DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31ST DECEMBER 2020

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 Accra

SECRETARIES & SOLICITORS

Accra Nominees Limited.

BANKERS

Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited. ABSA 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 DECEMBER 2020.

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 DECEMBER 2020, 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, 2019 (Act 992) 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 year 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 (2020: 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

.....2021 and are signed on their behalf by:

DIRECTOR

.....

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 December 31, 2020, 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 26.

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 December 31, 2020 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 2019 (Act 992) 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of opinion.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the Code) issued by the International Ethics Standard Board for Accountant (IESBA). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibility in accordance with the Code.

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 December 31, 2020, 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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED

- 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 127 of the Companies Act 2019 (Act 992) 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

SAMUEL ANOKYE/P/1538 For And On Behalf Of:

ASL CONSULTING ICAG/F/2021/023

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS P. O. BOX KN 2932

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KANESHIE

22/04/2021

DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019	
	Note	GH¢	GH¢	
Revenue	3	6,307,759	7,634,441	
Cost of sales	4	(6,134,098)	(7,240,060)	
Gross profit		173,661	394,381	
Other income	5	73,365	168,522	
General and administrative expense	6	(1,070,609)	(1,288,953)	
Profit/ (loss) before interest and tax		(823,583)	(726,050)	
Finance cost	7	(625,401)	(859,248)	
Profit/ (Loss) before taxation		(1,448,984)	(1,585,298)	
Taxation	9(i)	286,181	(774,367)	
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		(1,162,803)	(2,359,665)	
Other comprehensive income				
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,162,803)	(2,359,665)	

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 26 are an integral part of these financial statements

DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER 2020

JIJI DECEIVIDEN 2020		
0.000	2020	2019
NOTE	GH¢	GH¢
47	2.002.000	
17		3,364,737
	3,093,038	3,364,737
10	4.040.004	
		163,524
		1,490,751
		22,932
		8,000
		288,944
13	Committee of the Party of the P	6,226,646
		8,200,797
	6.437.282	11,565,534
		========
16(i)	6.563.961	6,563,961
20(1)		(9,781,856)
		(5,761,630)
		(3,217,895)
15	10.366.709	14,381,179
	(0) (0)	
		14,381,179
	300000000000000000000000000000000000000	
14	451 271	402,250
44	37	402,230
		402,250
		402,230
		14,783,429
	10,017,300	14,703,429
	6,437,282	11,565,534
		========
	1	
		1111111
		with
		DIRECTOR
	17 10 11 12 9(ii) 9(iii) 13 16(i)	NOTE 2020 GH¢ 17 3,093,038 3,093,038 10 1,846,661 11 196,242 12 25,314 9(ii) 18,000 9(iii) 575,125 13 682,902 3,344,244 6,437,282 ======= 16(i) 6,563,961 (10,944,659) (4,380,698) 15 10,366,709 10,366,709 10,366,709 10,367,282 ======= 10,817,980 6,437,282 =======

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 26 are an integral part of these financial statements.

DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	Share	Retained	Total
	Capital	Earnings	Equity
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1st January 2020	6,563,961	(9,781,856)	(3,217,895)
Total comprehensive income			
Profit for the year		(1,288,333)	(1,288,333)
Transactions with owners of the comparecognized directly in equity	ny		
Dividend paid			200
Balance at 31ST December 2020	6,563,961	(11,070,189)	(4,506,228)
	=======	========	========
	Share	Retained	Total
	Capital	Earnings	Equity
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1st January 2019	843,961	(7,421,611)	(6,577,650)
Total comprehensive income			
Profit for the year	-	(2,359,665)	(2,359,665)
Prior Year Adjustment	953	(580)	(580)
Transactions with owners of the compare	ny		
Additional Capital	5,720,000		5,720,000
Dividend paid		-	
Balance at 31 st December 2019	6,563,961	(9,781,856)	(3,217,895)
	========	========	========

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 26 are an integral part of these financial statements.

DYNATECH INDUSTRIES GHANA LIMITED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Note	GH¢	GH¢
Profit before taxation		/1 440 004)	/4 FOF 200)
Adjustments for:		(1,448,984)	(1,585,298)
Prior year adjustment			/F90\
Tax under Provision	9	-	(580)
Depreciation charges	17	308,377	31,940 332,387
o aprilation charges	17	300,377	332,307
		(1,140,607)	(1,221,551)
Changes in:		3050003500035	
Inventory	10	(1,683,137)	3,165,835
Trade and other receivables	11&12	1,292,127	(988,533)
Trade and other payables	14	49,021	(434,485)
Cash generated from operations		(1 492 506)	F21 266
Tax Paid	9(ii)	(1,482,596) (10,000)	521,266
TOATOR	5(11)	(10,000)	(17,067)
Net cash flow from operating activities		(1,492,596)	504,199
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	17	(36,678)	(2,880)
Net Cash flow used in investing activities		(36,678)	(2,880)
CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			***************************************
Stated Capital			5 720 000
Borrowing-Loan (outflow)	15		5,720,000 (1,337,103)
Borrowing -Loan (Inflow)	15	(4,014,470)	3,149,938
Net Cash used in financing activities		(4,014,470)	7,532,835
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(5,543,744)	8,034,154
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	13	6,226,646	(1,807,508)
Cash and Cash equivalents at 31 December	13	682,902	6,226,646
		=======	=======
Analysis of balance of cash and cash			
Equivalent as shown in the balance sheet			
Cash in the statement of financial position	13	682,902	6,226,646
Bank Overdraft	13	· ·	10 10
Cash and Cash equivalents at 31 December		682,902	6,226,646

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 26 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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. REVENUE		
25 177.0000	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Manufacturing (Domestic)		
GC Sheet	1,511,672	1,490,287
Zinc Scrap (Rej. Sh)	320	546
Alu Zinc Roofing Sheet	4,795,293	6,123,143
Trade (Domestic)		
Prepainted Corr. Sheets	474	20,465
Total	6,307,759	7,634,441
	========	=======
4(a). COST OF SALES		
	2020	2019
E	GH¢	GH¢
Opening Inventory	163,524	3,329,359
Purchases	6,843,100	3,274,541
Direct Expenses (see note 4b)	974,135	799,684
Goods available for Sales	7,980,759	7,403,584
Less; Closing Inventory	(1,846,661)	(163,524)
Cost of Sales	6,134,098	7,240,060
	========	========
4(b). DIRECT EXPENSES		
(a)	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Clearing Charges-import	267,486	129,946
Consumption of stores and Consumables	7,330	2,835
Custom Duty	530,077	541,677
Other Manufacturing Expenses	660	1,396
Power and Fuel	34,921	34,320
Repairs and Maintenance	133,661	89,510
Total	974,135	799,684
		========

5. OTHER INCOME		
	2020	2019
TO VEHICLE BUILDINGS OF	GH¢	GH
Interest on Call Deposits	73,365	48,949
Insurance Claims	-	119,573
Total	73,365	168,522
	========	========
6. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE		
	2020	2019
	GH¢	GHO
Auditors remuneration	15,000	12,500
Bank charges	18,997	34,326
Business promotion	9,443	18,162
Insurance	25,196	37,800
Christmas year End Gift		2,400
General expenses		145
Immigration fees	12,125	14,373
Labour charges	75,562	80,209
License fees	30,088	30,510
Postage, courier& fax	1,746	1,218
Printing & stationery	933	1,226
Professional fees	2,520	2,520
Provision & toiletries	5,381	4,947
Security Charges	28,837	23,980
Subscription & membership fees	17,274	15,754
Water charges	13,161	15,000
Stamp Duty (Share Capital)	•	28,600
Rent	196,493	179,975
Telephone & communication expenses	22,886	17,056
Travelling and Conveyance	32,894	102,700
Vehicle upkeep	45,972	43,801
Depreciation	308,377	332,387
Salaries Wages and Bonus	163,080	230,188
Medical expenses	43,453	33,699
Other welfare	1,191	25,567
Total	1,070,609	1,288,953

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7.	FINANCE COST		
	(See accounting note 18 d)		
		2020	2019
		GH¢	GH¢
	Interest on Overdraft	30,615	47,380
	Interest Others	-	**
	Interest on Dollar Loan	594,786	811,868
	Total	625,401	859,248
_	way was a same and a same a same and a same a same and	========	========
8.	LOSS BEFOERE TAX		
	Is stated after charging;	2020	2019
	a production of the control of the	GH¢	GH¢
	Auditors remuneration	15,000	12,500
	Depreciation (Note 17)	308,377	332,387
	Employees Benefit	207,725	289,454
	and according to the Additional and account	========	========
9.	TAXATION		
	(i) Tax recognised in profit and loss		
		GH¢	GH¢
	Tax paid for the earlier year	-	-
	Deferred tax (iii)	(286,181)	(774,367)
	Total	(286,181)	(774,367)
		=======	=======
	(ii) Tax recognised in Statement of financial position		
		GH¢	GH¢
	Balance as at 1st January	(8,000)	(22,873)
	Additional Tax Audit Liability	-	31,940
	Payment for the year	(10,000)	(17,067)
	Tax charged in Profit and Loss		1
	Balance at 31st December	(18,000)	(8,000)
	(iii) Movement in Deferred tax Asset Balance during the year		
	n 1	GH¢	GH¢
	Balance at 1st January	(288,944)	(1,063,312)
	Changes to the income statement	(286,181)	774,367
	Balance at 31st December	(575,125)	(288,944)
		========	========

The tax position for the period of assessment is yet to be agreed with the tax authorities.

10. INVENTORY		
(See accounting note 18 m)		
	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢.
Closing Inventory	1,846,661	163,524
Total Closing Inventory	1,846,661	163,524
	========	========
11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
(See accounting note 18 a (i))		
(See accounting note 18 a (1))	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Trade Receivables		
Other Receivables;	58,387	38,507
Deposits	FOF	505
	595	595
Advance Payments to Trade creditors Advances to Staff	40.000	1,441,147
	19,968	5,603
Loan to Staff	1,760	3,060
Vat	111,808	
Paye	-	-
Withholding Tax Receivable	3,724	1,839
Total	196,242	1,490,751
12 DDEDAVAGAIT	========	=======
12. PREPAYMENT		
	2020	2019
¥	GH¢	GH¢
Prepaid Rent	25,314	22,931
Total	25,314	22,931
13 CACH AND CACH FOLINAL PATE		
13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	GH¢	GH¢
Cash at Bank	660,023	6,167,157
Cash on hand	22,879	59,489
Cash and cash equivalents in Balance sheet	682,902	6,226,646
Bank overdraft	555 St. 1	
Cash and cash equivalent in the Cash flow	682,902	6,226,646
	========	========

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Trade Payables	397,058	301,989
Other Payables	37 2000000	,
Asl Consulting	_	6,512
Rent Accrued	_	16,306
Withholding Taxes and ICU	49,087	65,679
VAT	1,223	6,985
SSNIT	1,648	2,458
PAYE	2,255	2,321
Total	451,271	402,250
	========	=======
15. LONG TERM LOANS		
	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Borrowing-loan	(- C	1,373,075
Borrowing -inflow loan	10,366,709	13,008,105
Total	10,366,709	14,381,179
	=========	========

16. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

(i) Share capital

(a) Ordinary shares

	No. of Shares		Proceeds	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Authorised			GH¢	GH¢
Ordinary shares with			700000	07-13.20
No par value	100,000,000	100,000,000		
	=======	=======		
Issued				
For cash	6,563,961	6,563,961	6,563,961	6,563,961
	=======	======	=======	======
Value				

(b) Shares in treasury

There are no shares in treasury

(c) Retained earnings

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

Dynatech Industries Ghana Limited

17. PRO	PERTY, PLAN	IT AND EQUI	PMENT				
(See	accounting r	ote 18e)					
-	Office	C	Furniture &	Motor	Land &	Plant &	Total
(0)	Equipment	Computer	Fittings	Vehicles	Building	Machinery	
Cost	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
As at 1/1	36 506	22.145	24.010	220 505	2 224 224	7.007.407	0.202
Additions	36,596	22,145	24,810	320,696	2,281,801	7,867,125	10,553,174
	1,549	35,129	*	-	1.0	*	36,678
Disposal	-	-	-	-		-	_
As at 31/12	38,145	57,274	24,810	320,696	2,281,801	7,867,125	10,589,852
Accumulate	d Depreciati	on					
As at 1/1	31,039	21,952	23,493	305,448	653,743	6,152,761	7,188,437
Charge	1,182	14,129	502	4,574	65,122	222,867	308,377
Disposal	-		-	-		,	-
As at 31/12	32,222	36,081	22 005	210.022	710 066	6 275 620	7 400 045
A3 at 31/12	32,222	30,001	23,995	310,023	718,866	6,375,629	7,496,815
Net Book Va	llue						
AT 31/12/20	5,924	21,193	815	10,673	1,562,935	1,491,497	3,093,038
AT 31/12/19	5,557	193	1,318	15,248	1,628,058	1,714,364	3,364,737
	=======	=======	=======	=======	========	========	======

18. 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 2012 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.

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

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:

Land & Building	0.00	4%
Plant & Machinery	280	13%
Office Equipment	-	20%
Motor Vehicles	-	30%
Computers	0. 5 9	40%
Furniture & Fittings	-	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.

i. 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.

19. 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.

20. CAPITAL COMMITEMENTS

There was no capital commitment at the balance sheet date and at 31st December, 2020.

21. CONTIGENT LIABILITIES

There was no contingent liability as at 31st December, 2020

22. EXCHANGE CONTROL

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

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

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

24. 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 company's directors and management team are 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:

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables	221,556	1,513,683
Cash equivalents	682,902	6,226,646
	904,458	7,740,329
	========	=======

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are held with international banks that are deemed to have good ratings.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company either does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet all its obligations and commitments as they fall due, or can access them only at excessive cost. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will maintain adequate liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The following are contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

31ST DECEMBER 2020

	Carrying	6mths		More than
	Amount	or less	6-12mths	12mths
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	451,271	451,271	10	

	451,271	451,271		9
31 ST DECEMBER 2019				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	402,250	402,250	-	-
	402,250	402,250		

(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			
	2020	2019	2018		
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢		
USD 1	5.8	5.53	4.92		

Sensitivity analysis

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

As of 31 st DECEMBER	2020		2019			
έ.	% change	Income statement impact: Strengthening	Income statement impact: Weakening	% change	Income statement impact: Strengthening	Income statement impact: Weakening
CHF	25%	25%	25%	12%	12%	12%

A 25% weakening of the Ghana cedi against the US Dollar at 31ST DECEMBER 2020 would have increased equity and profit or loss by the percentage shown above. On the other hand, a 12% strengthening of the Ghana cedi against the above currency at 31ST DECEMBER 2019 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 DECEMBER 2020 and also at 31st DECEMBER 2019.

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 DECEMBER 2020		31ST DECEMBER 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Trade and other Receivables	221,556	221,556	1,513,683	1,513,683
	=======	=======	=======	=======

(ii) Other financial liabilities

	31ST DEC	EMBER 2020	31ST DECEMBER 2019	
	Carrying Amount GH¢	Fair Value GH¢	Carrying Amount GH¢	Fair Value GH¢
Trade and other payables	451,271	451,271	402,250	402,250
	451,271 ======	451,271 ======	402,250	402,250