

**DATABANK MONEY MARKET FUND LTD  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30 JUNE 2015**

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**CORPORATE INFORMATION**

Directors	Keli Gadzekpo Kojo Addae - Mensah Benjamin Gogo Stephen Adei Daniel Seddoh Preba Greenstreet	Chairman Executive director Non-executive director Non-executive director Non-executive director Non-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/advisor	Databank Asset Management Services Limited 61 Barnes Road Adabraka Private Mail Bag Ministries Post Office Accra	
Secretary	Deila Assimeh 61 Barnes Road Adabraka Private Mail Bag Ministries Post Office Accra	
Auditors	Baker Tilly Andah and Andah P.O Box CT 5443 Accra	
Bankers	GT Bank Ghana Ltd Barclays Bank Ghana Ltd Access (Ghana) Limited 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), the requirements of the Companies Code, 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 money market 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¢17,569,750** as against a net profit of GH¢11,668,222 in 2014.

### **Auditor**

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

.....  
**Benjamin Gogo**  
**Director**

Date

.....  
**Stephen Adei**  
**Director**

Date

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

<b>Income</b>	Notes	<b>2015</b>	2014
		<b>GH¢</b>	GH¢
Interest Income	4	<b>18,519,499</b>	12,505,071
Exchange gain	5	<b><u>283,372</u></b>	<u>10,511</u>
<b>Total income</b>		<b><u>18,802,871</u></b>	<u>12,515,582</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Investment management fees		<b>(726,722)</b>	(555,224)
Custody fees		<b>(43,000)</b>	-
General and administrative expenses	6	<b><u>(463,399)</u></b>	<u>(292,137)</u>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b><u>17,569,750</u></b>	<u>11,668,222</u>
Taxation		<b><u>-</u></b>	<u>-</u>
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b><u>17,569,750</u></b>	<u>11,668,222</u>
<b>Other Comprehensive income</b>			
		<b><u>-</u></b>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total Comprehensive income</b>		<b><u>17,569,750</u></b>	<u>11,668,222</u>

The accompanying notes from pages 7 to 27 form an integral part of the financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2015**

<b>Assets</b>	Notes	<b>2015</b>	2014
		GH¢	GH¢
Cash and cash equivalent	7	<b>30,319,164</b>	56,162,664
Held-to-maturity investments	8	<b>105,229,935</b>	58,816,176
Trade and other receivables	9	<b><u>25,683,192</u></b>	<u>6,772,744</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b><u>161,232,291</u></b>	<u>119,751,584</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Unit holders capital		<b>56,430,405</b>	47,428,890
Retained earnings		<b><u>104,415,662</u></b>	<u>72,130,800</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b><u>160,846,067</u></b>	<u>119,559,690</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	10	<b><u>386,224</u></b>	<u>191,894</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>386,224</u></b>	<u>191,894</u>
Total Equity and liabilities		<b><u>161,232,291</u></b>	<u>119,751,584</u>

.....  
**Benjamin Gogo**  
**Director**

.....  
**Stephen Adei**  
**Director**

Date

Date

The accompanying notes from pages 7 to 27 form an integral part of the financial statements.

***Databank Money Market Fund Ltd***  
*Financial Statements*  
*For the half year ended 30 June 2015*

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

2015	Unit holders capital GH¢	Retained earnings GH¢	Total GH¢
Balance at January	45,636,412	86,845,912	132,482,324
Profit for the Period	-	17,569,750	17,569,750
Proceeds from shares issued	50,460,583	-	50,460,583
Shares redeemed	<u>(39,666,590)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(39,666,590)</u>
Balance at June	<u>56,430,405</u>	<u>104,415,662</u>	<u>160,846,067</u>
2014			
Balance at January	44,977,995	60,462,578	105,440,573
Profit for the period	-	11,668,222	11,668,222
Proceeds form shares issued	38,257,288	-	38,257,288
Shares redeemed	<u>(35,806,394)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(35,806,394)</u>
Balance at June	<u>47,428,890</u>	<u>72,130,800</u>	<u>119,559,690</u>

The accompanying notes from pages 7 to 27 form an integral part of the financial statements.

**Databank Money Market Fund Ltd**

Financial Statement

For the half- year ended 30 June 2015

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**STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2015**

	Notes	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢
<b>Operating activities</b>			
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b>17,569,750</b>	11,668,222
<b>Changes in Working capital</b>			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		<b>(18,275,089)</b>	(152,973)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		<b><u>(158,198)</u></b>	<u>(1,837,923)</u>
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b><u>(863,537)</u></b>	<u>9,677,326</u>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Purchase of held-to-maturity investments		<b>(77,377,403)</b>	(70,276,110)
Proceeds of maturing Investments		<b><u>70,115,755</u></b>	<u>86,724,206</u>
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b><u>(7,261,648)</u></b>	<u>16,448,096</u>
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from Capital transactions		<b>50,460,583</b>	38,257,288
Shares redeemed		<b><u>(39,666,590)</u></b>	<u>(35,806,394)</u>
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b><u>10,793,993</u></b>	<u>2,450,894</u>
<b>Increase in cash and cash equivalent</b>		<b>2,668,808</b>	28,576,317
Cash and cash equivalent as at 1 January		<b><u>27,650,356</u></b>	<u>27,586,347</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalent as at 30 June</b>		<b><u>30,319,164</u></b>	<u>56,162,664</u>

The accompanying notes from pages 7 to 27 form an integral part of the financial statements.



***Databank Money Market Fund Ltd***

*Notes to the Financial Statement*

*For the half-year ended 30 June 2015*

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**1. General information**

Databank money market 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 Fund**

Databank Money Market Fund started operations on the 16th April 2004 as an authorized mutual fund to provide high current income with the maintenance of liquidity and preservation of capital. The Fund's investments include: treasury securities, commercial papers, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, etc.

All securities purchased by the Fund present minimal credit risk in the opinion of the Manager (Databank Asset Management Services Limited) acting under the supervision of the Directors. In the interest of prudence and efficient management of the Fund, the Manager will maintain prudent levels of liquidity.

The Manager is responsible for the actual management of the Fund's portfolio and constantly reviews the holdings of the Fund in the light of its research analysis and research for other relevant services. The Fund pays the Investment Manager a monthly management fee of 1.00% for services provided to the Fund. The fee is based on the Fund's average daily net assets.

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 money market securities acquired with such monies.

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. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **3.1. Revenue recognition (continued)**

##### **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.

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.

The investment income and capital gains are subject to withholding tax deducted at the source of the income. Withholding tax is a generic term used for the amount of withholding tax deducted at the source of the income and is not significant for the Fund. The Fund presents the withholding tax separately from the gross investment income in the statement of comprehensive income. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash inflows from investments are presented net of withholding taxes, when applicable.

#### **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.

**3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**3.4. Foreign Currencies (continued)**

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

### **3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **3.5.1. Financial assets (continued)**

##### **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.

##### **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.

### **3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **3.5.1. Financial assets (continued)**

##### **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. 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

### **3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **3.5.1. Financial assets (continued)**

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. 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**3.5.2. Financial liabilities (continued)**

**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.

**3.5.2.2.2. 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.

**3.5.2.3. 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **3.5.2. Financial instruments (continued)**

##### **3.5.3. Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

#### **3.6. 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

#### **3.7. 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.

#### **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.

### **3.9 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 13) for the policies and processes applied by the Fund in managing its capital and its obligation to repurchase the shares.

Fund includes within net debt, debentures less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

**Databank Money Market Fund Ltd**

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the half year ended 30 June 2015

**4. Interest income**

	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢
Interest on Treasury bills	1,737,638	1,711,076
Interest on Floating Rate Notes	1,584,572	1,407,068
Interest on Commercial Paper	284,407	160,336
Interest on Certificates of Deposit	14,837,440	9,109,150
Interest on call accounts	<u>75,442</u>	<u>117,441</u>
	<b><u>18,519,499</u></b>	<b><u>12,505,071</u></b>

**5. Exchange Gain**

	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢
Unrealised Gain on Forex	<u>283,372</u>	<u>10,511</u>
	<b><u>283,372</u></b>	<b><u>10,511</u></b>

**6. General and administrative expenses**

	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢
Directors Emoluments	31,950	14,250
Auditors remuneration	7,931	-
Marketing & Pro - Advertisement	151,465	26,928
Fund Accounting Fees	6,000	6,000
Registrar Fees	73,899	69,268
Retail Services Fees	73,899	69,268
Storage & Warehousing Expense	3,126	3,781
Printing & Publications	15,701	7,616
Annual Statutory Fees	560	-
Stationeries	929	3,965
Software Development & migration Cost	33,316	-
Legal fees	-	31,400
Bank Charges	<u>64,623</u>	<u>59,660</u>
	<b><u>463,399</u></b>	<b><u>292,137</u></b>

**7. Cash and cash equivalent**

**Databank Money Market Fund Ltd**

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the half year ended 30 June 2015

	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢
Cash at bank and call	13,794,317	2,020,338
91 day treasury bills	2,124,847	8,081,036
91 Day Certificates of deposits	<u>14,400,000</u>	<u>46,061,289</u>
	<u>30,319,164</u>	<u>56,162,664</u>

**8. Held to Maturity Investments**

	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢
182 day Treasury bills	13,812,600	-
1 year Treasury bills	-	-
1 year Commercial paper	2,000,000	-
1 year Floating rate note	9,190,000	11,605,909
182 day Certificates of deposit	52,877,264	35,662,623
365 day Certificates of deposit	<u>27,350,071</u>	<u>9,547,644</u>
	<u>105,229,935</u>	<u>56,816,176</u>

**Portfolio Summary**

	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢
91 day treasury bills	2,124,847	8,081,036
182 day Treasury bills	13,812,600	-
1 year Floating rate notes	9,190,000	11,605,909
1 year commercial paper	2,000,000	-
91 Day Certificates of deposits	14,400,000	46,061,289
182 day Certificates of deposit	52,877,264	35,662,623
365 day Certificates of deposit	<u>27,350,071</u>	<u>9,547,644</u>
	<u>121,754,782</u>	<u>110,958,502</u>

**9. Trade and other receivables**

**Databank Money Market Fund Ltd***Notes to the Financial Statement**For the half year ended 30 June 2015*

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	<b>2015</b>	2014
	<b>GH¢</b>	GH¢
Interest on certificates of deposits	<b>8,840,344</b>	5,808,586
Interest on commercial paper	<b>74,388</b>	1,400
Interest on treasury bills	<b>809,705</b>	348,213
Interest on floating rate notes	<b>788,942</b>	434,425
Due from related parties	-	180,119
Other receivables	<b><u>15,169,813</u></b>	-
	<b><u>25,683,192</u></b>	<u>6,772,744</u>

**10. Trade and other payables**

	<b>2015</b>	2014
	<b>GH¢</b>	GH¢
Withholding tax payable	<b>3,877</b>	270
Due to related parties	<b>59,653</b>	-
Management fee	<b>130,034</b>	97,250
Commissions	<b>108,874</b>	57,470
Registrar Fees	<b>12,625</b>	11,631
Client Services Fees	<b>12,625</b>	11,631
Fund Accounting Fees	<b>1,000</b>	1,000
Custody fees	<b>49,605</b>	12,641
Audit fees	<b><u>7,931</u></b>	-
	<b><u>386,224</u></b>	<u>191,894</u>

**11. Reconciliation of number of Shares**

**Databank Money Market Fund Ltd**

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the half year ended 30 June 2015

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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

	<b>2015</b>	2014
	<b>Number of Shares</b>	Number of Shares
Shares in Issue at Beginning of Period	<b>228,545,771</b>	231,676,056
Issued during the period	<b>78,907,844</b>	82,442,761
Redeemed during the period	<b><u>(73,224,316)</u></b>	<u>(65,342,289)</u>
Shares in Issue at June 30	<b><u>234,229,229</u></b>	<u>248,776,529</u>

The value of shares as at June is disclosed below

	<b>2015</b>	2014
	<b>GH¢</b>	GH¢
Proceeds from share issued	<b>50,460,583</b>	38,257,288
Shares redeemed	<b><u>(39,666,590)</u></b>	(35,806,394)
Net Proceeds from Capital Transaction	<b><u>10,793,993</u></b>	<u>2,450,894</u>

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

## **12. 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 on-going 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.

### **13.1. 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.

### **13.2. 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.

### **13.3. 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.

The company is not however affected by foreign exchange movements and equity prices

### **13.4. Foreign currency risk management**

The company does not undertake transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, no 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.

## **13. Financial risk management objective and policy (continued)**

### **13.5. 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 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 period 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



### **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.

Less than one year	<b>2015</b>	2014
	<b>GH¢</b>	GH¢
Trade and other payable	<b><u>386,224</u></b>	<u>191,894</u>

### **13.6. 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 repurchase the shares when required to do so and its overall liquidity risk by:

- Allowing for redemptions only during the last seven business days of each calendar month
- 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.

### **13.7. Credit risk**

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

The Investment Manager's policy is to closely monitor the creditworthiness of the Fund's counterparties (e.g. third party borrowers, brokers, custodian and banks) by reviewing their credit ratings, financial statements and press releases on a regular basis.

The carrying value of interest bearing investments, Money market funds and similar Securities, loan to related party, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents, as disclosed in the statement of financial position represents the maximum credit exposure, hence, no separate disclosure is provided.

#### **14.1. 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.

#### **14.2. Capital commitments**

The company has no capital commitments at the reporting date.

### **13. Related party transactions**

The following parties are considered related parties of the Fund:

#### **Investment manager**

Databank Asset Management Limited (the investment manager) is entitled to receive a management and advisory fee for its respective services. These fees amount to an aggregate of 1% per annum calculated on the daily the net assets of the Fund. Management fees are payable monthly in arrears. Total management fees for the 2015 half-year amounted to GH¢726,722 (2014: GH¢ 555,224).

#### **14. 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.

***Databank Money Market Fund Ltd***

*Notes to the Financial Statement*

*For the half year ended 30 June 2015*

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The custodian is entitled to receive from the Fund fees, payable monthly, equal to 0.25 per annum calculated on the daily the net assets of the Fund. The total custodian and administration fee for the 2015 half-year amounted to GH¢ 43,000, the custodian fee payable as at 30 June 2015 is GH¢49,605 (2014: GH¢ 12,641).

**15. Related party transactions (continued)**

**Stock Brokers**

The Fund's transactions were made through the Databank brokerage services limited Stock Brokers

**Transactions with related parties**

A number of related party transactions take place with related parties in the normal course of business. These include transactions and balances among related parties. The outstanding balances on such related party transactions are as follows:

**Amounts due from related parties**

	<b>2015</b>	2014
	<b>GH¢</b>	GH¢
Databank financial services	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>180,119</u></u>

**Amounts due to related parties**

	<b>2015</b>	2014
	<b>GH¢</b>	GH¢
Databank asset management limited	<u><u>59,653</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

**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.

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.

	<b>2015</b>	2014
	<b>GH¢</b>	GH¢
Directors' emoluments	<u><u>31,950</u></u>	<u><u>14,250</u></u>

**15. Related party transactions (continued)**

***Databank Money Market Fund Ltd***

*Notes to the Financial Statement*

*For the half year ended 30 June 2015*

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**Directors Shareholdings**

The Directors below held the following number of shares in the company at June 30, 2015

<b>Name</b>	<b>Shares</b>	<b>% of fund</b>
Ben Gogo	146,149	0.0587%
Daniel Seddoh	49,431	0.0199%
Stephen Adei	71,121	0.0286%
Keli Gadzekpo	82,082	0.0330%
Preba Greenstreet	6,865	0.0096%
Kojo Addae-Mensah	23,872	0.0002%

**15. Event after the reporting period**

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

**16. Approval of financial statements**

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