DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31ST MARCH 2018

DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Shirish R. Mehta Mr. Lalit Kumar Newar

REGISTERED OFFICE

Plot no 138 A, Baatsonaa, Tema Motorway Industrial Area, Spintex Road, Near Coco Cola Round About, Accra-Ghana

AUDITORS

ASL Consulting Chartered Accountants P. O. Box KN 2932 Kaneshie-Accra

SECRETARIES & SOLICITORS

Accra Nominess Limited

BANKERS

Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited Barclays Bank of Ghana Ltd. Zenith Bank of Ghana Ltd United Bank Of Africa (Ghana) Ltd.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE MEMBERS OF DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED

The Directors presented their report and financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31ST MARCH 2018.

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The company's Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, comprising the statement of financial position at 31ST MARCH 2018, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Companies Code, 1963 (Act 179) of Ghana.

The Director's responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintain internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors have made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the business will not be a going concern in the yeak ahead.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND DIVIDEND

The results for the year are as set out in the attached financial statements.

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the period (2018: Nil)

The Directors consider the state of the company's affairs to be satisfactory.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

The company is authorized to undertake business in the manufacturing and sale of roofing sheet and any other activities connected therewith.

There was no change in the nature of the company's business during the year.

APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the company, as indicated above, were approved by the board of directors on

SIL May 2018 and are signed on their behalf by:

DIRECTOR

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

DIRECTOR

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statement of DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED, which comprises the of financial position as at March 31, 2018, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out on pages 11 to 25.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or give a true and fair view of) the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2018 and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in the manner required by the Company Act 1963 (Act 179) and any other relevant local legislation.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of our report.

We are independent of the organisation in accordance with the International Ethics Standard Board for Accountant's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA CODE), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibility in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or give a true and fair view of) the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2018, and (of) its financial performance and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Report of the directors and corporate Governance but does not include the Company financial statements and our auditors 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 identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or

INDPEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED

otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information, 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 and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as the Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, basis of accounting unless the Directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the company'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 misstatements 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 it higher that 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 expression
 an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.



INDPEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company 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 Board of 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

Section 133 of the Companies Act 1963 (Act 179) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters.

We confirm that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- II. in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept and the statements of financial position and comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account; and

III. the statement of financial position and the income statement of the company are in agreement with the books of account.

SIGNED BY

ERIC DONTOH ICAG/P/1221

For And On Behalf Of:

ASL CONSULTING ICAG/F/2018/023

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

P. O. BOX KN 2932

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DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

		31.3.2018	31.3.2017
	Note	GH¢	GH¢
Revenue	3	8,135,790	6,930,186
Cost of sales	5	(7,263,054)	(6,365,661)
GROSS PROFIT		872,736	564,525
General and Administrative Expenses	4(b)	(324,677)	(301,238)
Other Income	6	R _i	3,113
OPERATING PROFIT/ (LOSS)		548,060	266,400
Finance cost	7	(214,319)	(665,438)
		************	******
OPERATING PROFIT/ (LOSS) BEFORE TA	XATION	333,741	(399,038)
Taxation	8(a)	•	(235,195)
PROFIT/ LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		333,741	(634,233)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		333,741	(634,233)



DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31ST MARCH 2018

	WI 2T21 MWRCH TOTO		
,		31.3.2018	31.3.2017
	Note	GH¢	GH¢
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	3,967,396	4,311,099
Total Non-Current Assets		3,967,396	4,311,099
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventory	9	1,974,232	4,156,786
Trade and Other Receivables	11	878,115	308,495
Taxation	8(a)	15,373	6,711
Deferred Tax	8(b)	695,708	
Cash and Bank balances .	12	947,702	438,589
Total Current Assets		4,511,130	4,910,581
TOTAL ASSETS		8,478,526	9,221,680
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Stated Capital	15	843,961	843,961
Retain Earnings		(5,985,059)	(8,868,084)
TOTAL EQUITY		(5,141,098)	(8,024,123)
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax	8(b)	•	435,869
Loan		2,607,321	4,009,014
		2,607,321	4,444,883
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	13	10,929,709	4,607,138
Bank Overdraft	•	82,594	8,193,782
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	,	11,012,303	
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	,	8,478,526	9,221,680

			anan
DIRECTOR		DIRECTOR	

DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

	Stated Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 st January 2018	GH¢ 843,961	GH¢ (6,312,669)	GH¢ (5,468,708)
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Prior Year Adjustment	-	(6,132)	(6,132)
Profit for the period	-	333,741	
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	-	~	-
Balance at 31ST MARCH 2018	843,961	(5,985,060)	(5,141,099)
Balance at 1 st January 2017	843,961.	(8,233,851)	(7,389,890)
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit/(loss) for the period Other comprehensive income net of income tax	-	(634,233) -	(634,233)
Balance at 31 st March 2017	843,961	(8,868,084)	(8,024,123)

DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

	Note		31.3.2018 GH¢	31.3.2017 GH¢
Cash flow from operating activities	,,,,,,,		0114	GIIC
Profit before taxation			333,741	(399,038)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciations charges			89,993	100,946
Prior Year Adjustment			(6,132)	-
Changes in Inventory			5,081,442	2,401,071
Changes in receivables			189,921	337,097
Changes in payables			(2,145,432)	(1,829,927)
Cash flow from operations			3,543,533	610,149
Income taxes paid		,	5,469	40-
Net cash flow used in operating activities	;	Ĺ	3,549,002	610,149
Cash flows from investing activities				
Property, plant and equipment purchased			(243,307)	-
Net cash flow from Investing Activities			(243,307)	•
Cash flows from financing activities				
Loan from Manaksia			(1,496,566)	34,997
Net cash flow from Financing Activities			(1,496,566)	34,997
Increase/ (Decrease) in cash and cash equ	ıivalent		1,809,129	645,146
Analysis of changes in cash and cash				E E E E E E E
Equivalent during the year				
Balances at 1 st January			(944,021)	(8,400,339)
Net cash inflow/ (outflow)			1,809,129	645,146
wee case innow, touchow,				043,140
Balance at 31 st March	•		865,108	(7,755,193)
Analysis of balances of cash and cash				
Equivalent as shown in the balance sheet				
Cash balance 1	Z		947,702	438,589
Bank Overdraft			(82,594)	(8,193,782)
			865,108	(7,755,193)
			========	

1. REPORTING ENTITY

DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED is a company registered and domiciled in Ghana. The address of the company's registered office can be found on page 2 of the annual report. The company's is authorized to undertake business in the manufacturing and sale of roofing sheets and the exportation of paper and aluminum scrap and any other activities connected therewith.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

b. Basis of measurement

Financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are stated at fair values.

c. Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedi which is the company's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Ghana Cedi has been rounded to the nearest cedi.

d. Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgment about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates

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

	3. RE\	/ENUE	31.3.2018 GH¢	31.3.2017 GH¢
	Manu	facturing (Domestic)		
	GC Sh	eet (Japan)	-	•
	GC Sh	eet	2,881,796	4,347,332
	Other	Scrap	-	
	Zinc S	crap	10,141	4,800
	Trade	(Domestic)		
	ROPP			~
		num Roofing Sheets	1,348,958	746,868
		nc Roofing sheets	2,961,906	348,298
		Roofing (Rej.SH)	•	~
		inted Corr.Sheets	932,989	1,482,888
		Exports		
	Paper	Scrap	*· -	-
	TOTAL	- REVENUE	0 100 700	6.020.406
	IOIA	- NEVEROL	8,135,7 90	6,930,186 =======
4.		EXPENSE		
	(a)	DIRECT EXPENSES		
			31.3.2018	31.3.2017
			GH¢	GH¢ .
		acturing & Maintenance	. ,	-
		ng Charges	53,595	97,803
		nption of Stores and Consumables	9,238	5,950
	Custon	•	346,358	414,004
	Other!	Manufacturing Expenses	710	336
		and Fuel	16,206	14,418
	Repair	s and Maintenance	44,358	31,688
	TOTA:	DIRECT EVAPAGES		*********
	TOTAL	DIRECT EXPENSES	470,465	564,199
			• ======	

(b) GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

		31.3,2018	31.3.2017
		GH¢	GH¢
Auditors Remuneration		4,000	-
Bank Charges		28,497	29,092
Business Promotion		5,469	4,788
Loading Expense-Finished Goods		80	
Freight, Forwarding and Handling Expense		w	-
Insurance		11,352	10,770
General Expense		15	55
Immigration Expenses		150	-
Labour Charges	ř.	22,899	15,393
License Fee		9,885	10,575
Postage, Courier & Fax		317	*
Printing & Stationery		498	1,256
Professional & Consultancy Fees		520	•
Provision and Toiletries		422	165
Security Charges		5,264	5,114
Subscription & Membership Fees		3,931	5,315
Water charges		3,494	3,934
Rent		38,670	34,704
Telephone & Communication		8,197	5,490
Travelling & Conveyance		17,082	16,359
Vehicle Upkeep		9,255	7,431
Depreciation		89,993	100,946
Salaries, Wages & Bonus		53,120	38,322
Medical Expenses		8,370	7,326
Other Welfare		3,197	4,203
TOTAL GENERAL AND ADMINISTRARIVE EXPENSES		324,677	301,238
		## ###	=======

5. COST OF SALES

	V .			
			31.3.2018	31.3.2017
			GH¢	GH¢
	Opening Inventory		7,055,675	6,557,857
	Purchases		1,711,146	3,400,391
	Direct Expenses (see note 4(a)		470,465	564,199
			9,237,286	10,522,447
	Less; Closing Inventory		(1,974,232)	(4,156,786)
	TOTAL COST OF SALES		7,263,054	6,365,661
				2222222
6.	OTHER INCOME			
		ř.		
	Interest on Call Deposits		-	3,113

	TOTAL OTHER INCOME		•	3,113
			====	And other than the man
7.	FINACE COSTS			
	Interest on Overdraft		176,453	630,441
	Interest on Loan-Parent		40,653	34,997
	Other Interest		311	,
	Interest on Call Deposit		(3,098)	-
	TOTAL FINANCE COSTS		214,319	665,438
			=======	E222###
8.	INCOME TAX			
	(a) Tax Expense			
	Deferred tax		-	235,195
	Income Tax as per current year		-	-
	INCOME TAX AS PER INCOME STATEMENT		•	235,195
				======

(a)	Amount Recognized in the Statement of Financial position		
		31.3.2018	31.3.2017
		GH¢	GH¢
	Balance at the beginning of the year	(20,842)	(6,711)
	Refund/ (Payment) during the year	5,469	**
	Tax charged to profit/loss account	w	-
	Outstanding PAYE		
	Under/Over Provision for the Year	-	**
		*****	in motority to be in m m m a
	AS PER STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	(15,373)	(6,711)
	*		
(b)	Deferred Tax		
	Balance at beginning of the year	(695,708)	200,674
	Charge to the profit/loss account		235,195
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*****
	AS PER STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	(695,708)	435,869
	,		100 mg
	9. INVENTORY		
	Closing Inventory	1,974,232	4,156,786
	TOTAL INVENTORY	1,974,232	4,156,786

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Land & Building	Furniture& Fittings	Computers	Motor Vehicle	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Cost							
At 1/1/18	33,716	5,955,697	2,281,801	24,810	22,145	320,696	8,638,866
Additions	-	243,307	-	-	-	•	243,307
					***		*****
At 31/3/18	33,716	6,199,004	2,281,801	24,810	22,145	320,696	8,882,173

Accumulate	d Depreciatio	on					
At 1/1/18	28,634	3,946,966	515,245	22,751	21,609	289,579	4,824,784
Charge	254	69,666	17,666	103	54	2,250	89,993
At 31/3/18	28,888	4,016,632	532,911	22,854	21,663	291,829	4,914,777
AC 32/3/10	=====	#,010,032	332,311	22,054	=====	======	7,517,77
Net Book Va							
At 31/3/18	4,829	2,182,372	1,748,890	1,956	482	28,867	3,967,396
At 31/3/17	6,036	2,438,935	1,821,760	2,445	803	41,120	4,311,099

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

(i)	Accounts Receivables		
		31.3.2018	31.3.2017
		GH¢	GH¢
	Trade Receivables	785,919	144,297
	TOTAL TRADE RECEIVABLES	785,919	144,297
		======	
(ii)	Other Receivables		
	Deposit	595	595
	Advance to Staff	10,503	8,953
	Loan to Staff	885	81,600
	Prepaid Rent	45,312	40,740
1	Prepaid Insurance	34,055	32,310
	Withholding Tax Receivable	846	~
	TOTAL SUNDRY RECEIVABLES	92,196	164,198
			~======
	TOTAL TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	878,115	308,495

12.	CASH AND BANK BALANCE			
			31.3.2017	31.3.2017
			GH¢	GH¢
	Bank Overdraft		(82,594)	(8,193,782)
	Cash and Bank		947,702	438,589
			****	***
	H AND CASH EQUIVALENT IN THE STATEMENT OF			
FINA	ANCIAL POSITION AND CASHFLOW		865,108	(7,755,193)
				=======
13. 7	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
(i)	Account Payables			
	Trade Payables		10,441,343	4,327,438
		ė,		*********
	TOTAL TRADE PAYABLES	•	10,441,343	4,327,438
			=======	=======
(ii)	Other Payables			
	Duties & Taxes		-	-
	Witholding Tax and ICU		1,231	419
	SSNIT		1,505	1,241
	PAYE		1,258	985
	VAT		484,372	277,055
			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	TOTAL ACCRUALS		488,366	279,700
			***	=======
	TOTAL TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		10,929,709	4,607,138
				The Part Std Std Std Std Std Std Std Std Std
11 E	MPLOYEES BENEFIT			
	oyees Remuneration & Benefit		64,687	49,851
Linbi	Oyees Remaneration & Benefit		04,007	49,031
	TOTAL EMPLOYEES BENEFIT		64,687	49,851
			=====	======
15. S	HARE CAPITAL			
(See a	accounting policy in note 16(iv)			
	Issued	:	100,000,000	

			GH¢	
	Issued –Fully paid in cash		843,961	
			======	

16. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements by the company and in preparing an opening balances sheet at 1st January 2017 for the purpose of transition to IFRS.

a. Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative Financial assets and liabilities

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investment in shares and treasury bills, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings and trade and other payables.

Non-derivative financial assets are recognized initially at fair value which is its cost excluding transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial assets are measured at fair value through the comprehensive income.

3

The company classified its non-derivative financial instruments in the following categories.

· Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

This relates to all other liabilities that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the company has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards.

(iii) Amortized cost measurements

The amortized 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 amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

(iv) Share capital (Stated capital)

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(v) Identifying impairment

A financial asset is considered impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective e interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in companies that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in the income statement. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and 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.

b. Foreign currency

The company's foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at year-end exchange rate of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates if held at historical cost or exchange rates at the date that fair value was determined if held at fair value, and the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the income statement or shareholder's equity as appropriate.

c. Revenue recognitions

Revenue from the provision of service in the course of ordinary activities is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discount and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed agreement, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of service can be estimated reliably, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The timing of revenue occurs upon the provision of service to the client.

All operating income and expenses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income based on accrual accounting in order to secure proper matching of income and expense, which relate to the same transaction or other event. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

d. Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in statement of comprehensive income, using the effective interest method. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

e. Property, plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

Where major components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant or equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

The company capitalizes borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on a reducing balance basis over the estimated useful life of each part of an 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:

		4%
		12.5%
-		20%
•		30%
•		40%
-		20%
	-	

Major spare parts and stands by equipment, and spare parts and servicing equipment used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are classified as property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

f. Other receivables

Other receivable are stated at their cost less impairment losses.

g. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and bank balances and these are carried at amortized cost in the balance sheet.

h. Post balance sheet events

Events subsequent to the balance sheet date are reflected only to the extent that they relate directly to the financial statement and the effect is material.

i. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefits plan under which an entity pays fixed contribution to a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay future amounts. Obligation for contribution to defined contribution schemes are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they are due.

j. Taxation

The company provided for income taxes at the current tax rates on the taxable profits of the company.

Income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date, any other adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

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 recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. 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 realized.

k. Comparatives

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

I. Investments

Investment are stated at fair value

m. Inventory

All inventories are recognized at the lower of cost and the net realizable value.

17. DERTERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair value is disclosed in the note specific to that asset or liability

a. Other receivables

The fair value of other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. The future cash flow are not discounted if they are receivable for not than six months.

b. Cash and cash equivalents approximates their carrying value.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximates their carrying value.

c. Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

18. CAPITAL COMMITEMENTS

There was no capital commitment at the balance sheet date and at 31st March, 2018

19. CONTIGENT LIABILITIES

There was no contingent liability as at 31st March, 2018

20. EXCHANGE CONTROL

All remittances from Ghana are subject to the approval of the exchange control authorities.

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

All related parties transactions during the year were transacted at fair value.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(I) Overview

The company has exposure to the following risk from its use of financial instrument:

- Credit risk
- Market risks

This note presents information about the branch's exposure to each of the above risks, the branch's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the branch's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The director's has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The Board has established the Finance Department and a management team, which are responsible for developing and monitoring the company's risk management policies in their specified areas. The team includes members of Executives management and report regularly to the directors on their activities.

The company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the company, 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 company, 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 company's Finance Department and management team is responsible for monitoring compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the company.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to financial instruments fails to meet its contractual obligation, and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers.

Trade and other receivables

The company's exposure to credit risk is minimized as all sales are made to several individual and institutional customers. The company has transacted business with most of these customers over the years; the level of default in payment of outstanding debts has been kept low by management.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

¥	31.3.2018 GH¢	31.3.2017 GH¢
Trade and Other Receivables	878,115	308,495
The fellowing are sent at the sent of the		

The following are contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

31ST MARCH 2018

Non-derivative financial liability	Amount GH¢	6mths or less GH¢	6-12mths GH¢	more than 12 mths GH¢
Trade and other payables	10,929,709	-	10,929,709	-
Balance at 31ST MARCH 2018	10,929,709		10,929,709	
31 ST MARCH 2017				
Non-derivative financial liability				
Trade and other payables	4,607,138	-	4,607,138	•
Balance at 31 st march 2017	4,607,138	-	4,607,138	

(ii) Market risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the branch'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 optimizing the return.

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year.

		Average Rate		
	31.3.2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢	2016 GH¢	
USD 1	4.41	4.45	4.02	

Sensitivity analysis

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

As of 31ST MARCH	2017		2017			
	% change	Income statement impact: Strengthening	Income statement impact: Weakening	% change	Income statement impact: Strengthening	Income statement impact: Weakening
CHF	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%

A 6.7% weakening of the Ghana cedi against the US Dollar at 31ST MARCH 2018 would have increased equity and profit or loss by the percentage shown above. On the other hand, a 6.7% strengthening of the Ghana cedi against the above currency at 31ST MARCH 2018 would have had the equal but opposite effect by the percentage shown above

Interest rate risk

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instrument

The branch did not have fixed rate instrument at 31ST MARCH 2018 and also at 31st MARCH 2016.

Fair value

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet, are as follows:

(i) Loans and receivables

	31ST MARCH 2018		31ST MARCH 2017	
	Carrying Fair Amount Value		Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Trade and other Receivables	878,115	878,115	308,495	308,495

(ii) Other financial liabilities

r	31ST MAR	31ST MARCH 2018		31ST MARCH 2016	
	Carrying Amount GH¢	Fair Value GH¢	Carrying Amount GH¢	Fair Value GH¢	
Trade and other payables	10,929,709	10,929,709	4,607,138	4,607,138	
	10,929,709	10,929,709	4,607,138	4,607,138	

23. ANAYSIS OF SHAREHOLDERS AT 31ST MARCH 2018

(i) Shareholding

The company's shareholding as at 31ST MARCH 2018

	31.3.20	31,3.2016
	^{غر} GH	¢ GH¢
Ordinary Shares		
Manaksia Limited	843,9	61 843,961
		=== ===================================