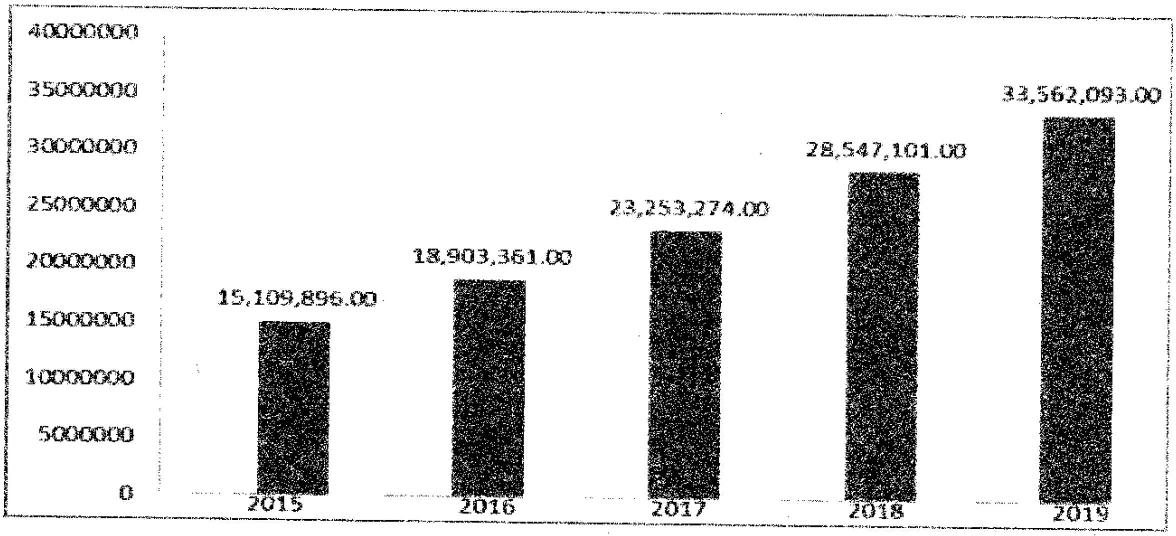
4.1 PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Total Assets increased by 17.57% to GH¢33.56 million in 2019 and was financed significantly by the growth in Deposits and Shareholders' Funds by 17.95% and 15.70% to the levels of GH¢27.71 million and GH¢4.62 million respectively.

The inflow of the increase in Total Assets found expression in Earning Assets that comprised Loans and Investments that grew by 15.58% and 10.59% with end of year balances of GH¢7.39 million and GH¢17.23 million in that order. The graphic presentation of the data on the growth trends for Total Assets, Deposits and Investments for the past five years are below.

GROWTH TREND IN TOTAL ASSETS FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS (2015 – 2019)



The foreign exchange market according to the Bank of Ghana, saw Ghana cedi depreciating by 12.9% against the US dollar in 2019 compared with 8.4% in 2018. Against the British pound and Euro, the Ghana cedi cumulatively depreciated by 15.7% and 11.2% respectively, compared with 3.3% and 3.9% over the same period in 2018. The depreciation of the cedi was largely due to demand pressures and heightened risk aversion by non-resident investors.

Inflation continued to be in single digits in the first six months of 2019; gradually rising from 9.0% in January to 9.5% in April 2019 and then declining mainly to 7.90% by close of 2019 driven by the low food inflation.

The Bank of Ghana through the Monetary Policy Committee maintained the Policy Rate at 16.0% which in turn influenced stability in the yields on the Treasury Securities.

The relatively congenial economic environment impacted moderately on the performance of our Bank.

4.0 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND PERFORMANCE

The performance of our Bank recorded modest increases in some of the key indicators as portrayed by the comparative data for 2018 and 2019 below.

	2019 (GH¢)	2018 (GH¢)	% Charge
Total Assets	33,562,093.00	28,547,101.00	17.57%
Deposits	27,707,013.00	23,490,358.00	17.95%
Loans (Net)	7,399,039.00	6,401,407.00	15.58%
Investments	17,230,000.00	15,580,000.00	10.59%
Profit Before Tax	1,156,123.00	1,208,962.00	-4.37%
Tax Charged	318,819.00	496,972.00	-35.85%
Profit After Tax	837,304.00	772,704.00	8.36%
Stated Capital	2,453,835.00	1,765,798.00	38.96%
Shareholders' Funds	4,624,210.00	3,936,121.00	17.48%

MPONUA RURAL BANK LIMITED
26TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Nananom, Fellow Directors, Shareholders, Distinguish Guests, friends from the media, ladies and gentlemen, on before of the Board of Directors and Management of Mponua Rural Bank Ltd. I warmly welcome you to the 26th Annual General Meeting of our Bank. In line with the statutory dictates of my office, I present to you, the Annual Report on the operations of our Bank for the financial year ended 31st December, 2019 and future. The holding of this Meeting had delayed due to the surge of the Covid 19 pandemic. I am pleased with your attendance despite the existence of the pandemic and urge you to observe the underlying protocols of social distancing, hand washing, sanitizing of hands and wearing of face masks to remain safe at all times.

I further anticipate Shareholders active participation in harnessing cogent ideas to improve on the performance of our Bank.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT IN GHANA

According to the Ghana Statistical Service (2020), Ghana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate for 2019 was 6.5% compared to 6.3% in 2018. The growth was underpinned by significant gains in the Information & Communication sector and the Mining sectors.

On the short-dated securities market, the Government of Ghana 91-day Treasury bill rate inched up to 14.7% in December 2019 compared to 14.6% in 2018. Interest rates on the 182-day instrument also moved up to 15.2%, from 15.0% over the same period.

Registered Office	Bank Premises MPONUA RURAL BANK LIMITED P. O. Box 10 Amuana Praso - Eastern
Auditors	Opoku, Andoh & Co Chartered Accountants SDA 8, Community 5 P. O. Box CO 1364 Tema
Solicitors	Brainy Law Consult P.O.Box 697 Nkawkaw-Eastern Region
Bankers	ARB Apex Bank Limited

MPONUA RURAL BANK LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICIALS

Board of Directors	Mr. George Osei-Ameyaw	- Non-Executive Chairman
	Mr. E. Atta-Asamoah	-Non-Executive Vice Chairman ***(Deceased 12/9/19)***
	Mr. Charles Ofori-Owusu	- Non-Executive Member
	Mr. Andrews Ameyaw	- Non-Executive Member
	Mr. George Okyere	- Non-Executive Member
	Mr. Peter Ackah	- Non-Executive Member
Corporate Advisor	Mr. D.O.K. Owusu	
Secretary	Mr. Andrews Ameyaw C/O P.O. Box 401 Nkawkaw-Eastern	
Management	Madam Felicia Boamah-Hall	- General Manager
	Mr. Kwabena Donkor Larbi	- Operations Manager
	Miss. Cherub Keni Okoto	- Accountant
	Mr. George Awuah Boateng	- Internal Auditor
	Mr. Isaac Aboagye Nyame	- Risk & Compliance Officer
	Mr. Eric Osei Ameyaw	- Credit Manager
	Mr. Anthony D. Osei-Mireku	- Head Information Technology
	Mr. Augustine Manu	- Head Marketing & Recovery
Branch Managers	Miss. Janet Somuah	- Nkawkaw
	Mr. Ebenezer Nortey	- New Abirem
	Mr. Kofi Gyamfi	- Obogu
	Miss. Esther Akyaa Dapaah	- Asankare
	Mr. Emmanuel Amlalo Nickson	- Asuboni Rails
	Mr. Harrison Boadi	- Konongo
	Mr. Thomas Osafo	- Amuana Praso
	Mr. Paul Obeng Agyapong	- Koforidua

MPONUA RURAL BANK LIMITED

NOTICE OF THE 26TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 2020

Notice is hereby given that the 26th Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Mponua Rural Bank Limited will be held at the Roman Catholic Church at Amuana Praso on Saturday, November 28, 2020 at 10:00a.m to transact the following business:

AGENDA

1. To read the notice convening the meeting.
2. To receive the Report of the Chairman of Board of Directors.
3. To receive the Report of the Board of Directors.
4. To review the Auditors' report on the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.
5. To authorize the Directors to fix the Auditors' Remuneration.
6. Election of Directors.
7. To fix the remuneration of Directors.
8. Any other business.

SIGN
ANDREWS AMEYAW
(BOARD SECRETARY)

DATED THIS OCTOBER 10, 2020
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Note
A member is entitled to attend and vote at the meeting or appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him/herself. Such a proxy need not be a member of the Bank (shareholder).

A proxy form is attached to the annual report. Completed proxy forms should be deposited at any of the offices of the Bank not later than 72 hours before the appointed time for holding the meeting.

All shareholders are to act on this notice and attend.

COVID-19 PROTOCOLS SHALL BE OBSERVED.

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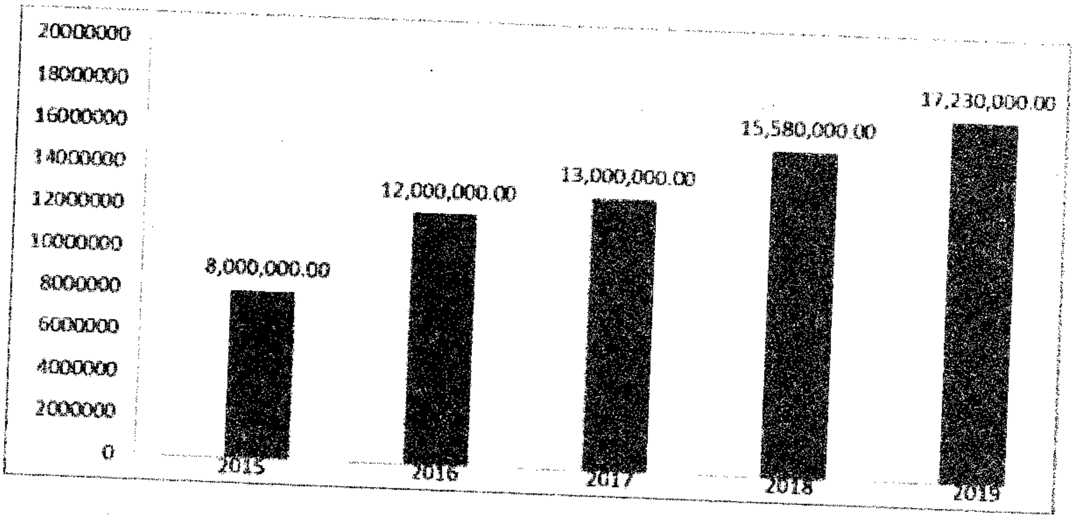
MPONUA RURAL BANK LTD.

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

4.3 GROWTH TREND IN INVESTMENT FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS (2015 – 2019)

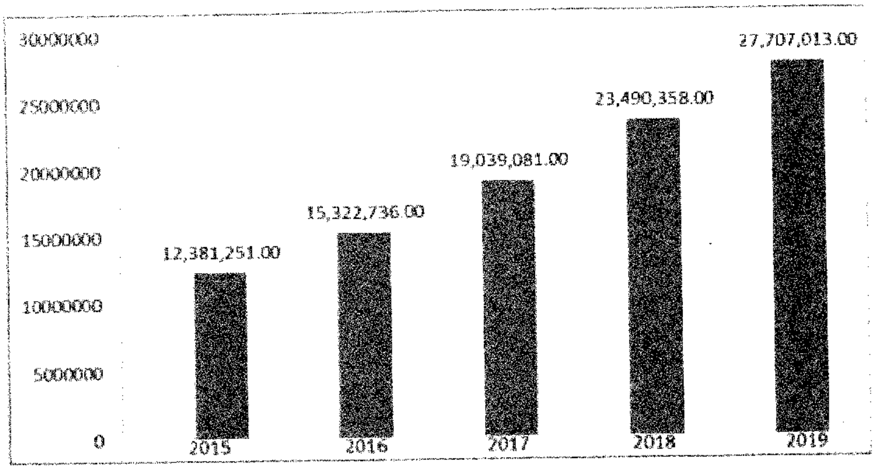


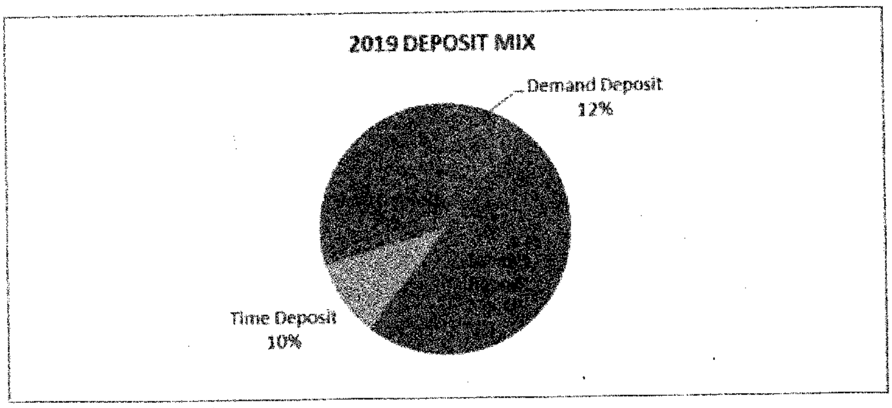
4.4 LENDING OPERATIONS

The actual funds disbursed to support various economic and personal activities in 2019 amounted to GH¢14.04 million and this recorded an increase of GH¢2.12 million or 17.75% over the amount of GH¢11.92 million in 2018.

The granting of loans and advances constitutes the core business to promote economic and individual activities. The gross funds disbursed for the reviewed period was GH¢14.04 million as against GH¢11.92 million for 2018, recording a growth of GH¢2.12 million or 17.79%.

4.2 GROWTH TREND IN TOTAL DEPOSITS FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS (2015 – 2019)

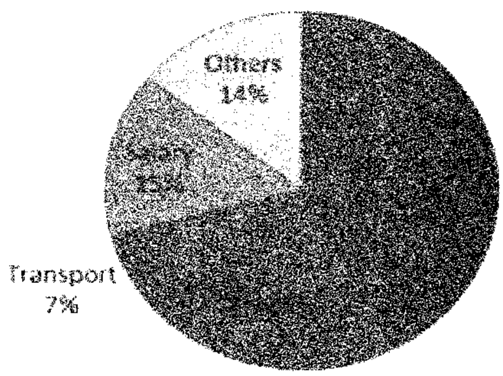




The sectorial distribution of Loans and Overdrafts disbursed in 2019 in comparison with same for 2018 were as below:

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢	% CHANGE
Agriculture	5,886,000.00	3,342,200.00	76.11
Trading	3,102,000.00	4,211,400.00	(26.34)
Transport	966,988.42	596,000.00	62.25
Salaried Workers	2,079,689.31	2,030,425.64	2.43
Others	2,003,218.74	1,741,900.00	15.00
Total	**14,037,896.47**	**11,921,925.64**	**17.75**

SECTORIAL CREDIT DISBURSEMENTS IN 2019



The only economic sector that showed a decline in funding is the Trading sector arising from slowdown of business. Lending to Agriculture recorded remarkable growth of 76.11% and overtaking the Trading sector as the topmost beneficiary of credits. The shift was due to expansion of credit to support cocoa production.

This included the following procedures:

•assessed the external collateral valuations and the realisation periods for the collaterals used as a basis of forecasted cash flows; and

•Recalculated the expected credit losses on the individually credit-impaired loans

•Furthermore, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures, including disclosures on estimation uncertainty and judgements, to assess compliance with the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures

We further assessed as appropriate the classifications of the Bank's loans and advances in accordance with Bank of Ghana, prudential guidelines and the transfer of any excess provision over the IFRS computed provisions to the regulatory Credit Risk Reserve.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Information, Report of the Directors as required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), the Chairman's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

4.5 LIQUIDITY RESERVE POSITION

The Bank continued to post strong liquidity stance in maintaining public confidence for the safety of their deposits throughout the year under review. Primary Reserve (ie Cash and Bank balances) and Secondary Reserve (ie investments in Government Securities) of 21.93% and 62.19% as against the minimum regulatory requirements of 8.0% and 30.0% were maintained respectively as at end December, 2019.

4.6 PROFIT AND SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

I. PROFIT:

Our Bank achieved a profit before taxation of GH¢1,156,123.00 in 2019 from which taxation of GH¢318,819.00 was provided, giving a net profit of GH¢837,304.00. This showed a growth of 8.36% as against 14.44% recorded in 2018. This was attributed to the unrealized interest on locked up funds by then.

II. STATED CAPITAL AND SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

The Bank's Stated Capital in 2019 stood at **GH¢ 2,453,835.00** from 2018 level of **GH¢1,765,798.00,** giving a growth of **38.96%.** Our Bank therefore complied with the prescribed minimum capital requirement of GH¢1,000,000.00 by the Bank of Ghana. We entreat Shareholders and the public to buy more shares to increase the Stated Capital of the Bank to support the modernisation of operations in serving the public better.

The Bank also recorded a percentage increase of 15.70% in Shareholders' Funds from 2018 level of **GH¢3,936,121.00** to 2019 level of **GH¢4,624,210.00.** The growth in the Bank's Net Profit largely accounted for the growth of the Shareholders' Funds.

5.0 DIVIDEND

The Directors do not propose the payment of dividend in view of the directives from the Bank of Ghana to that effect.

6.0 EXTERNAL AUDITORS

Messrs Opoku, Andoh & Co. are the Bank's external auditors since their tenure of office has not expired. The Directors recommend their retention.

7.0 ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with Section 325(a) of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), one third of the directors shall step down at every Annual General Meeting and in this regard, Messrs Andrews Ameyaw and Charles Ofori-Owusu are retiring. However Section 325(d) of Act 992 provides for them to be eligible for re-election and both have accordingly offered themselves for re-election. Election would be held to fill the two vacancies.

8.0 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILTY

Nananom, Shareholders, ladies and gentlemen, Corporate Social Responsibility remained a key part of our operating model during the year, as we continued to support Asante Akim South and Birim North District Assemblies and Kwahu West Municipal Assembly during the celebration of the 2019 National Farmers' Day.

9.0 FUTURE OUTLOOK

Nananom, Distinguish Guests, Shareholders, ladies and gentlemen the Board and Management would continue to adopt stringent policies to ensure safety of staff and the public for healthy working environment. The Bank would pursue modernisation agenda to provide convenient services to the public, strengthen credit management, intensify deposit mobilisation, facelift operational offices to enhance the image of the Bank, adhere to regulation, norms, and strengthen internal control to mitigate fraud and defalcation.

10.0 CONCLUSION

Nananom, Shareholders, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen the future looks quite bright in spite of the challenges pose by the COVID 19. I remain confident the Bank will adapt and innovate in order to aggressively grow its business to create value for our shareholders and customers.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to our esteemed shareholders, valued customers and stakeholders for your immense support for the Bank to continue in the good businesses to serve the financial needs of the public.

I similarly express my gratitude to colleague Board members, Management and staff for their hard work despite operational challenges in sustaining and enhancing performance.

On behalf of the Board, I express gratitude and appreciation for your attendance. May God bless us to stay safe.

GEORGE OSEI AMEYAW
(Board Chairman)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE MEMBERS OF MPONUA RURAL BANK LIMITED YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2019

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December, 2019.

1. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and in the manner required by the Companies Act,1963 (Act 179) and the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930) and for such internal controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.
The directors have made an assessment of the ability of the Bank to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the Bank will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

2. NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Bank's principal activities are provision of Rural Banking services.
There was no change in the nature of the Bank's business during the year.

3. FINANCIAL RESULTS

The results of operations for the year ended 31 December, 2019 are set out in the attached financial statements, highlights of which are as follows:

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
The Bank recorded a net profit before taxation of	1,156,123	1,208,962
From which is deducted income tax expense of	(318,819)	(436,258)
Giving a net profit after tax of	837,304	772,704
There was a transfer to statutory reserve fund of	(209,326)	(193,176)
Leaving a profit for the year after tax and transfer to statutory reserve of	627,978	579,528
When added to the opening balance on the income surplus account as of 1 January	1,309,198	909,670
And adjusting it with Prior Year Adjustment of	(153,097)	(180,000)
And adjusting it with transfer to stated capital of	(744,868)	-
And adjusting it with transfer to other provisions of	-	-
From which is deducted final dividend paid of	-	-
Leaving a closing balance on the income surplus account of	**1,039,211**	**1,309,198**

4. **STATED CAPITAL**
The Bank's Stated Capital relating to Ordinary Shares issued increased from GH¢1,765,785 as at the end of the previous year to GH¢2,453,822; recording an increase of GH¢688,037 as at close of the year. The number of issued shares also increased from 1,117,300 to 1,491,112 showing an increase of 373,812.

5. **DIVIDEND**
The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year. (2018 - nil)

6. **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**
The Board of Directors is committed to ensuring good corporate governance as a means of determining the direction and performance of the Bank. To this end, the Bank aims to comply with best practices in corporate governance.

7. **DIRECTORS REPRESENTATION**
The Directors confirm that no matters have arisen since 31st December, 2019 which materially affect the financial statements as presented.

8. **AUDITORS**
The Auditors, Opoku Andoh & Co will continue in office in accordance with Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179).

9. **APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26th June 2020 and were signed on their behalf by the following:

ANDREWS AMEYAW
(Director)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Our Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mponua Bank Limited, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 14 to 41.

Basis of 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 Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ghana, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Impairment allowance of loans and advances to customers (GH¢ 503,078.90)
Refer to Note 19 of the financial statements.

The Key Audit Matter:

Loans and advances to customers amounted to GH¢ 7,816,384 at 31 December 2019 (GH¢6,699,600 at 31 December 2018), and the total impairment allowance account for the Bank amounted to GH¢ 503,079 at 31 December 2019 (GH¢347,962 at 31 December 2018), but Bank of Ghana provision rules also amounted to GH¢417,346 at 31 December 2019 (GH¢ 298,193 at 31 December 2018).

In connection with the implementation of IFRS 9 as from 1 January 2018, Mponua Rural Bank Limited implemented a three stage expected credit loss impairment model as follows:

•Recognition of allowances measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (stage 1);

•Recognition of allowances measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) for loans and advances for which credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition, but that are not credit-impaired (stage 2); and

•Financial assets that are credit-impaired (stage 3).

The Bank determines loan impairments in stage 1 and 2 on a modelled basis whereas the loan impairments in stage 3 are determined on a specific loan-by-loan basis.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty

The judgements and estimation uncertainty in the impairment allowance of loans and advances is primarily linked to the following aspects:

•Significant increase in credit risk: judgement is required to transfer assets from stage 1 to stage 2;

•Forward-looking information: the Bank includes forecasts of future events and economic conditions (forward- looking information) in the modelled loan impairments.

•Modelled loan impairments - For the modelled loan impairments the Bank applies judgement in utilising point in time probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) models for the majority of the loan portfolio in estimating the ECL.

•Individually credit-impaired loans - For credit-impaired loans that are assessed on an individual basis, the impairment allowance is based on the net present value of expected future cash flows (based on valuation of underlying collateral) in a liquidation scenario. In such cases, judgement is required for the estimation of the expected future cash flows.

Given the combination of inherent subjectivity and judgement involved in estimating the expected credit losses and the material nature of the balance, we considered the impairment of loans and advances to be a key audit matter in our audit of the financial statements.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

To address the key audit matter, we performed procedures including the following:
We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over:

•The internal credit management process to assess the loan quality classification used to identify impaired loans;

•Implementation of the definition of default and significant increase in credit risk applied in calculating the modelled loan impairments; and

•The valuation of future cash flows, existence and valuation of collateral, based on the appropriate use of key parameters for the impairment allowance.

i. Using other financial risk models, we evaluated the reasonableness of the model methodology and performed recalculation of the expected credit losses for a sample of loans.

ii. We tested input data in respect of the critical data elements, further tested management assumptions and obtained reasonable explanations and evidence supporting the key model parameters (including the significant increase in credit risk, PD, LGD and EAD).

iii. We tested the impact of macro-economic indicators in estimating the probability of defaults

iv. We tested completeness and accuracy of the transfer of data from underlying source systems to the expected loss calculations.

v. Considering the inherent estimation risk of individually credit-impaired loans, we selected appropriate samples and considered whether the key judgements and significant estimates applied in the impairment were reasonable.

MPONUA RURAL BANK LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2018

2018	Stated Capital GH¢	Income Surplus GH¢	Revaluation Reserve GH¢	Statutory Reserve Fund GH¢	Credit Risk Reserve GH¢	Total Equity GH¢
Balance as at 1 January, 2018	1,762,898	909,670	14,814	713,849	-	3,401,231
Adjustment		(180,000)				180,000
Restated Balance	**1,762,898**	**729,670**	**14,814**	**713,849**	**-**	**3,221,231**
Total Comprehensive Income						
Net Profit for the Year	-	772,704	-	-	-	772,704
Total Comprehensive Income	**-**	**772,704**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**772,704**
Transactions with Equity Holders						
Issue of Shares - Normal	2,900	-	-	-	-	2,900
Issue of Shares - Transfers from Stated Capital	-	-				-
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Transactions with Equity Holders	**2,900**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,900**
Regulatory Transfers						
Transfer to Statutory Reserve Fund	-	(193,176)	-	193,176	-	-
Transfer to Building Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Regulatory Transfers	**-**	**(193,176)**	**-**	**193,176**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 December, 2018	**1,765,798**	**1,309,198**	**14,814**	**907,025**	**-**	**3,996,835**

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

MPONUA RURAL BANK LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2019

	(NOTES)	2019 GH¢	Restated 2018 GH¢
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		1,156,123	1,208,962
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		146,012	146,368
Impairment on financial assets		119,152	116,392
Prior Year Adjustment-Differences		(897,965)	**(180,000)**
Profit on assets disposal		-	-
Change in loans and advances to customers		(1,116,784)	**(1,397,923)**
Change in pledged trading assets		(2,950,000)	**(3,300,000)**
Change in non-pledged trading assets		1,300,000	**1,020,000**
Change in other assets		221,943	**(232,956)**
Change in deposits from customers		4,216,655	**4,451,277**
Change in provisions		-	-
Change in other liabilities		297,650	**87,234**
		2,492,787	**1,919,354**
Income tax paid		(445,507)	**(276,550)**
Net cash generated from operating activities		**2,047,280**	**1,642,804**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property & equipment		(74,092)	**(132,173)**
Proceeds from vehicle disposal		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(74,092)**	**(132,173)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid			-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Payment from other reserves		-	-
Issue of ordinary shares		688,037	**2,900**
Net cash used in financing activities		**688,037**	**2,900**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,661,225	1,513,531
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		4,707,408	3,193,877
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	(16)	**7,368,633**	**4,707,408**

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

MPONUA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2019

1. **Reporting entity**

Mponua Rural Bank Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in Ghana under the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179). The address of the registered office of the Bank is The Bank Premises Mponua Rural Bank Limited, Amuana Praso. The Bank is authorised and licenced to provide rural Banking services.

2. **Basis of preparation**

a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements also comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179) and Banks and Specialised Deposit- Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except otherwise stated.

c) Functional and presentational currency

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis (GH¢), which is the Bank's functional and presentational currency.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the notes.

3. **Significant accounting policies**

The significant accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) Interest

Interest revenue is generally recognised when future economic benefits of the underlying assets will flow to the organisation and it can be reliably measured. It is income derived from use of an entity's assets and hence the interest is mostly dependent on the underlying agreement. Interest income and expense are however generally recognised in the income statement on straight-line basis using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the P&L and OCI include:

- Interest on financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost on an effective interest rate basis and
- Interest on available-for-sale investment securities on an effective interest rate basis.

b) Fees and commissions

Fees and Commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management fees and special statement request are recognised as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees and commission expense relates mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

c) Other income

Other income comprises profit on disposal of assets.

d) Lease payments made

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance lease are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when the lease adjustment is confirmed.

e) Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the P&L/ OCI except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

f) Financial assets and liabilities

i) Recognition

The Bank initially recognises loans and advances, deposits and debt securities issued on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognised on the trade date at which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

ii) De-recognition

The Bank de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial asset that is created or retained by the Bank is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Bank de-recognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. The Bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains all risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not de-recognised from the balance

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Bank'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 Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

•Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

•Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' 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 Bank'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 consolidated and separate 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 Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors 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
Compliance with the requirements of Section 137 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and Section 85 of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930);

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief were

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

The Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Comprehensive Income of the Bank are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We are independent of the Bank under audit pursuant to Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

The Bank's transactions were within their powers and the Bank generally complied with the relevant provisions of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

The Bank have generally complied with the provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2008 (Act 749), the Anti
-Terrorism Act, 2008 (Act 762) and all relevant Amendments and Regulations governing the Acts.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Stephen Boateng Mensah (ICAG/P/1402).

Sign:...
Opoku Andoh & Co (ICAG/F/2019/053)
Chartered Accountants
SDA 8, Community 5
Tema

26th June, 2020

MPONUA RURAL BANK LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2019

	(NOTES)	2019 GH¢	Restated 2018 GH¢
Interest Income	(7)	5,331,139	4,807,751
Interest Expense	(7)	(495,678)	(613,831)
Net Interest Income		**4,835,461**	**4,193,920**
Fees & Commission Income	(8)	839,328	717,118
Fees & Commission Expense	(8)	(127,510)	(95,175)
Net Fees & Commission Income		**711,818**	**621,943**
Other Income	(9)	-	-
Net Other Income		-	-
Total Operating Income		**5,547,279**	**4,815,863**
Net Impairment Loss on Financial Assets	(18)	(119,152)	(116,392)
Personnel Expenses	(10)	(2,473,563)	(2,014,234)
Depreciation & Amortisation	(11)	(146,012)	(146,368)
Other Expenses	(12)	(1,652,429)	(1,329,907)
Total Operating Expenses		**(4,391,156)**	**(3,606,901)**
Profit Before Tax		**1,156,123**	**1,208,962**
Income Tax Expense	(13)	(318,819)	(436,258)
Profit For The Year		**837,304**	**772,704**
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**837,304**	**772,704**
Basic Earnings Per Share (Cedis)	(14)	**0.5615**	**0.69**
Diluted Earnings Per Share (Cedis)	(14)	**0.5615**	**0.69**

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

MPONUA RURAL BANK LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER, 2019

			Restated
ASSETS		2019	2018
Cash and Cash Equivalents	(NOTES)	GH¢	GH¢
Non-Pledged Trading Assets	(16)	7,368,629	4,707,407
Pledged Trading Assets	(17)	4,680,000	5,980,000
Loans and Advances to Customers	(18)	12,550,000	9,600,000
Other Assets	(19)	7,399,039	6,401,407
Investment in Securities	(22)	882,607	1,104,550
Property, Plant & Equipment	(23)	41,404	41,404
Total Assets	(24)	640,414	712,333
		33,562,093	**28,547,101**
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from Customers	(25)	27,707,013	23,490,358
Provisions			
Deferred Tax Liability	(26)	179,000	179,000
Borrowings	(13)	85,993	97,367
Current Income Tax Liabilities	(27)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(12)	48,577	163,891
Total Liabilities	(28)	917,300	619,650
		28,937,883	**24,550,266**
EQUITY AND RESERVES			
Stated Capital			
Income Surplus	(29)	2,453,835	1,765,798
Revaluation Reserve		1,039,211	1,309,198
Statutory Reserve	(30)	14,814	14,814
Credit Risk Reserve	(31)	1,116,351	907,025
Total Equity and Reserves	(32)	-	-
		4,624,210	**3,996,635**
Total Liabilities and Equity			
		33,562,093	**28,547,101**

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 26th June, 2020 and were signed on their behalf by:

....
DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

MPONUA RURAL BANK LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2019

2019	Stated Capital GH¢	Income Surplus GH¢	Revaluation Reserve GH¢	Statutory Reserve Fund GH¢	Credit Risk Reserve GH¢	Total Equity GH¢
Balance as at 1 January, 2019	1,765,798	1,309,198.00	14,814	907,025	-	3,996,835
Prior Year Adjustment (Difference)		(897,965)				(897,965)
Restated Balance	1,765,798	411,233.00	14,814	907,025	-	3,098,870
Total Comprehensive Income						
Net Profit for the Year	-	837,304	-	-	-	837,304
Total Comprehensive Income	-	**837,304**	-	-	-	**837,304**
Transactions with Equity Holders						
Issue of Shares - Normal	688,037	-	-	-	-	688,037
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transactions with Equity Holders	**688,037**	-	-	-	-	**688,037**
Regulatory Transfers						
Transfer to Statutory Reserve Fund	-	(209,326)	-	209,326	-	-
Transfer to Building Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to General Welfare Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Regulatory Transfers	-	**(209,326)**	-	**209,326**	-	-
Balance as at 31 December, 2019	**2,453,835**	**1,039,211**	**14,814**	**1,116,351**	-	**4,624,211**

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

When components of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Bank and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Revaluation model

After recognition of an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Revaluation model is used for only property and surpluses on such revaluations are restricted to tier two capital with respect to capital adequacy ratio computation.

(iv) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each +item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Buildings	- 50 years
Motor Vehicles	- 3 years
Office Equipment	- 4 years
Furniture and Fittings	- 5 years
Computers & Accessories	- 4 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date.

m) Leased assets – lessee

Leases in terms of which the Bank assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and the leased assets are not recognised on the Bank statement of financial position at its fair value.

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

o) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Bank from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the Bank recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

p) Employee benefits

The Bank contributes to two defined contribution schemes (Social Security Fund and Provident Fund) on monthly basis on behalf of employees and the last month outstanding contribution is included in creditors and accruals.

i) Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)

Under a National Deferred Benefit Pension Scheme, the Bank contributes 13% of employee's basic salary in addition to 5.5% deduction from employees basic salary to SSNIT and Enterprise Trustees for employee pensions. The Bank's obligation is limited to the relevant contributions, which were settled on due dates. The pension liabilities and obligations, however, rest with SSNIT and Enterprise Trustees.

ii) Provident fund

The Bank has a provident fund scheme for all employees who have completed probation with the Bank. Employees contribute 4.5% of their basic salary to the fund whilst the Bank contributes 4.5%. The obligation under the plan is limited to the relevant contribution and these are settled on due dates.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Bank is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to employees who have reached their statutory retirement date.

(iv) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A provision is recognised for an amount expected to be paid under short-term cash if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

q) Share capital and reserves

(i) Ordinary shares

The Bank classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instrument.

(ii) Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

r) Earnings per share

The Bank presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the number of shares existing as at 31st December. Diluted EPS is determined by the number of shares existing at the end of December.

s) Dividends
Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared. Dividend receivable from unquoted investments is recognized when the Bank's right to receive the dividend is established.

t) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported on the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

u) Acceptances, letters of credit, financial guarantees and commitments
Acceptances, letters of credits, financial guarantees and commitments are considered contingent liabilities and are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources involving economic benefit is remote.

v) Borrowings (liabilities to Banks and customers)
Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, any differences between proceeds net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings. Borrowings and other forms of financial liabilities shall be de-recognised from the books only when they are extinguished, ie when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

vi) Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
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: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2018, with early application permitted. The Bank adopted this standard effective 1January, 2018 and will not restate comparative information or apply it retrospectively.

a) Classification and measurement
The Bank does not expect a significant impact on its balance sheet or equity in applying the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9. It expects to continue measuring at fair value all financial assets currently held at fair value.

b) Impairment

IFRS 9 requires the Bank to record expected credit losses on all of its debt securities, loans and trade receivables, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The Bank will apply the simplified approach and calculate expected losses on all its instruments.

Impairment Loss Schedule - 2019:

Impairment Loss Classification	Stage 1 12-months ECL GH¢	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL Not credit impaired GH¢	Stage 3 Lifetine ECL Credit impaired GH¢	Total GH¢
Loans loss allowance	68,478	135,861	213,007	417,346
Investment with other institutions				
	68,478	135,861	213,007	417,346

4. IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and amended in April 2016, and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services. The new revenue standard supersedes all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS and the Bank complied with it.

5. Financial risk management

a) Introduction and overview

The Bank's activities expose the business to risks. These risks are managed in a targeted manner. Key risks arising from core functions are identified and measured to facilitate, managing and determining risk positions and capital allocations.

The Bank has exposure to the following risks arising from the use of financial instruments.

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- operational risk.

This note presents information about the Bank exposure to these risks, including the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the risks as well as their impact on earnings and capital.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Board has established the Finance, Audit and Strategic, Loans and the Human Resource and Staff Welfare Committees which are responsible for developing and monitoring the Bank's risk management policies in their specified areas. All Board committees have both executive and non-executive members and report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities.

The risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Bank Finance, Audit and Strategic Committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. The Bank's Finance, Audit and Strategic Committee is assisted in these functions by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Finance, Audit and Strategic Committee.

sheet. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include, for example, securities lending and repurchase transactions.

iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the financial position when, and only when, the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from similar transactions.

iv) Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

v) Fair value measurement

The determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations for financial instruments traded in active markets. For all other financial instruments fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, the discounted cash flow method, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and valuation models.

vi) Identification and measurement of impairment

At each reporting date the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows on the asset that can be estimated reliably.

The Bank considers evidence of impairment at both an individual and collective level. All individual significant financial assets are assessed for specific impairment. All significant assets found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified.

Assets that are not individually significant are then collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together financial assets (carried at amortised cost) with similar risk characteristics.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter Bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group.

In assessing collective impairment the Bank uses statistical modelling of historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modelling. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets' original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised on the unimpaired portion through the unwinding of the discount.

When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognised by transferring the difference between the amortised acquisition cost net of any principal repayment and amortisation and current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss out of equity to profit or loss. When a subsequent event that can be related to the event causes the amount of impairment loss on an available-for- sale- debt security to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss, otherwise, the decrease is recognised through OCI.

However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised directly in equity. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

vii) Designation at fair value through profit or loss

The Bank has designated financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss when either:

-the assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis;

-the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise; or

-the asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

The notes set out the amount of each class of financial asset or liability that has been designated at fair value through profit or loss. A description of the basis for each designation is set out in the note for the relevant asset or liability class.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with ARB Apex Bank and Other Banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost or fair values in the statement of financial position depending on the business model for managing the asset or the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

h) Trading assets and liabilities

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the Bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position with transaction costs taken directly to profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognised as part of net trading income in profit or loss. Trading assets and liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

i) Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

When the Bank is the lessor in a lease agreement that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee, the financial asset is recognised within loans and advances. When the Bank purchases a financial asset under a commitment to sell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date ("reverse repo or stock borrowing"), the financial asset is accounted for as a loan, and the underlying asset is not recognised in the Bank's financial statements.

Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, except when the Bank chooses to carry the loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss as described in the accounting policies.

j) Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either held-to-maturity, fair value through profit or loss, or available-for-sale.

i) Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, and which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale.

Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

It must be noted that IFRS 9 only considers fair value and amortised cost based on the business models for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Thus all held-to-maturity assets are classified as amortised cost.

(ii) Fair value through profit or loss

The Bank carries some investment securities at fair value, with fair value changes recognised immediately in profit or loss as described in the accounting policy.

(iii) Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative investments that are not designated as another category of financial assets. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost.

All other available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss when the Bank becomes entitled to the dividend.

Other fair value changes are recognised directly in equity until the investment is sold or impaired and the balance in equity is transferred to profit or loss. Other fair value changes are recognised directly in equity until the investment is sold or impaired and the balance is transferred to profit or loss.

k) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

amounts of investments in subsidiaries that are not included in the regulatory consideration, investments in the capital of Banks and certain other regulatory items.
Banking operations are categorised as either trading book or Banking book, and risk-weighted assets are determined according to specified requirements that seek to reflect the varying levels of risk attached to assets and off-balance sheet exposures.
The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Bank recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period.

There have been no material changes in the Bank's management of capital during the period. The Bank's regulatory capital position at 31 December are as follows:

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Bank's loans and advances to customers and other Banks and investment securities. For risk management reporting purposes, the Bank considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure.

For risk management purposes, credit risk arising on trading securities is managed independently, but reported as a component of market risk exposure.

Management of credit risk

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the management of credit risk to its Loans
Committee. A separate Bank credit department, reporting to the Bank Loans Committee, is responsible
for oversight of the Bank's credit risk, including:

- Formulating credit policies covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements.
- Establishing the authorisation and structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorisation limits are allocated to branch managers. Larger facilities require approval by the head of credit, General Manager and the Board of Directors as appropriate.
- Reviewing and assessing credit risk. The Bank's Loans Committee assesses all credit exposures in excess of designated limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers by the business unit concerned. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, geographies and industries (for loans and advances), and by issuer, credit rating band and market liquidity (for investment securities).
- Developing and maintaining the Bank's risk grading in order to categorise exposures according to the degree of risk of financial loss faced and to focus management on the attendant risks. The risk grading system is used in determining where impairment provisions may be required against specific credit exposures.

The current risk grading framework consists of various grades reflecting varying degrees of risk of default and the availability of collateral or other credit risk mitigation. The responsibility for setting risk grades lies with the final approving executive / committee as appropriate. Risk grades are subject to regular reviews by the Bank risk function.

- Reviewing compliance with agreed exposure limits, including those for selected industries and product types. Regular reports are provided to the Bank's Loans Committee on the credit quality of portfolios and appropriate corrective action being taken.
- Providing advice, guidance, specialist skills and training to promote best practice throughout the Bank in the management of credit risk. Each branch is required to

implement Bank credit policies and procedures, with credit approval authorities delegated from the Bank Loans Committee. Each branch has a credit risk officer who reports on all credit related matters to local management and the Bank Loans Committee. Each branch is responsible for the quality and performance of its credit portfolio and for monitoring risk in its portfolios, including those subject to central approval. Regular audits of business units and Bank credit processes are undertaken by Internal Audit.

Impaired loans and securities

Impaired loans and securities are loans and securities for which the Bank determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan/ securities agreement(s). Interest on these loans are calculated and treated on non-accrual basis and portions shall only be considered when payments (settlement) are made.

Loans with renegotiated terms

Loans with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Bank has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider. The status or risk grade of a restructured facility does not change until there is evidence of performance over a reasonable period of time. When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Bank shall recalculate the gross asset, the Bank shall recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and shall recognise a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

The gross carrying amount of the financial asset shall be recalculated as the present value of the

renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or credit adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). Any costs or fees that are incurred will adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Allowances for impairment

The Bank establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents the estimate of incurred losses in the loan portfolios. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loan loss allowance established for groups of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans subject to individual assessment for impairment.

Write-off policy

The Bank writes off a loan/security when it determines that the loans/securities are uncollectible. This

determination will be reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower / issuer's financial position such that the borrower or issuer can no longer discharge the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure.

Collateral of impaired exposures

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets, and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired. Collateral is not normally held for loans and advances to Banks, except when securities are held as part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity. Collateral is not usually held against investment securities, and no such collateral was held at 31 December 2019 or 2018.

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against financial assets is shown below. It must however be noted that collateral values for impaired loans are at cash flows of the forced sale values less estimated costs of sale as discounted to present values:

	Loans & advances to customers 2019 GH¢	Loans & advances to customers 2018 GH¢
Cash and near cash instruments	418,000	348,000
	418,000	**348,000**

Repossessed assets

The Bank did not repossessed any customer's asset during the period. If the Bank would have repossessed, the type and carrying amount of collateral would have been the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell:

All assets repossessed if any are to be sold within one year of possession and approval would be sought from Bank of Ghana for those for which efforts towards sale have not been successful within one year.

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date is shown below:

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Agriculture	1,370,333	1,005,533
Cottage Industry	-	-
Transport	895,469	851,979
Trading	2,438,070	1,875,857
Others	3,112,512	2,966,231
	7,816,384	6,699,600
Credit impairment loss	(417,345)	(298,193)
	7,399,039	**6,401,407**

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations from its financial liabilities as they fall due. The risk arises from mismatches in cash flows.

Management of liquidity risk

The Bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses that will damage the Bank's reputation.

The Head office receives information from branches regarding the liquidity profile of their financial assets and liabilities and details of other projected cash flows arising from projected future business. The Head office then maintains a portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term liquid investment securities, loans and advances to Banks and other Bank facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the Bank as a whole. The liquidity requirements of branches are met through funds from Head Office to cover any short-term fluctuations and longer term funding to address any structural liquidity requirements. When an operating branch is subject to a liquidity limit, it manages its liquidity within the regulatory limit in co-ordination with Head Office. Head Office monitors compliance of all operating branches with local regulatory limits on a daily basis.

The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by the finance committee. Daily reports cover the liquidity position of the Bank. A summary report including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to the Finance, Audit and Strategic Committee.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents and investment grade debt securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any deposits from Banks, debt securities issued, other borrowings and commitments maturing within the next month. Details of the net liquid assets to deposits and customers at the reporting date and during the reporting period were as follows:

Average of liquidity ratios are as follows:	2019	2018
	%	%
At 31 December	88.78	86.36
Average for the period	70.10	73.36
Maximum for the period	87.39	85.96
Minimum for the period	54.58	65.70

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d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's / issuer's credit standing) will affect the Banks's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Management of market risk

The Bank separates its exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios mainly are held by the treasury unit, and include positions arising from market making and proprietary position taking, together with financial assets and liabilities that are managed on a fair value basis.

Overall authority for market risk is vested in credit committee. The Bank is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by the credit committee) and for the day-to-day review of their implementation.

Exposure to market risk – trading portfolios

The principal tool used to measure and control market risk exposure within the Bank's trading portfolios is

Value at Risk (VaR). The VaR of a trading portfolio is the estimated loss that will arise on the portfolio over a specified period of time (holding period) from an adverse market movement with a specified probability (confidence level). VaR model used by the Bank is based upon a 99 percent confidence level and assumes a 10-day holding period. The VaR model used is based mainly on historical simulation. Taking account of

market data from the previous two years, and observed relationships between different markets and prices, the model generates a wide range of plausible future scenarios for market price movements. Although VaR is an important tool for measuring market risk, the assumptions on which the model is based

do give rise to some limitations, including the following:

- A 10-day holding period assumes that it is possible to hedge or dispose of positions within that period.
  This is considered to be a realistic assumption in almost all cases but may not be the case in situations in which there is severe market illiquidity for a prolonged period.
- A 99 percent confidence level does not reflect losses that may occur beyond this level. Even within the model used there is a one percent probability that losses could exceed the VaR.
- VaR is calculated on an end-of-day basis and does not reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day.
- The use of historical data as a basis for determining the possible range of future outcomes may not always cover all possible scenarios, especially those of an exceptional nature.
- The VaR measure is dependent upon the Bank's position and the volatility of market prices. The VaR of an unchanged position reduces if the market price volatility declines and vice versa.

The Bank uses VaR limits for total market risk, interest rate, equity and other price risks.

The overall structure of VaR limits is subject to review and approval by credit committee. VaR limits are allocated to trading portfolios. VaR is measured at least daily and more regularly for more actively traded portfolios. Daily reports of utilisation of VaR limits are submitted to the Bank risk and regular summaries are submitted to credit committee.

The limitations of the VaR methodology are recognised by supplementing VaR limits with other position and sensitivity limit structures, including limits to address potential concentration risks within each portfolio. In addition, the Bank uses a wide range of stress tests to model the financial impact of a variety of exceptional market scenarios on individual trading portfolios and the Bank's overall position.

Exposure to interest rate risk – non-trading portfolios

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instrument because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands. The credit and marketing committee is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by finance and operations department in its day-to-day monitoring activities. The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarious. Standard scenarios that are considered on a monthly basis include a 100 basis point (bp) fall or rise in all financial market interest rates. Overall non-trading interest rate risk positions are managed by Central Treasury, which uses investment securities, advances to Banks and deposits from Banks to manage the overall position arising from the Bank's non-trading activities.

Exposure to other market risks – non-trading portfolios

Credit spread risk (not relating to changes in the obligor / issuer's credit standing) on debt securities held by Central Treasury and equity price risk is subject to regular monitoring by Bank Risk, but is not currently significant in relation to the overall results and financial position of the Bank.

(e) Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Bank's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Bank's operations and are faced by all business entities.

The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity. The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility issupported by the development of overall Bank standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- documentation of controls and procedures
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action
- development of contingency plans
- training and professional development
- ethical and business standards
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Compliance with the Bank standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the Finance, Audit and Startegic Committee and senior management of the Bank.

(f) Capital management

Regulatory Capital

The Bank of Ghana sets and monitors capital requirement for the Bank.

In implementing current capital requirement, Bank of Ghana requires the Bank to maintain a prescribed ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets. The Bank is also required to maintain a credible capital plan to ensure that capital level of the Bank is maintained in consonance with the Bank's risk appetite. The Bank's regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, perpetual bonds, retained earnings, translation reserves and non-controlling interest after deductions for goodwill and other intangible assets and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purpose.
- Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities, and the element of the fair value reserve relating to unrealised gains on equity instruments classified as available-for-sale to unrealised gains on equity instruments classified as available-for-sale.

Various limits are applied to elements of the capital base. Qualifying tier 2 capital cannot exceed tier 1 capital; and qualifying term subordinated loan capital may not exceed 50% of tier 1 capital. Other deductions from capital include the carrying

		2019	2018
12	**Other expenses**	GH¢	GH¢
	Directors fees & Meeting Expenses	120,953	106,616
	Software licensing and support	144,824	84,425
	Auditors' remuneration	18,900	12,000
	Operating lease rentals	52,800	59,240
	Electricity & water	113,045	108,121
	Other Administrative Expenses	1,201,907	959,505
		1,652,429	**1,329,907**

		2019	2018
13	**Income tax expense**	GH¢	GH¢
	Current Income Tax (a)	330,193	338,891
	Deferred Income Tax (b)	(11,374)	97,367
		318,819	**436,258**

(a) Current income tax

Year of Assessment	Balance at 1/1/2019	Payments for the year	Charged to P&L	Balance at 31/12/2019
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
2018	101,550	(276,550)	338,891	163,891
2019	163,891	(445,507)	330,193	48,577
	265,441	**(722,057)**	**669,084**	**212,468**

All Tax liabilities are subject to the agreement with the Ghana Revenue Authority.

Income tax rate was 25% per the Income Tax Act, 2015 (Act 896).

(b) Deferred income tax

2019	Assets GH¢	Liabilities GH¢	Net GH¢
Property and equipment	-	97,367	97,367
Impairment allowances for loan losses		(11,374)	(11,374)
Net Tax (Assets)/Liabilities	-	**85,993**	**85,993**

2018	Assets GH¢	Liabilities GH¢	Net GH¢
Property and Equipment		97,367	97,367
Impairment Allowances for Loan Losses		-	-
Net Tax (Assets)/Liabilities	-	**97,367**	**97,367**

Deferred income tax is calculated using the enacted income tax rate of 25% (2018: 25%). Deferred income tax liability and deferred income tax charge in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are attributable to the following items;

2019	Balance at 1/1/2019 GH¢	Recognised in P&L GH¢	Balance at 31/12/2019 GH¢
Property and equipment	97,367	-	97,367
Impairment allowances for loan losses	-	(11,374)	(11,374)
Total	**97,367**	**(11,374)**	**85,993**

2018	Balance 1/1/2018 GH¢	Recognised in P&L GH¢	Balance 31/12/2018 GH¢
Property and Equipment		97,367	97,367
Impairment Allowances for Loan Losses		-	-
Total	-	**97,367**	**97,367**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	2019 GH¢
Profit before income tax	1,156,123
Income tax using the enacted corporation tax rate	289,031
Non-deductible expenses	66,291
Tax incentive not recognised in the income statement	(25,128)
Deferred tax	(11,374)
Total income tax expense in income statement	**318,819**
Effective tax rate	**27.58%**

14. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 31 December 2019 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of GH 837,304 (2018: GH 772,704) and number of ordinary shares of 1,491,112 (2018: 1,117,300) existing as at 31 December, calculated as follows:

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders		
Net profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank	837,304	772,704
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	1,117,300	1,115,850
Effect of share issued as at 31 December	373,812	1,450
Number of ordinary shares at 31 December	**1,491,112**	**1,117,300**

Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share at 31 December 2019 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of GH¢837,304 (2018: GH¢772,704) and number of ordinary shares after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares of 1,491,112 (2018: 1,117,300) calculated as follows:

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)		
Profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders	837,304	772,704

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)		
Number of ordinary shares (basic)	1,117,300	1,115,850
Effect of share purchase after 31 December	373,812	1,450
Number of ordinary shares (diluted) at 31 December	**1,491,112**	**1,117,300**

15. Dividend per share

At the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2020, no dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2019 is to be proposed.

		2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
16.	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash balance	4,425,223	2,663,306
	Unrestricted balance with ARB Apex Bank	1,649,892	1,001,287
	Restricted balance with ARB Apex Bank- 5% placement	1,293,515	1,042,814
		7,368,629	**4,707,407**

		2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
17.	**Non-pledged trading assets**		
	Fixed Deposits and Call Accounts:		
	Premium Bank Ghana Limited	-	4,300,000
	Legacy Capital Savings & Loans Limited	-	1,680,000
	Consolidated Bank Limited	4,680,000	-
		4,680,000	**5,980,000**

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
18. Pledged trading assets		
Bank of Ghana Treasury Bills held by:		
ARB Apex Bank	12,550,000	9,600,000
	12,550,000	**9,600,000**

The trading asset has been used as a security to contract all the institutional borrowings by the Bank.

Trading liabilities

There was no trading liability during the year.

Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share at 31 December 2019 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of GH¢837,304 (2018: GH¢772,704) and number of ordinary shares after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares of 1,491,112 (2018: 1,117,300) calculated as follows:

19. Loans and advances to customers	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss	7,816,384	6,699,600
	7,816,384	6,699,600
Allowances for impairment	(417,345)	(298,193)
	7,399,039	**6,401,407**

Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost-	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Loans by business segment to customers:		
Agriculture	1,370,333	1,005,533
Cottage industries	-	-
Transport	895,469	851,979
Commerce	2,438,070	1,875,857
Susu and other credit lines	3,112,512	2,966,231
	7,816,384	**6,699,600**

	2019	2018
Adjusted Capital Base	GH¢	GH¢
Tier 1 capital	2,453,835	1,765,798
Ordinary share capital	2,155,561	2,216,223
Disclosed Reserve	(41,404)	(41,404)
Less: Investments in the capital of other financial institutions	-	-
Intangible Assets	4,567,992	3,940,617
Tier 2 capital	14,814	14,814
Other reserves (Revaluation)	14,814	14,814
Total Adjusted Capital Base (Tier 1 and Tier 2)	**4,582,806**	**3,955,431**
Adjusted Asset Base	33,562,093	28,547,101
Total assets	(4,425,223)	(2,663,306)
Less: Cash on hand	(1,649,892)	(1,001,287)
Claims on ARB Apex Bank (clearing)	(1,293,515)	(1,042,814)
Claims on ARB Apex Bank (5% Deposit)	(12,550,000)	(9,600,000)
Claims on government	-	-
Intangible Assets	(41,404)	(41,404)
Investment in the capital of other financial institutions	-	-
80% of claims on other Banks		
50% claims on other financial institutions	(2,340,000)	(2,990,000)
Adjusted total assets	11,262,060	11,208,290
100% of 3 years average annual gross income	4,907,417	4,252,705
Total Adjusted Asset Base	**16,169,476**	**15,460,995**
Capital adequacy ratio (adjusted capital base/adjusted asset base*100)	**28.34%**	**25.58%**

Capital allocation

The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimisation of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily upon the regulatory capital, but in some cases the regulatory requirements do not reflect fully the varying degree of risk associated with different activities. In such cases the capital requirements may be flexed to reflect differing risk profiles, subject to the overall level of capital to support a particular operation or activity not falling below the minimum required for regulatory purposes. The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is undertaken independently of those responsible for the finance and operation and is subject to review by the Bank as appropriate.

Although maximisation of the return on risk-adjusted capital is the principal basis used in determining how capital is allocated within the Bank to particular operations or activities, it is not the sole basis used for decision making. Consideration also is made of synergies with other operations and activities, the availability of management and other resources, and the capability of the activity with the Bank's longer term strategic objectives. The Bank's policies in respect of capital management and allocation are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors.

6. Use of estimates and judgements

Management discussed with the Finance,Audit and Strategic Committee the development, selection and disclosure of the Bank's critical accounting policies and estimates, and the application of these policies and estimates. These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management (see notes).

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Allowances for credit losses

Assets accounted for at amortised cost are evaluated for impairment on a basis described in the accounting policy. The individual counterparty component of the total allowances for impairment applies to claims evaluated individually for impairment and is based on management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgements about counterparty's financial situation and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral.

Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits, and the workout strategy and estimate of cash flows considered recoverable are independently approved by the credit risk function.

Collectively assessed impairment allowances cover credit losses inherent in portfolios of claims with similar characteristics when there is objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired claims, but the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified. In assessing the need for collective loan loss allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentrations, and economic factors. In order to estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define the way inherent losses are modelled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the allowances depends on how well these estimated future cash flows for specific counterparty allowances and the model assumptions and parameters are used in determining collective allowances.

Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in the accounting policy. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Bank's accounting policies

Critical accounting judgements made in applying the Bank's accounting policies include:

Financial asset and liability classification

The Bank's accounting policies provide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated on inception into different accounting categories in certain circumstances:

- In classifying financial assets or liabilities as "trading", the Bank has determined that it meets the description of trading assets and liabilities set out in the accounting policy.
- In designating financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the Bank has determined that it has met one of the criteria for this designation set out in the accounting policy.
- In classifying financial assets as held-to-maturity, the Bank has determined that it has both the positive intention and ability to hold the assets until their maturity date as required by the accounting policy.

MPONUA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2019

Financial assets and liabilities
Accounting classifications and fair values
The table below sets out the Bank's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their fair values (excluding accrued interest).

2019	Carrying value	Fair value
Assets as at 31 December, 2019	GH¢	GH¢
Cash and cash equivalents	7,368,629	7,368,629
Non-pledged assets	4,680,000	4,680,000
Pledged assets	12,550,000	12,550,000
Loans & advances to customers	7,816,384	7,399,038
Other assets	882,607	882,607
Investment securities	41,404	41,404
	33,339,024	**32,921,678**
Liabilities as at 31 December, 2019		
Deposits from customers	27,707,013	27,707,013
Other liabilities	917,300	917,300
Institutional borrowings	-	-
	28,624,314	**28,624,314**
2018		
Assets as at 31 December, 2018		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,707,407	4,707,407
Non-pledged assets	5,980,000	5,980,000
Pledged assets	9,600,000	9,600,000
Loans & advances to customers	6,699,600	6,517,799
Other assets	1,104,550	1,104,550
Investment securities	41,404	41,404
	28,132,961	**27,951,160**
Liabilities as at 31 December, 2018		
Deposits from customers	23,490,358	23,490,358
Other liabilities	619,650	619,650
Institutional borrowings	-	-
	24,110,008	**24,110,008**

7 **Net interest income**	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Interest income		
Loans and advances to customers	3,851,038	2,877,874
Investment (Trading)	1,480,101	1,929,877
Total interest income	**5,331,139**	**4,807,751**

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Interest expense		
Deposits from customers	495,678	613,831
Debt securities issued	-	-
Total interest expense	**495,678**	**613,831**

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
8. Net fees and commission income		
Fees and Commission Income		
Retail Banking customer fees	768,644	651,928
SMS charges	-	-
Sundry income	70,685	65,190
Total fees and commission income	**839,328**	**717,118**
Fees and commission expenses		
Susu mobilisation expenses	127,510	95,175
Total fees and commission expenses	**127,510**	**95,175**
Net fees and commission income	**711,818**	**621,943**

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
9. Other income		
Profit on disposal of assets	-	-
	-	-

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
10. Personnel expenses		
Salaries	1,693,371	1,399,565
Contributions to defined benefit plans - Tier 1	213,963	179,923
Contributions to defined contribution plans - Tier 3	71,617	62,368
Other staff costs	441,339	342,968
Medical expenses	5,239	-
Staff training	48,033	29,410
	2,473,563	**2,014,234**

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
11. Depreciation &Amortisation		
Amortisation	-	-
Depreciation of property & equipment	146,012	146,368
	146,012	**146,368**

25.	Deposits from customers	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
	Retail customers:		
	Demand deposits	3,286,889	2,804,963
	Savings deposits	13,443,034	11,668,744
	Time deposits	2,820,800	2,305,700
	Others-Ezwich	-	243,128
	Instalment deposits- Susu	8,156,290	6,467,823
		27,707,013	**23,490,358**
	Deposit statistics		
	i) Ten (10) largest depositors to total deposit ratio	5.72%	5.50%

26.	Provisions	2019	2018
	Building Fund Provision	GH¢	GH¢
	Balance at begin	179,000	179,000
	Transfer from income surplus	-	-
	Funds Applied	-	-
	Balance at end	**179,000**	**179,000**

The provision is to be used for the completion of the Banks' building projects.

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
(b) General welfare provision		
Balance at begin	-	-
Transfer from income surplus	-	-
Funds Applied	-	-
Balance at end	-	-

Total Provisions	**179,000**	**179,000**

27.	Borrowings	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
	Special Farmers Loan (MOWAC)		-
	Rural Finance Wholesale Fund (RFWF)		-
	Rural Enterprise Program Fund (REPF)		-
	ARB Apex Bank Limited		-
		-	-
	Borrowings less than one year	-	-
	Borrowings more than one year	-	-

28.		2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
	Other liabilities		
	Unearned Discount on Treasury Bills	293,799	245,729
	Unearned Interest / Interest in Arrears		
	Audit Fees	18,900	26,730
	Office Account	206,331	170,943
	Microfinance Insurance & Risk Premium	-	-
	Interest on Sp. Farmers Loan & FABS	-	-
	Payment Order	13,064	92,807
	Bills Payable	-	14,680
	Accrued Charges/Interest		56,746
	Ezwich Operations	273,170	-
	Managed Funds	12,015	12,015
	Uncleared Effects	-	-
	Others - Unassigned Lines	-	-
	Others - (U-Connect Operations)	22	-
	Head Office & Nkawkaw Renovations	100,000	-
	Inter Branch	-	-
		917,300	**619,650**

29. **a) Stated capital - 2019**

Ordinary shares

	Number of Shares 2019	Number of Shares 2018	Proceeds 2019 GH¢	Proceeds 2018 GH¢
Authorised:				
Ordinary shares of no par value	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000		
Preference Shares	125,000	125,000		
Issued and fully paid:				
Balance at 1.1	1,117,300	1,115,850	1,765,785	1,762,885
For Cash - 2019	1,379	1,450	2,761	2,900
Capitalisation Issues	372,433	-	685,276	-
	1,491,112	1,117,300	2,453,822	1,765,785
Preference Shares	125,000	125,000	13	13
Balance at 31.12			**2,453,835**	**1,765,798**

b) Stated capital - 2018
Ordinary shares

	Number of Shares 2018	Number of Shares 2017	Proceeds 2018 GH¢	Proceeds 2017 GH¢
Authorised:				
Ordinary shares of no par value	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000		
Preference Shares	125,000	125,000		
Issued and fully paid:				
Balance at 1.1	1,115,850	563,431	1,762,885	567,360
For Cash - 2018	1,450	730	2,900	1,460
Capitalisation Issues	-	551,689	-	1,194,065
	1,117,300	1,115,850	1,765,785	1,762,885
Preference Shares	125,000	125,000	13	13
Balance at 31.12			**1,765,798**	**1,762,898**

Shares in treasury

There is no share in treasury and no call or instalment unpaid on any share.

Income surplus

This represents the residual of cumulative annual profits that are available for distribution to shareholders.

Statement of changes in issued number of shares	Ordinary Shares 2019	Ordinary Shares 2018
On issue at 1 January	1,117,300	1,115,850
Number of shares issued during the year	373,812	1,450
On issue at 31 December	**1,491,112**	**1,117,300**

At 31 December 2019 the authorised share capital comprised 5,000,000 ordinary shares (2018: 5,000,000,000)

The shares are of no par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to poll voting per share at meetings of the Bank. All shares rank equal with regard to the Bank's residual assets.

Dividend	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
The following dividends were paid by the Bank for the year ended 31 December:		
No dividend	-	-
Capitalisation Issue	-	-
	-	-

After 31 December 2019 no dividend per ordinary share (2018: GH¢ nil) was proposed by the directors. The dividends have not been provided for in the profit or loss or the statement of financial position and there are no income tax consequence.

30. Revaluation reserve	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Balance at begin	14,814	14,814
Balance at end	**14,814**	**14,814**

This represents increase in share value with ARB Apex Bank Limited

31. Statutory reserve	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Balance at Begin	907,025	713,849
Transfer from income surplus	209,326	193,176
Balance at End	**1,116,351**	**907,025**

This is a non-distributable reserve. The transfer to Statutory Reserve Fund represents 25% (2018 : 25%) of the net profit after tax and before dividend for the year. The transfer is in compliance with section 34 of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

32. **Credit risk reserve**

The credit risk reserve is a non-distributable reserve and it represents the excess of the total provisions for loans and advances provision determined in accordance with the Bank of Ghana prudential guidelines over the impairment loss for loans and advances recognised in the income statement under the IFRS framework.

As at the reporting date, total provision for losses under the Bank of Ghana provisioning criteria amount to GH¢417,346 (2017:GH¢298,193). This was below the impairment allowance for loans and advances recognised under the IFRS framework of GH¢503,079.

33. **Contingencies**

Claims and litigation

There was no claim brought by any person against the Bank.

Contingent liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank did conduct business involving guarantees but did not engage in letters of credits and acceptances. These facilities are offset by corresponding obligations of third parties.

Nature of contingent liabilities

Guarantees are generally written by a Bank to support performance by a customer to third parties. The Bank will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default.

Letters of credit commit the Bank to make payment to third parties. on production of documents, which are subsequently reimbursed by customers.

An acceptance is an undertaking by the Bank to pay a bill of exchange drawn on the customer. The Bank expects most acceptances to be presented and reimbursed by the customer immediately.

The nominal principal amount of the guarantees are as follows:

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Guarantees	-	-
	-	-

34. Related parties

Transactions with key management personnel

The Bank's key management personnel includes directors (executive and non-executive) and members of the executive committee. Transactions in the normal course of business with these people who are hereby referred to as related party are as follows:

	2016	2019 GH¢ Closing balance	2016	2018 GH¢ Closing balance
Loans and advances		716,082		646,004
Interest income on loans and advances		53,706		48,450

Interest rates charged on these loans and advances were at concessionary rates. The loans granted are secured with staff provident fund contribution (Tier III Pension). No specific allowance has been made for impairment losses on balance with key management personnel at the year end.

These balances have, however been collectively impaired as part of the portfolio impairment assessment.

35. Capital Commitments

There was no capital commitments as of 31 December, 2019 (2018: Nil)

36. Country analysis

All assets and liabilities of the Bank are held in Ghana.

37. **Comparative figures**

Where necessary, figures within notes have been restated to either conform to changes in presentation in the current year or for the adoption of new IFRS requirement.

38. **Adoption of new and revised standards**

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following standard and interpretation which has not been applied in these financial statements, but will have an impact on future financial statements, were in issue but not yet effective:

IFRS 16 leases

Leases

The adoption of IFRS 16 leases, which the Bank will adopt for the year commencing 1 January 2019, will impact both the measurement and disclosures of leases.

39. **Value added statement**

	2019	2018
	GH¢	GH¢
Interest earned and other operating income	6,170,467	5,524,869
Direct cost of services	(3,553,432)	(3,121,394)
Value added by Banking services	2,617,036	2,403,475
Non-Banking Income	-	-
Impairments	119,152	116,392
Value Added	**2,736,188**	**2,519,867**
Distributed as follows:		
To Employees:-		
Directors (non-executives)	120,953	106,616
Other employees	2,473,563	2,014,234
To Government:		
Income tax	318,819	436,258
To providers of capital:-		
Dividends to shareholders	-	-
To expansion and growth		
Depreciation	146,012	146,368
Amortisation	-	-
Income Surplus	**837,304**	**772,704**

40. Analysis of shareholdings as at 31 December, 2019

Number of shareholders

The Bank has two thousand, and eighteen (2,018) ordinary shareholders at 31 December, 2019 distributed as follows:

Category	Number of Shareholders		Number of Shares		Percentage Holding (%)
1-1,000	1,866		1,189,885		79.80%
1,001-5,000	148		232,847		15.62%
5,001-10,000	6		42,919		2.88%
Over 10,000	1		25,461		1.71%
Total	**2,021**	-	**1,491,112**	0	**100.00%**

	Directors' shareholding Name of Director	Number of Shares	Percentage Holding (%)
1.	Mr. George Osei Ameyaw	6,289	0.42%
2.	Mr. E. Atta Asamoah	2,515	0.17%
3.	Mr. Charles Ofori-Owusu	2,545	0.17%
4.	Mr. Peter Ackah	1,887	0.17%
5.	Mr. Andrews Ameyaw	1,258	0.13%
6.	Mr. George Okyere	346	0.08%
	Total	**14,840**	**1.14%**

	2019	2018
Allowances for impairment	GH¢	GH¢
Individual allowances for impairment		
Balance at 1 January	298,193	181,801
Impairment loss for the year:		
Charge for the year	119,152	116,392
Excess Impairment	-	-
Write-offs	-	-
Balance at 31 December	**417,345**	**298,193**

Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss

At 31 December 2019 the maximum exposure to credit risk on loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss was GH¢7.81 million (2018: GH¢6.69 million).

Loan statistics		
i) Twenty (20) largest exposurse to total exposures	21.11%	21.40%
ii) Loan loss provision ratio	5.34%	4.45%

20. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is calculated, in full, on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 25% (2018: 25%). The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2019	**2018**
	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1/1/18	97,367	-
Income Statement (credit)/charge	(11,374)	97,367
Net tax (assets)/ liabilities	**85,993**	**97,367**

21. Prior Year Adjustment

In line with IAS 8, Prior Year Adjustment, an error was detected in the computation of Deferred Tax in 2018. Accordingly. Prior Year figures have been adjusted to reflect the re-stated balances.

22. Other assets

	2019	2018
	GH¢	GH¢
Office account	-	-
Prepayments	195,111	139,431
Accrued interest - investments	104,712	581,877
- loans	38,559	-
Stationery stocks	66,264	70,234
Uncleared Effect	-	-
WIP - Office Improvement	212,066	146,631
E-ZWICH operations	161,895	-
Interbranch	100,000	163,377
Others-Head Office Suspense	4,000	3,000
	882,607	**1,104,550**

23 . Investment in Securities

	2018	2017
	GH¢	GH¢
Investment in ordinary shares of ARB Apex Bank	41,404	41,404
	41,404	**41,404**

Investment in securities have upon initial recognition been designated at fair value through equity, and therefore eliminates or reduces any accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

24(a). PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT- 2019

	Land & Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	Capital Work In Progress	Computers & Accessories	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
COST							
Balance at 1/1/2019	51,300	408,374	55,016	442,740	418,768	325,187	1,701,385
Additions	-	-	-	62,586	-	11,506	74,092
Balance at 31/12/2019	51,300	408,374	55,016	505,326	418,768	336,693	1,775,477
DEPRECIATION							
Balance at 1/1/2019	-	317,836	29,439	347,501	-	294,275	989,051
Charge for the year	-	85,038.64	7,493.76	40,949.00	-	12,530.20	146,011.60
Balance at 31/12/2019	-	402,874.64	36,932.76	388,450.00	-	306,805.20	1,135,062.60
CARRYING AMOUNT - 31/12/2019	**51,300**	**5,499**	**18,083**	**116,876**	**418,768**	**29,888**	**640,414**
CARRYING AMOUNT - 31/12/2018	**51,300**	**90,538**	**25,577**	**95,239**	**418,768**	**30,912**	**712,334**

24(b). PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT- 2018

	Land & Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	Capital Work In Progress	Computers & Accessories	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
COST							
Balance at 1/1/2018	50,000	408,374	41,974	349,359	418,768	300,737	1,569,212
Additions	1,300	-	13,042	93,381	-	24,450	132,172
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31/12/2018	51,300	408,374	55,016	442,740	418,768	325,187	1,701,384
DEPRECIATION							
Balance at 1/1/2018	-	225,172	21,945	313,441	-	282,125	842,683
Charge for the year	-	92,664	7,494	34,060	-	12,150	146,368
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31/12/2018	-	317,836	29,439	347,501	-	294,275	989,051
CARRYING AMOUNT - 31/12/2018	**51,300**	**90,538**	**25,577**	**95,239**	**418,768**	**30,912**	**712,333**
CARRYING AMOUNT - 31/12/2017	**50,000**	**183,202**	**20,029**	**35,918**	**418,768**	**18,612**	**726,529**

	Twenty (20) largest shareholders Name of shareholder	Number of Shares	Percentage Holding (%)
1.	Kwasi Ntiamoah	25,468	1.71%
2.	Grace Ofosu Appiah	8,153	0.55%
3.	Apollo Club & Trading Ent.	6,930	0.46%
4.	George Osei Ameyaw	6,289	0.42%
5.	Abudu Aziz Abubakari	6,115	0.41%
6.	Nana Adonten Adjei	5,659	0.38%
7.	Agyekum Nimako Nicholas	4,076	0.27%
8.	Alex Asamoah	4,076	0.27%
9.	Benjamin Opoku Asante	4,076	0.27%
10.	George Kwabena Asante	4,076	0.27%
11.	Joseph Asomani	4,076	0.27%
12.	Nana Tuffour Apem III	4,076	0.27%
13.	Alfred Twum-Antwi	3,615	0.24%
14.	Kwadwo Farkye	3,144	0.21%
15.	Amoah Sarfo Kwaku	3,144	0.21%
16.	Dickson Osarfo Asante	2,830	0.19%
17.	Kwame Osei Bonsu	2,830	0.19%
18.	Charles Ofori Owusu	2,545	0.17%
19.	Abrah Yaw	2,515	0.17%
20.	Emmanuel Atta Asamoah	2,515	0.17%
	Reported Totals	**106,208**	7.12%
	Unreported Totals	**1,384,904**	92.88%
	Total	**1,491,112**	**100.00%**