank	1,109,366	1,719,648
	=====	=====

**11. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST**

Investment in Government Securities	29,953,757	9,670,864
Investment in Corporate Bonds	15,094,297	5,985,376
Investment in Bank Fixed Deposit	4,800,000	2,200,000
Investment in Non-Bank Fixed Deposit	2,480,000	5,634,624
Investment in Commercial Papers	-	1,000,000
	-----	-----
	52,328,054	24,490,864
Impairment Provision	(250,209)	(165,746)
	-----	-----
	52,077,845	24,325,118
	=====	=====

**11a. Impairment Provision**

Impairment Provision at January 1		(165,746)	-
Impairment Charge	9	(84,463)	(165,746)
		-----	-----
		(250,209)	(165,746)
		=====	=====

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

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

**12a. Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
Listed Equity Securities	18,897,151	13,567,850
Collective Investment Scheme	6,266,986	7,455,800
	-----	-----
	25,164,137	21,023,650
	=====	=====

**12b. Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income**

Market Value of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	25,164,137	21,023,650
Cost of Investment	(21,555,606)	(13,652,073)
	-----	-----
Cumulative Gains – 31 December	3,608,531	7,371,577
Prior Period Gains – 1 January	(7,371,577)	(1,910,242)
	-----	-----
Fair Value (Loss) / Gain	(3,763,046)	5,461,335
	=====	=====

**12c. Portfolio Summary**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Shares</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Market</b>
		<b>31-Dec-18</b>	<b>Value</b>
		<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
<b>Listed Equities</b>			
<b>Financial Services</b>			
EcoBank Ghana Limited	274,120	7.5000	2,055,900
GCB Bank Limited	368,998	4.6000	1,697,391
Societe Generale Ghana Limited	2,254,547	0.75000	1,690,910
Cal Bank Limited	1,529,600	0.9800	1,499,008
Enterprise Group (Ghana)	668,100	2.2400	1,496,544
Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited	70,245	21.0000	1,475,145
<b>Agro Processing</b>			
Benso Oil Palm Plantation	123,400	5.0900	628,106
<b>Food &amp; Household Products</b>			
Fan Milk Ghana Limited	151,450	8.0000	1,211,600
Guinness Ghana Breweries Limited	451,200	2.1800	983,616
Unilever Ghana Limited	16,750	17.7800	297,815
<b>Telecommunications</b>			
MTN Ghana	2,520,000	0.79000	1,990,800

**P.T.O**

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

**Portfolio Summary**

Description	Shares	Price 31-Dec-18 GH¢	Market Value GH¢
<b>Energy &amp; Petroleum</b>			
Ghana Oil Company Limited	705,086	3.1200	2,199,868
Total Petroleum Company Limited	491,308	3.4000	1,670,447
<b>Total Listed Shares</b>			<b>18,897,151</b>

**Portfolio Summary**

Description	Shares	Price 31-Dec-18 GH¢	Market Value GH¢
<b>Unlisted Equities</b>			
Axis Pension Group Limited	108,500	25.0000	2,712,500
Vivo Energy Ghana Limited	12,160	25.0000	304,000
<b>Collective Investment Schemes</b>			
Databank Money Market Fund	1,295,432	1.2061	1,562,421
Databank Epack Investment Fund	364,306	3.2103	1,169,532
UMB Balanced Fund	2,155,172	0.2406	518,534
			<b>6,266,986</b>

**Medium-Long Term Bonds**

3-Year Corporate Bond	1,914,000
5-Year Corporate Bond	3,770,000
6-Year Corporate Bond	1,589,000
7-Year Corporate Bond	1,652,825
10-Year Corporate Bond	6,168,472
<b>15,094,297</b>	

**Short Term Investments**

182-Day Non-Bank Fixed Deposit	1,980,000
365-Day Non-Bank Fixed Deposit	500,000
365-Day Bank Fixed Deposit	4,800,000
<b>7,280,000</b>	

**Government Securities**

1-Year Agency Note	3,500,000
2-Year Treasury Note	6,800,000
3-Year Treasury Bond	9,201,553
5-Year Treasury Bond	8,744,056
7-Year Treasury Bond	1,458,148
10-Year Treasury Bond	250,000

**Total**

**29,953,757**

**Total Investments**

**77,492,191**

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

<b>13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
Interest Receivable	2,621,225	1,217,077
Maturity Receivable	3,000,000	-
Receivables-Others	-	13,001
	-----	-----
	5,621,225	1,230,078
	=====	=====

**14. UNITHOLDERS' CAPITAL**

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

<b>14a. Number of Shares in Issue</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>Number of Shares</b>
Shares in Issue at Beginning of Period	83,418,827	44,510,868
Issued during the Year	82,228,151	48,190,219
Redeemed during the Year	(30,658,642)	(9,740,922)
	-----	-----
Shares in Issue at December 31	134,988,336	83,418,827
	=====	=====

<b>14b. Value of Shares in Issue</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
New Issues	56,576,464	25,178,903
Redemptions	(24,209,183)	(4,880,766)
	-----	-----
Net Proceeds from Capital Transactions	32,367,281	20,298,137
Beginning of Period	29,588,689	9,290,552
	-----	-----
End of Period	61,955,970	29,588,689
	=====	=====

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

<b>15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
Front Load Commission	5,534	32,531
Audit Fees	21,263	18,447
Registrar Fees	4,098	2,346
Client Service Fees	4,098	2,346
Management Fees	141,271	100,615
Custody Fees	24,048	22,145
Withholding Tax	5,722	4,018
Accounting Fees	700	700
Marketing & Promotion	80,000	-
Printing & Publications	2,500	1,800
	-----	-----
	289,234	184,948
	=====	=====

**16. 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.

**16.1 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.

**16.2 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.

**16.3 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.

**16.4 Foreign Currency Risk Management**

The Fund accepts deposits in foreign currencies which are immediately converted to cedis and credited to clients. Consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations have minimal impact on the Fund.

**16.5 Price Risk**

The Fund is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments in quoted and unquoted shares classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity and debt securities, the Fund diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the

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

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 following table 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)	37,630/(37,630)

**16.6 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 following table 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**

	<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	+200/-200	87,180/ (87,180)

**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:

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

<b>Less than one-year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
Trade and Other Payables	289,234	184,948
	=====	=====

### **16.7 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 Assets 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.

### **16.8 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.

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

**16.9 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	1,109,366	1,109,366	1,719,648	1,719,648
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	52,077,845	52,077,845	24,325,118	24,325,118
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	25,164,137	25,164,137	21,023,650	21,023,650
Trade and Other Receivables	5,621,225	5,621,225	1,230,078	1,230,078
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Financial Assets	83,972,573	83,972,573	48,298,494	48,298,494
	=====	=====	=====	=====
 <b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Trade and Other Payables	289,234	289,234	184,948	184,948
	=====	=====	=====	=====

**17. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**

**17.1. Legal Proceedings and Regulations**

The Fund operates in the financial service industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. As at the reporting date, there were no potential or threatened legal proceedings, for or against the Fund.

There are no contingencies associated with the Fund's compliance or lack of compliance with regulations.

**17.2. Capital commitments**

The Fund has no capital commitments at the reporting date.

**18. 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% 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¢1,582,105** (2017: GH¢ 509,064).

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

**Brokers**

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

**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 balance on such related party transactions is as follows:

<b>Amounts due to related parties</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
Databank Asset Management Services Limited	155,701	138,538
	=====	=====

**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.

**Directors' Emolument**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
Directors' Remuneration	78,770	63,500
	=====	=====

**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>
Kojo Addae-Mensah	265,883.87	0.1970
Adelaide Ahwireng	229,209.94	0.1698
Stephen Adei*	124,303.51	0.0921
Elizabeth Zormelo	42,425.47	0.0314
Kwadwo Asante-Abedi	36,278.27	0.0269

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

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

**19. 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, a maximum of 0.15% per annum calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund. The total custody fee for the year amounted to **GH¢ 129,829** (2017: GH¢ 47,745). The custody fee payable as at December 31, 2018 is **GH¢ 24,048** (2017: GH¢ 22,145).

**20. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

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

**21. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on **April 24, 2019**.

**22. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

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

■ ■ **FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT**  
■ **DATABANK AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:**

**HEAD OFFICE**

Tel: 0302 610610  
Email: info@databankgroup.com

**CAPE COAST**

Tel: 0577 702016  
Email: capecoast@databankgroup.com

**HO**

Tel: 0362 000071  
Email: ho@databankgroup.com

**KOFORIDUA**

Tel: 0342 031 189, 0577 289123  
Email: koforidua@databankgroup.com

**KUMASI**

Tel: 0322 081483, 080077, 080078  
Email: kumasi@databankgroup.com

**SUNYANI**

Tel: 0576 001533, 0577 704516  
Email: sunyani@databankgroup.com

**TAKORADI**

Tel: 0312 023628, 025465  
Email: takoradi@databankgroup.com

**TAMALE**

Tel: 0577 802665, 0577 802666  
Email: tamale@databankgroup.com

**TEMA**

Tel: 0303 213240, 210050  
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
- **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.