

**DATABANK EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

30 JUNE 2015

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Databank EPACK Investment Fund Ltd

Report of the Directors

For the Half year ended 30 June 2015

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors	Keli Gadzekpo Ernest Akore George Otoo Adelaide Ahwireng Dr. Yeboa Amoa Estelle Akofio-Sowah Kojo Addae-Mensah	Chairman Non-Executive Non-Executive Non-Executive Non-Executive Non-Executive Executive Director
Registered office	No 61 Barnes Road Adabraka Private Mail Bag Ministries Post Office Accra	
Custodian	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited P O Box 768 High Street Accra	
Investment manager	Databank Asset Management Services Limited No. 61 Barnes Road Adabraka Private Mail Bag Ministries Post Office Accra	
Secretary	Deila Assimeh No 61 Barnes Road Adabraka Private Mail Bag Ministries Post Office Accra	
Auditors	Baker Tilly Andah & Andah C645/3, 4th Crescent Asylum Down P O Box CT 5443 Cantonments Accra	
Bankers	GT Bank (Ghana) Ltd Barclays Bank Ghana Ltd Access Bank (Ghana) Ltd United Bank for Africa Limited Zenith Bank Ghana Limited	

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

In accordance with the requirements of section 132 of the Companies Act, 1963, (Act 179), the Directors have the pleasure in presenting the report of the company for the half-year ended 30 June, 2015.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

They are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss and cash flows for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors have selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently, made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent and followed International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179).

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company keeps proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the Company, the directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is to invest the monies of its members for the mutual benefit and to hold and arrange for the management of Databank EPACK Investment Fund Ltd securities acquired with such monies.

Financial results

The results of the Company are set out on pages 4 to 7. The Company recorded a net profit of **GH¢14,546,021** in 2015 as against a net profit of GH¢ 5,314,803 in 2014.

Auditors

The auditors, Baker Tilly Andah and Andah have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179).

.....
Yeboa Amoa
Director

Date

.....
Kojo Addae-Mensah
Director

Date

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Income		2015	2014
		GH¢	GH¢
Dividend income	4	2,589,530	3,330,441
Interest Income	5	1,563,884	572,492
Gain on sale of investment	6	6,988,452	961,297
Net foreign exchange gains		<u>5,413,965</u>	<u>2,030,216</u>
Total Income		<u>16,555,831</u>	<u>6,894,447</u>
Expenses			
Management fees		(1,437,003)	(1,155,942)
Custody fees		(166,426)	(148,282)
General and Administrative expenses	7	<u>(406,381)</u>	<u>(275,420)</u>
Profit before tax		14,546,021	5,314,803
Taxation		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit for the period		14,546,021	5,314,803
Other Comprehensive income:			
Fair value of Available for sale	9 (a)	<u>4,578,702</u>	<u>44,494,227</u>
Total Comprehensive income		<u>19,124,723</u>	<u>49,809,030</u>

The accompanying notes from pages 8 to 27 form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

Assets	Notes	2015	2014
		GH¢	GH¢
Cash and cash equivalent	8	20,717,713	11,328,682
Available for sale equities	9	132,229,492	117,673,936
Held-to-maturity investments	10	8,843,917	2,500,000
Trade and other receivables	11	<u>2,839,322</u>	<u>1,054,250</u>
Total Assets		<u>164,630,444</u>	<u>132,556,869</u>
Equity			
Unit Holders Capital	12	6,625,343	6,860,746
Retained earnings		68,834,513	41,442,532
Other reserve		<u>88,504,952</u>	<u>83,926,249</u>
Total equity		<u>163,964,808</u>	<u>132,229,527</u>
Liabilities			
Trade payables	13	<u>665,636</u>	<u>327,332</u>
Total liabilities		<u>665,636</u>	<u>327,332</u>
Total Equity and liabilities		<u>164,630,444</u>	<u>132,556,859</u>

.....
Yeboa Amoa
Director

.....
Kojo Addae-Mensah
Director

Date

Date

The accompanying notes from pages 8 to 27 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Databank EPACK Investment Fund Ltd
Financial Statements
For the Half year ended 30 June 2015

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

2015	Unit holders capital GH¢	Income surplus GH¢	Other reserves GH¢	Total GH¢
Balance at January	4,680,502	54,288,492	83,926,249	142,895,243
Proceeds form shares issued	14,733,433	-	-	14,733,433
Profit for the period	-	14,546,021	-	14,546,021
Shares redeemed	(12,788,592)	-	-	(12,788,592)
Fair value of available for sale securities	-	-	<u>4,578,703</u>	<u>4,578,703</u>
Balance at June	<u>6,625,343</u>	<u>68,834,513</u>	<u>88,504,952</u>	<u>163,964,808</u>
2014				
Balance at January	3,233,827	36,127,729	39,432,022	78,793,578
IFRS Adoption adjustment (forex gains)	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	5,314,803	-	5,314,803
Proceeds from shares issued	13,003,899	-	-	13,003,899
Fair value of available for sale securities	-	-	44,494,227	44,494,227
Shares redeemed	<u>(9,376,980)</u>	-	-	<u>(9,376,980)</u>
Balance at June	<u>6,860,746</u>	<u>41,442,532</u>	<u>83,926,249</u>	<u>132,229,527</u>

The accompanying notes from pages 8 to 27 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Databank EPACK Investment Fund Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the Half year ended 30 June 2015

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Notes	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢
Operating activities			
Profit for the period		14,546,021	5,314,803
Adjustment for non-cash item:			
Fair value of available for sale asset		(5,413,965)	(2,030,216)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain		<u>(6,988,452)</u>	<u>(961,297)</u>
Profit from disposal of securities		2,143,604	2,323,290
Changes in Working capital			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(2,297,933)	(1,017,581)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		<u>(473,433)</u>	<u>64,190</u>
Net cash flow from operating activities		<u>(627,762)</u>	<u>1,369,899</u>
Investing activities			
Purchase of held-to-maturity securities		(10,935,917)	(4,000,000)
Purchase of available for sale securities		(1,593,202)	2,771,360
Proceeds from disposal of securities		<u>13,860,045</u>	<u>1,554,911</u>
Net cash flow from investing activities		<u>1,330,926</u>	<u>326,271</u>
Financing activities			
Proceeds from Capital transactions		14,733,433	13,003,899
Shares redeemed		<u>(12,788,592)</u>	<u>(9,376,980)</u>
Net cash flow from financing activities		<u>1,944,841</u>	<u>3,626,919</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalent		2,648,005	5,323,089
Cash and cash equivalent as at 1 January		<u>18,069,707</u>	<u>6,005,593</u>
Cash and cash equivalent as at 30 June		<u>20,717,712</u>	<u>11,328,682</u>

The accompanying notes from pages 8 to 27 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Databank EPACK Investment Fund Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the Half year ended 30 June 2015

1. General information

Databank EPACK Investment fund is a limited company incorporated in Ghana. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is No. 61 Barnes Road Adabraka, Private Mail Bag Ministries Post Office Accra.

Description of the EPACK

Databank EPACK Investment Fund Limited is a licensed mutual fund. The fund was incorporated on November 18, 1998 to take over the operations of the EPACK Investment Scheme Club.

The principal activity of the Company is to invest the monies of its members for the mutual benefit and to hold and arrange for the management of EPACK Investment securities acquired with such monies.

Most of the Fund's investments are listed and traded on the Ghana Stock Exchange, although the Fund also invests in securities listed on other African Stock Markets as well as unquoted equity securities.

The Fund's investment activities are managed by Databank Asset Management Services Limited (the Investment Manager). The Fund's custodian and administrator is Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited.

The Fund's shares are redeemable at the holder's option. The shares are not listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange for informational purposes. The shares cannot be traded on the stock exchange.

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies

2.1. Statement of compliance

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

2.2.2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedi (GH¢).

The Fund presents its statement of financial position in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current).

2.3. Basis of consolidation

The Fund is an investment entity and, as such, is not required to own controlling interest in other entities. Instead, financial interests are classified as available for sale and measured at fair value.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

3.2. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

3.2.1. Interest revenue and expense

Interest revenue and expense are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method.

3.2.2. Dividend revenue and expense

Dividend revenue is recognised on the date on which the investments are quoted ex-dividend or, where no ex-dividend date is quoted, when the Fund's right to receive the payment is established. Dividend revenue is presented gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes, which are disclosed separately in the statement of comprehensive income. Dividend expense relating to equity securities sold short is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive the payment is established.

3.2.3. Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions are recognised on an accrual basis. Legal and audit fees are included within other general expenses.

3.2.4. Net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

This item includes changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities held for trading or designated upon recognition as at fair value through profit or loss and excludes interest and dividend income and expenses.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of prior period's unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments which were realised in the reporting period.

Realised gains and losses on disposals of financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are calculated using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. They represent the difference between an instrument's initial carrying amount and disposal amount, or cash payments or receipts made on derivative contracts (excluding payments or receipts on collateral margin accounts for such instruments).

3.3. Taxes

3.3.1. Withholding taxes

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

3.4. Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

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

3.5. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

3.5.1. Financial assets

3.5.1.1. Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

3.5.1.2. Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by IAS 39. The Company has not designated any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as finance costs (negative net changes in fair value) or finance income (positive net changes in fair value) in the statement of profit or loss.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Re-assessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5.1. Financial assets (continued)

3.5.1.1. Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

Loans and receivables

This category is the most relevant to the Company. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss.

The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables.

Held-to-maturity investments

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

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as finance costs.

Available-for-sale (AFS) financial investments

AFS financial investments include equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as AFS are those that are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those that are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and that may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial measurement, AFS financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised in OCI and credited in the AFS reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in other operating income, or the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative loss is reclassified from the AFS reserve to the statement of profit or loss in finance costs. Interest earned whilst holding AFS financial investments is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

The Company evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its AFS financial assets in the near term is still appropriate.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5.1. Financial assets (continued)

3.5.1.2. Subsequent measurement (continued)

When, in rare circumstances, the Company is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Company may elect to reclassify these financial assets if the management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for foreseeable future or until maturity.

For a financial asset reclassified from the AFS category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortised cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognised in equity is amortised to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the maturity

amount is also amortised over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

3.5.1.3. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

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

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

3.5.1.4. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the Company of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5.1. Financial assets (continued)

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a Company of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

3.5.2. Financial liabilities

3.5.2.1. Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

3.5.2.2. Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

3.5.2.2.1. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IAS 39 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5.3. Financial liabilities

3.5.3.1.1. Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

3.5.3.2. Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.5.4. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.6. Unit holders capital

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

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

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7. Dividend distributions

The fund passes substantially its net income along to its investors as distribution, this dividend policy is to be adopted by the directors of the fund from time to time such that the dividend distribution will not jeopardise the funds ability to operate effectively.

The Fund does not declare the payment of dividends.

3.8. Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

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

Capital management

As a result of the ability to issue, repurchase and resell shares, the capital of the Fund can vary depending on the demand for redemptions and subscriptions to the Fund. The Fund is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and has no legal restrictions on the issue, repurchase or resale of redeemable shares beyond those included in the Fund's constitution..

The Fund's objectives for managing capital are:

- To invest the capital in investments meeting the description, risk exposure and expected return indicated in its prospectus
- To achieve consistent returns while safeguarding capital by investing in diversified portfolio, by participating in derivative and other capital markets and by using various investment strategies and hedging techniques
- To maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the expenses of the Fund, and to meet redemption requests as they arise
- To maintain sufficient size to make the operation of the Fund cost-efficient

Refer to financial risk management objectives and policies (Note 12) for the policies and processes applied by the Fund in managing its capital and its obligation to repurchase the shares.

Databank EPACK Investment Fund Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the Half year ended 30 June 2015

4. Dividend Income

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Botswana	-	-
Egypt	23,569	103,346
Ghana	757,266	1,173,120
Kenya	275,340	141,058
Malawi	493,231	330,443
Mauritius	64,029	49,765
Nigeria	276,724	521,408
South Africa	57,777	-
Tanzania	299,007	714,021
Ivory Coast	<u>342,587</u>	<u>297,280</u>
	<u>2,589,530</u>	<u>3,330,441</u>

5. Interest Income

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Interest on Treasury Bills	-	-
Interest on Certificates of Deposit	816,552	171,155
Interest on Call Deposit	130,893	90,041
Interest on FRN	295,088	115,809
Interest on Commercial Paper	164,102	99,342
Interest - Others (offshore)	<u>157,249</u>	<u>96,145</u>
	<u>1,563,884</u>	<u>572,492</u>

6. Gain on sale of investments

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Ghana	237,118	961,297
Nigeria	-	-
Tanzania	6,788,946	-
Malawi	-	-
Market Loss on Sale of Investments	<u>(37,612)</u>	-
	<u>6,988,452</u>	<u>961,297</u>

Databank EPACK Investment Fund Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the Half year ended 30 June 2015

7. General and administrative expenses

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Audit Fees	8,813	9,000
Directors' Emoluments	38,000	17,200
Bank and Interest Charges	32,368	20,074
Stationery/Printing	25,505	9,008
Marketing & Promotion	96,748	22,997
Archiving Charges	500	-
Legal Fees	60	1,530
Software Development	6,743	-
Accounting fees	6,000	6,000
Registration fees	94,259	93,331
Retail service	94,259	93,331
Storage & Warehousing	<u>3,126</u>	<u>2,949</u>
	<u>406,381</u>	<u>275,420</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalent

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Cash-bank	8,172,751	2,729,686
Foreign bank balance	5,360,374	5,340,532
Commercial Paper	3,126,012	-
Certificate of Deposits	-	1,589,342
Repurchase agreement	<u>4,058,576</u>	<u>1,669,122</u>
	<u>20,717,713</u>	<u>11,328,682</u>

9. Available for sale equities

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Listed equity securities	127,931,874	116,223,598
Unlisted equity securities	<u>4,297,618</u>	<u>1,450,338</u>
	<u>132,229,492</u>	<u>117,673,936</u>

Databank EPACK Investment Fund Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the Half year ended 30 June 2015

a. Fair value of available for sale securities

	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢
Market value of Available for sale assets	132,229,492	117,673,936
Cost of investment	<u>(43,724,541)</u>	<u>(33,747,687)</u>
Current period gains	88,504,951	83,926,249
Prior period (gains)/losses	<u>(83,926,249)</u>	<u>(39,432,022)</u>
Fair value gain	<u>4,578,702</u>	<u>44,494,227</u>

10. Held to maturity securities

	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢
3 years Certificates of Deposit	6,329,667	1,200,000
Floating Rate Notes	<u>2,514,250</u>	<u>1,300,000</u>
	<u>8,843,917</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>

Portfolio Summary

Description	Shares	Price 30-Jun-15 GH¢	Market Value GH¢
Shares			
Banking			
GCB Bank Ltd	1,521,000	4.8900	7,437,690
Standard Chartered Bank	375,915	19.9400	7,495,745
SOGEGH Limited (Ghana)	4,145,792	0.9100	3,772,670
FBN Holdings (Nigeria)	17,782,733	0.1753	3,116,709.42
Zenith Bank (Nigeria)	8,175,000	0.4249	3,473,728
National Bank Of Malawi (Malawi)	4,345,849	2.4678	10,724,763
CIM Financial Services Ltd (Mauritius)	1,836,000	1.1789	2,164,526
MCB Group (Mauritius)	142,700	26.7604	3,818,704
ONB ahali (Egypt)	291,767	19.9244	5,813,279
CRDB Bank (Tanzania)	6,390,240	0.7973	5,486,308
Equity Group (Kenya)	3,546,000	2.3934	8,487,011
Bank of Baroda (Uganda)	15,937,500	0.1709	2,723,106
UT Bank (Ghana)	3,916,600	0.1700	665,822
Beverage & Tobacco			
Guinness Ghana Breweries (Ghana)	316,083	3.1500	995,661
Tanzania Breweries (Tanzania)	192,500	31.1223	5,991,034

Databank EPACK Investment Fund Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the Half year ended 30 June 2015

	Shares	Price 30-Jun-15 GH¢	Market Value GH¢
Dealership & Trading			
Rogers and Company Ltd (Mauritius)	340,000	3.7366	1,270,439
Bamburi Cement Ltd (Kenya)	200,000	7.7597	1,551,934
Financial Services			
Enterprise Group (Ghana)	5,116,055	1.9500	9,976,307
Food & Household Products			
Fan Milk (Ghana)	722,226	5.7500	4,152,800
Verimark SA (South Africa)	3,699,124	0.2196	812,489
Agroprocessing			
Williamson Tea (Kenya)	172,700	20.8604	3,602,592
Benso Oil Palm Plantation (Ghana)	676,000	5.0000	3,380,000
Medine (Mauritius)	350,000	8.0158	2,805,522
Illovo Sugar (Malawi)	2,380,400	2.8926	6,885,444
Telecommunication			
Sonatel (Ivory Coast)	36,000	174.3018	6,274,863
Egypt Telecom (Egypt)	260,000	4.6054	1,197,399
Safaricom Ltd (Kenya)	538,900	0.8867	477,865
Energy & Petroleum			
Total Ghana	798,608	5.33000	4,256,581
KenolKobil Limited	2,070,000	0.4258	881,352
Conglomerate			
Press Corp (Malawi)	1,466,546	5.0748	7,442,364
Total Shares			<u>124,331,991</u>
Collective Investments Schemes			
Databank Money Market Fund	2,398,017	0.6428	1,541,445
Stanbic Cash Trust	595,664	1.7095	1,018,287
Stanbic Income Fund Trust	735,925	2.3615	<u>1,737,886</u>
			<u>4,297,618</u>
Fixed Income Instruments			
Certificates of Deposit			6,329,667
Commercial Paper			3,126,012
Floating Rate Notes			2,514,250
Malawi Repurchase Agreements			<u>4,058,576</u>
			<u>16,028,505</u>
Total Investments			<u>144,658,114</u>

Databank EPACK Investment Fund Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the Half year ended 30 June 2015

11. Trade and other receivables

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Dividend receivable	-	846,251
Due from Databank	610,373	
Investment receivable	1,398,411	
Interest receivables	830,538	<u>207,999</u>
	<u>2,839,322</u>	<u>1,054,250</u>

12. Unit holders capital

A reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of each of the reporting periods is provided below.

Number of shares issued and redeemed during the period is disclosed below

	2015	2014
	Number of Shares	Number of Shares
Shares in Issue at Beginning of Period	51,372,788	50,522,217
Issued during the year	5,379,308	6,144,770
Redeemed during the year	<u>(4,644,353)</u>	<u>(4,232,812)</u>
Shares in Issue at June 30	<u>52,107,743</u>	<u>52,434,175</u>

The amount of shares as at year end is disclosed below

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Proceeds from share issued	14,733,433	13,003,899
Shares redeemed	<u>(12,788,592)</u>	<u>(9,376,980)</u>
Net Proceeds from Capital Transaction	1,944,841	3,626,919
Beginning of Period	<u>4,680,502</u>	<u>3,233,827</u>
End of Period	<u>6,625,343</u>	<u>6,860,746</u>

13. Trade and other payables

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Sales Commission	26,241	22,557
Audit	8,813	9,000
Management & Custody fee	595,691	263,683
Withholding Tax	2,230	-
Registrar and Client Services Fees	<u>32,661</u>	<u>32,092</u>
	<u>665,636</u>	<u>327,332</u>

The company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms. Refer to note 16 for further details

14. Financial risk management objective and policy

The Fund's objective in managing risk is the creation and protection of shareholder value. Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability. The Fund is exposed to market risk (which includes currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk arising from the financial instruments it holds.

16.1. Risk management structure

The Fund's Investment Manager is responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Board of Directors supervises the Investment Manager and is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management of the Fund.

16.2. Risk measurement and reporting system

The Fund's risks are measured using a method that reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses that are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on statistical models. The models make use of the probabilities derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the economic environment.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily set up to be performed based on limits established by the Board of Directors. These limits reflect the business strategy including the risk that the Fund is willing to accept and the market environment of the Fund. In addition, the Fund monitors and measures the overall risk in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risks type and activities.

16.3. Market risk

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

16.4. Foreign currency risk management

The Fund undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts.

There was no foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

16.5. Price risk

The Fund is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments in quoted and unquoted shares classified either as available-for-sale. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity and debt securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with limits set by the Company. All quoted shares held by the Company are not traded on the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE).

16.5.1. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Board of Directors has established limits on the interest gaps for stipulated periods. The Fund enters into interest rate derivatives, mainly interest rate swaps in which the Fund agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount in an effort to manage these risks.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Fund's profit or loss for the year to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity of the profit or loss for the year is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on:

- The net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets held at the end of the reporting period
- Changes in fair value of investments for the year, based on revaluing fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period

There is no sensitivity effect on other comprehensive income as the Fund has no assets classified as available-for-sale or designated hedging instruments. Therefore, the impact on equity is the same as the impact on profit or loss. In practice, the actual trading results may differ from the below sensitivity analysis and the difference could be significant.

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

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

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

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Less than one year		
Trade and other payable	<u>665,636</u>	<u>327,332</u>

16.5.2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Exposure to liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Fund could be required to pay its liabilities or redeem its shares earlier than expected. The Fund is exposed to cash redemptions of its shares on a regular basis. Shares are redeemable at the holder's option based on the Fund's NAV per share at the time of redemption, calculated in accordance with the Fund's scheme particulars.

The Fund manages its obligation to redeem shares when required to do so and its overall liquidity risk by:

- Requiring a 5-day notice period before redemptions.
- The Fund's policy is to satisfy redemption requests by the following means (in decreasing order of priority):
- Searching for new investors
- Withdrawal of cash deposits
- Disposal of highly liquid assets (i.e., short-term, low-risk debt investments)
- Either disposal of other assets or increase of leverage

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

16.5.3. Credit risk

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

The Investment Manager's policy is to closely monitor the creditworthiness of the Fund's counterparties (e.g. brokers, custodian and banks) by reviewing their credit ratings, financial statements and press releases on a regular basis. In relation to rental income receivable the management team assesses the tenants according to Fund's criteria prior to entering into lease arrangements.

The carrying value of interest bearing investments, Money market funds and similar

Securities, loan to related party, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents, as disclosed in the statement of financial position represents the maximum credit exposure, hence, no separate disclosure is provided

17.1. Legal proceedings and regulations

The company operates in the financial service industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. While it is not practicable to forecast or determine the final results of all pending or threatened legal proceedings, management does not believe that such proceedings (including litigation) will have a material effect on its results and financial position.

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

17.2. Capital commitments

The company has no capital commitments at the reporting date.

18. Related party transactions

The following parties are considered related parties of the Fund:

Investment manager

Databank Asset Management Services Limited (the investment manager) is entitled to receive a management and advisory fee for its respective services. These fees amount to an aggregate of 2% per annum calculated on the daily the net assets of the Fund, Management fees are payable monthly in arrears. Total management fees for the half-year amounted to GH¢ 1,437,003) (2014: GH¢ 1,155,942).

Custodian – Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited

Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited is the custodian of the Fund. The custodian carries out the usual duties regarding custody, cash and securities deposits without any restriction. This means that the custodian is, in particular, responsible for the collection of dividends, interest and proceeds of matured securities, the exercise of options and, in general, for any other operation concerning the day-to-day administration of the securities and other assets and liabilities of the Fund.

The custodian is entitled to receive from the Fund fees, payable quarterly, equal to 0.025% % per annum calculated on the scheme particulars of the fund. The total custodian and administration fee for the 2015 half-year amounted to GH¢ 321,502 (2014: GH¢ 153,789), the custodian fee payable as at 30 June 2015 is GH¢ 334,837 (2014: GH¢ 36,528).

Transactions with Directors and Key Management Personnel

Directors and key management personnel refer to those personnel with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the business activities of the Company. These personnel are the Executive Directors of the Company.

Databank EPACK Investment Fund Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the Half year ended 30 June 2015

During the period, there were no significant related party transactions with companies or customers of the Company where a Director or any connected person is also a director or key management members of the Company. The Company did not make provision in respect of loans to Directors or any key management member during the period under review.

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Directors emoluments	<u>38,000</u>	<u>17,200</u>

Directors' Holdings	# of shares	%
Keli Gadzekpo	7,300.92	0.0140
Ernest Akore	5,527.64	0.0106
George Otoo	18,168.96	0.0349
Adelaide Ahwireng	12,894.57	0.0247
Dr. Yeboa Amoa	3,363.36	0.0065
Estelle Akofio-Sowah	2,856.38	0.0055
Kojo Addae-Mensah	10,220.42	0.0196

19. Event after the reporting period

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

20. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on **August 31, 2015**