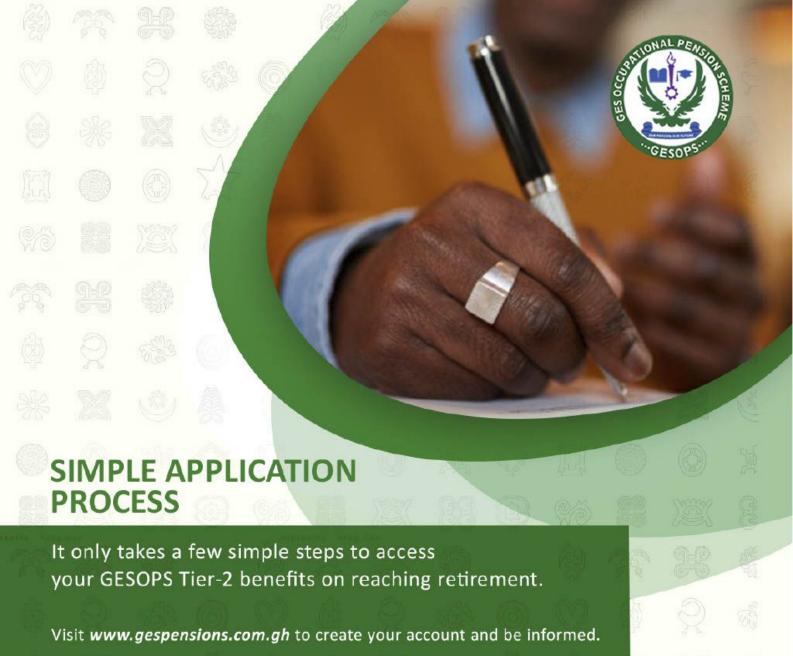


2016-2017 ANNUAL REPORT





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GES Occupational Pension Scheme Annual Report and Financial Statements For the sixteen (16) months ended December 31, 2017

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GES Occupational Pension Scheme Annual Report and Financial Statements For the sixteen (16) months ended December 31, 2017

PARTICULARS OF SERVICE PROVIDERS/ADVISORS

Advisor	Name	Location/Address	Phone Number	Email
Chairman	Mustapha Idrissu	1ST FLOOR SSNIT EMPORIUM, AIRPORT Accra	059 692 1135	info@gespensions.com.gh
Secretary	Stanislaus P Nabome	1ST FLOOR SSNIT EMPORIUM, AIRPORT Accra	059 692 1135	info@gespensions.com.gh
Ghana Education Service	Ghana Education Service Occupational Scheme	The Public Relations Unit, Ministry of Education K Block Ground Floor. Ministries – Accra, Ghana	030 268 3627	pro@moe.gov.gh
Pension Fund custodian	Universal Merchant Bank	44 Kwame Nkrumah Ave, Accra	030 263 3988	info@myumbbank.com
Pension Fund assets manager(s)	Frontline Capital Advisors	No. 8 Out Link, Kuku Hill, Osu-Accra.	030 2784 177	info@frontlineadvisors.com
	FirstBanc Financial Services	12 th Floor, World Trade Centre, 29 th Independence Avenue, Ridge Ambassadorial Enclave	030 2660 709	info@firstbancgroup.com
Administrator	Pensions Alliance Trust Limited	NO 3, 55A Kakramadu Link, East Cantoments	030 2798 652	info@pensionsalliancetrust.com
Auditor	KPMG Ghana	13 Yiyiwa Drive, Abelenkpe	030 2770 454	info@kpmg.com.gh

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees present their report together with the audited financial statements of Ghana Education Service (GES) Occupational Pension Scheme ("the scheme") for the sixteen (16) months ended 31 December 2017.

ESTABLISHMENT, NATURE AND THE STATUS OF THE SCHEME

The Scheme is a defined contribution scheme which provides lump sum benefits on retirement and such other ancillary benefits to members who meet the qualified conditions stipulated under the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766).

The Scheme is a tax-exempt pension Scheme under the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766) and any amendments made to it thereafter. The Scheme's activities are bound by provisions of the National Pensions Act, 2008, (Act 766), Regulations made under it, guidelines formulated and published and any board directives that may be issued from time to time as well as the governing rules of the Scheme.

Trustees are ultimately responsible for administration and management of the Scheme and their responsibility to the Scheme is established by a Trust Deed and Scheme Governing rules approved on September 1, 2016. Scheme Governing Rules and Trust Deed both of which are subject to Act 766, form the basis of establishing the Scheme.

SCHEME MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

Movement during the year

Description	Number at 1 September 2016	Joiners	Withdrawals	Number 31 December
Active Members	269,185	18,869	0	288,054

Summary statistics

Description	Deferred Contributors	Transfer In	Transfer Out	Partial Withdrawals	Retirement (Statutory)	Retirement (Early)	Permanent Emigration	Incapacities Members	Death
Numbers	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2017

INVESTMENT REPORT

Statement of Investment Principles

We the Board of Trustees attest that the Scheme's have been invested with the objective of obtaining safe and fair returns in accordance with National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766), National Pensions (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 883) and the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (General) Regulations, 2011

We confirm that there was full compliance with guidelines on investments relating to the limits on assets classes.

Particulars of Investment Policy.

The provision of reasonable retirement benefits will require the achievement of investment returns that exceed inflation (as measured by the official Consumer Price Index) after allowing for fees and expenses. The safety principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments will be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. The Board of Trustees will periodically establish benchmark yields for various categories of the Scheme's investments.

Investment Allocation

Asset Type Maximum Actual Year End
Allocation Allocation Value
% % GH
Government 60% 47% 139,841,79 Securities
Local Government Bonds 15% 15% 45,884,88
Corporate 35% 7% 19,919,47 Bonds
Money Market 35% 27% 81,072,80
Listed Equities 20% 3% 8,436,47
Open and Closed End Funds 15% 1% 2,078,07
TOTAL 100% 297,233,5

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits as presented on page 12 shows an increase in Net Assets available for Benefits for the sixteen (16) months ended of GH $\c C$ 29,146,422 and the Statement of Net Assets Available for Benefits on page 11 shows the Scheme's Net Assets as at 31 December 2017 amounting to GH $\c C$ 334,805,612.

EXPENSES

All expenses are charged against the Scheme. We confirm that expenses charged and deducted from the Scheme are those allowable under the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766), guidelines on Fees and charges and any other directives issued by the Authority from time to time. Details of fees payable to and charged by all service providers are shown in Note 9 and 13 respectively.

TRUSTEES

License number	Name	Position(member/independent/chairman)	Date of appointment	Date of exit
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/16054	Mustapha lddrisu	Trustee (Chairman)	February 2016	N/A
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/16055	Anna Pearl Akiwumi Siriboe	Member	February 2016	N/A
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/16056	Cynthia Arthur	Member	February 2016	N/A
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/16057	Abena Gyamera	Member	February 2016	N/A
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/16062	Christian Addai-Poku	Member	February 2016	N/A
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/16059	David Ofori Acheampong	Member	February 2016	N/A
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/16059	Godfred Sepenu	Member	February 2016	N/A
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/16060	King Ali Awudu	Member	February 2016	N/A
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/16058	Seth Oduro Boadu	Member	February 2016	N/A
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/	Raphael Apaaya (Deceased)	Member	February 2016	September 2016
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/	Augustine Saakuur Karbo	Member	September 2016	N/A
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/	Kwamena Ahenakwa.Quarshieee	Member	February 2016	N/A
NPRA/ESOPS/120 12/	Alexander Kwaku Agyei-Frimpong	Member	February 2016	N/A
NPRA/CT/12001	Petra Trust Company Limited	Independent Trustee	July 2016	N/A

GES Occupational Pension Scheme Annual Report and Financial Statements For the sixteen (16) months ended December 31, 2017

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The trustees of the Ghana Education Service (GES) Occupational Pension Scheme are required to comply with the requirements of the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766), the National Pensions (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 883) and the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (General) Regulations, 2011(L.I.1990), Regulations made under it, Guidelines and Board directives that have been issued. The trustees monitored the various guidelines and related material published during the year by the National Pensions Regulatory Authority and other regulatory bodies, to ensure that the Scheme and its administration were in compliance. There was no change to governing rules of the Scheme during the year.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Board of Trustees is not aware of any matter or circumstances arising since the end of the financial year that requires adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

AUDITOR

KPMG Ghana was appointed as the auditor of the Scheme on 24th July 2016 and have expressed their willingness to continue in office as Auditors of the Scheme.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

A-K. AGYEI-FRIMPONG.

Trustee (Name)

Signature

Date

Independent Trustee (Name)

Signature

Date

GES Occupational Pension Scheme Annual Report and Financial Statements For the sixteen (16) months ended December 31, 2017

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE MEMBERS OF GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE (GES) OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEME

The Board of Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of Ghana Education Service (GES) Occupational Pension Scheme, comprising the statement of net assets available for benefits at 31 December 2017 and the statements of changes in net assets available for benefits, movement in changes in net assets available for benefits and cash flows for the sixteen (16) months ended 31 December 2017 and notes to the financial statements which includes a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766), the National Pensions (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 883) and the Occupational and Personal (General) Regulations, 2011 (L.I.1990). In addition, the Board of Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the Trustees' report.

The Board of Trustees are also responsible for such internal controls as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The Trustees have made an assessment of the ability of the Scheme to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the Scheme will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

The auditor is responsible for reporting whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with applicable financial reporting framework.

These financial statements:

- were approved by the Board of Trustees;
- are certified by the Board of Trustees to the best of their knowledge and belief to be correct;
- Fairly represent the net assets of the Scheme at 31 December 2017 as well as the results of its activities for the sixteen (16) months then ended; and
- are signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees by

A.K. AGIEL- FRIMPING

Trustee (Name)

Signature

D .

Trustee (Name)

Signature

Date



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE (GES) OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEME

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ghana Education Service (GES) Occupational Pension Scheme ("the Scheme") which comprise the statement of net assets available for benefits at 31 December 2017 and the statements of changes in net assets available for benefits, movement in changes in net assets available for benefits and cash flows for the sixteen (16) months period ended 31 December 2017 and the notes to the financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information set out on pages 12 to 32.

In our opinion, these financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Ghana Education Service (GES) Occupational Pension Scheme at 31 December 2017, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the sixteen (16) months period ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the manner required by the National Pensions Act 2008 (Act 766), the National Pension (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 883) and the Occupational and Personal (Ceneral) Regulations, 2011 (L.I.1990).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Scheme in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ghana and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE (GES) OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEME (CONT'D)

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Investment income (GH¢ 32,449,927) Refer to Note 10 to the financial statements	
Investment income consists of interest income earned on government securities, corporate bonds and fixed deposits and fair value gains on mutual funds. Interest income and fair value gains is based on manual computation and its accuracy is dependent on the completeness and accuracy of the investment schedule. There is a risk that the interest may be wrongly computed which could adversely impact the total investment income balance.	Our principal procedures included: Agreeing the underlying data used in the computation of investment income to underlying documents. Re-computing interest income amounts to ensure their accuracy as well as the appropriateness of accounting treatment. Re-computing fair value gains amounts to ensure their accuracy as well as the appropriateness of accounting treatment. Re-computing the amortised transaction cost on secondary bonds over the term of each investment. Evaluated the adequacy of the Scheme's disclosures on investment income in the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Other Information

The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Board of Trustees and the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities as required by the National Pensions Act 2008 (Act 766), the National Pension (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 883) and the Occupational and Personal (General) Regulations, 2011 (L.I.1990), but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Trustees for the Financial Statements.

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the National Pensions Act 2008 (Act 766), the National Pension (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 883) and the Occupational and Personal (General) Regulations, 2011 (L.I.1990), and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE (GES) OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEME (CONT'D)

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the Scheme or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
 that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the Scheme's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may east significant doubt on the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Scheme to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a
 manner that achieves fair presentation.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE (GES) OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEME (CONT'D)

We communicate with the Trustees regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Compliance with the requirements of National Pensions Act 2008 (Act 766), the National Pension (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 883) and the Occupational and Personal (General) Regulations, 2011 (L.I.1990).

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept and the statements of net assets available for benefits, changes in net assets available for benefits, movement in changes in net assets available for benefits and cash flows are in agreement with the books of account

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors report is Frederick Nyan Dennis (ICAG/P/1426).

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF: KPMG: (ICAG/F/2018/038) CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 13 YIYIWA DRIVE, ABELENKPE P O BOX GP 242

ACCRA

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GES Occupational Pension Scheme
Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the sixteen (16) months
ended December 31, 2017

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017
	Note	GH¢
Assets		
Bank balance	3	19,044,848
Held to maturity investments	4	286,718,960
Equity securities	5	8,436,475
Mutual fund investments	6	2,078,074
Contribution receivable	7	20,081,580
Other receivable	8	-
Total assets		336,359,937
		=======================================
Liabilities		
Other payables	9	1,554,325
Total liabilities		1,554,325
		NA
Total Assets Less Liabilities		334,805,612
		========
Represented by:		
N. A. A. A. A. H. L. C. D. D. C.		334,805,612
Net Assets Available for Benefits		334,003,012
Ti 164-22	1	
The notes on pages 16 to 32 are an integra	i part of these financial statements.	
		- 1.3

The Financial Statements on pages 12 to 32 were approved by the Trustees on 30 were signed on its behalf by:

A.K. ACTEL-FRIMPONOC

Trustee (Name)

Signature

Data

Independent Trustee (Name)

Signature

Date

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS FOR THE SIXTEEN (16) MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 GH¢
Dealings with Members Contributions	7	205 655 511
Transfers:	10	305,655,511 3,679
Transfers.	10	
Net Additions from dealings with members	S	305,659,190
		=======
Returns on Investments		
Investment Income	11	32,449,926
Add: Other income	12	4,787,355
		37,237,281
Less: Administrative Expenses	13	(9,175,131)
Surplus for the year		28,062,150
		======
Add: Change in Fair value of available		
for sale financial assets	5	1,084,272
Total comprehensive income		29,146,422
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		=======================================
Increase in Net Assets for the Year		334,805,612
The result of th		=======

The notes on pages 16 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statement.

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS FOR THE SIXTEEN (16) MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Member's Fund GH¢		Fair Value Reserve GH¢	Total Net Assets GH¢
Balance at 1 September 2016 Transactions with scheme members	-	-	-	-
Contributions during the year	305,655,511	_	_	305,655,511
Transfer in	3,679	-	-	3,679
Transactions with scheme members	305,659,190	-	-	305,659,190
Total comprehensive income for the year Surplus for the year Fair value gains	-			28,062,151 1,084,272
Total comprehensive income			1,084,272	29,146,429
for the year				
Balance at 31 December 2017	305,659,190	28,062,150 ======	1,084,272 ======	334,805,612

The notes on pages 16 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statement

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE SIXTEEN (16) MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 GH¢
Cash flows from operating activities Surplus	28,062,150
Adjustment for: Investment income	(32,449,926)
	(4,387,776)
Changes in Other payables	1,554,325
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,833,451) ======
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of HTM investments Purchase of mutual fund investments Purchase of equity securities	(368,170,505) (2,000,000) (7,352,203)
Proceeds from the sale of HTM investments	101,281,154
Interest received on HTM investments	15,894,833
Interest received on call accounts	328,637
Dividend received	69,146
Transaction costs paid on HTM investments	(3,750,373)
Net cash used in investing activities	(263,699,311)
Cash flows from financing activities Contributions received Contributions transferred from other fund Benefit Paid	285,573,931 3,679
Net cash from financing activities	285,577,610
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	19,044,848
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	19,044,848

The notes on pages 16 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SCHEME INFORMATION

Ghana Education Service is the sponsor of the Ghana Education Service (GES) Occupational Pension Scheme. As at the date of reporting, the number of employees of Ghana Education Service (GES) Occupational Pension Scheme was 654. The Scheme is a tax-exempt approved plan under the National Pensions Act 2008 (Act 766), as amended by the National Pensions Act, 2014 (Act 883) and it is registered with the National Pensions Regulatory Authority (NPRA). Member and Employer contribution vary among participating employers.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and with requirements of the Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766), the National Pension (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 883) and the Occupational and Personal (General) Regulations, 2011 (L.I.1990).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for instruments that are measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Scheme's accounting policies.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Scheme are measured using the currency that best reflects the primary economic environment in which the Scheme operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Ghana cedi ("the presentation currency"), which is the functional currency of the Scheme. All amounts are rounded to the nearest Ghana cedi.

2.3 Contributions

Contributions are recognized in the period in which they fall due. The Contributions are in compliance with rates as per the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766), the National Pensions (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 883) and the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (General) Regulations, 2011 (L.1.1990) and the Scheme Governing Rules.

2.4 Transfers

Transfers are recognised in the period in which members join from other schemes

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.5 Benefits

Benefits are recognized in the period in which they fall due. Benefits represent all valid benefit claims paid/payable during the year in compliance with the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766), the National Pensions (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 883) and the Occupational and Personal Pension Schemes (General) Regulations, 2011 (L.1.1990) and the Scheme Governing Rules.

2.6 Income from investments

- *i.* Interest income is recognised for all interest bearing instruments using the effective interest method. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and accrued discount and premium on treasury bills and other instruments.
- *ii.* Dividends are recognised as income in the period in which the right to receive payment is established.
- *iii.* Fair value gains or loss on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised as income in the period in which the gain or loss arises.

2.7 Financial assets and financial liabilities

2.7.1 Financial assets

The Scheme classifies its financial assets into the held-to-maturity, fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale categories.

All purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date the Scheme commits to purchase or sell the asset.

i. Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Scheme has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, other than:

- (a) those that the Scheme upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss;
- (b) those that the Scheme designates as available-for-sale; and

Held-to-maturity investments are initially measured at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs and measured subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

ii. Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Investments held at fair value through profit or loss are non-derivative financial assets that are not quoted in an active market. These are investments in unit trusts and are initially measured at fair value excluding direct and incremental transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, are recognised in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.7 Financial assets and financial liabilities (Cont'd)

iii. Available for Sale

The Scheme classifies listed equity securities as available-for-sale. These assets are initially measured at fair value excluding any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses are recognised in changes in net assets available for benefits and accumulated in other reserves.

iv. Loans and other receivables

The Scheme classifies its cash and cash equivalents, contribution receivables and other receivables as loans and other receivables. These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost.

v. Derecognition of financial assets

The Scheme derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset has expired or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognised financial asset that is created or retained by the Scheme is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

2.7.2 Financial liabilities

The Scheme classifies its financial liabilities into the other liabilities category. The Scheme initially recognises financial liabilities on the trade date when the Scheme becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Such financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Scheme derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

2.8 Expenses incurred in managing investments

Expenses in respect of the management of investments are recognised as incurred.

2.9 Administration expenses

An expense is recognised if it is probable that any future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to or from the Scheme and the item has a cost or value that can be measured with reliability.

Expenses incurred in the administration of retirement Scheme are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the reporting year to which they relate.

In the event that an expense has not been paid at the end of a reporting year the liability will be reflected under the accounts payable note. If the expense was paid in advance or overpayment occurred, the applicable amount will be disclosed under the accounts receivable note.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.10 Member individual Fund benefit accounts

Member Fund credits reflected on the statement of net assets includes the member's opening balance (prior year closing balance), monthly contribution and the monthly rate of investment return allocated for the current year.

2.11 New Standards and Interpretations not yet effective.

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements of Ghana Education Service (GES) Occupational Pension Scheme for the period ended 31 December 2017, the following Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective:

Effective for the financial year commencing 1 January 2018

- IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- IFRS 9: Financial Instruments
- Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)
- Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4)
- Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40)
- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency and Advance Considerations

Effective for the financial year commencing 1 January 2019

- IFRS 16: Leases
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
- Prepayment Features with Negative Compensations (Amendments to IFRS 9
- Long-Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)

Effective for the financial year commencing 1 January 2021

• IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

All Standards and Interpretations will be adopted at their effective date (except for those Standards and Interpretations that are not applicable to the entity).

Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2), Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4), Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40), IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency and Advance Considerations, IFRS 16 (Leases), IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments, Long-Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28) and IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts are not applicable to the business of the entity and will therefore have no impact on future financial statements.

The trustees are of the opinion that the impact of the application of the remaining Standards and Interpretations will be as follows:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.11 New Standards and Interpretations not yet effective (Cont'd)

IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers

This standard replaces IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfer of Assets from Customers and SIC-31 Revenue – Barter of Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognising revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognised.

This new standard will most likely have an impact on the Scheme, which will include a possible change in the timing of when revenue is recognised and the amount of revenue recognised.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with an early adoption permitted.

The scheme is yet to assess the effect of the standard on its financial statements.

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments

The complete version of IFRS 9 published in July 2014, replaces most of the guidance in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income and fair value through P&L. The existing IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale, are removed.

The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is classified as being subsequently measured at amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Any sale or reclassification of a significant amount of Investments- held to maturity asset not close to their maturity. Differences between the carrying amount (amortized cost) and the fair value on the date of the reclassification are recognized through comprehensive income if it meets the sole payments of principal and interest criterion and is held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Profit and Loss. In addition, an entity may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset as at fair value through profit and loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in Other Comprehensive Income.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.11 New Standards and Interpretations not yet effective (Cont'd)

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Reclassification of financial assets is required if the objective of the business model in which they are held changes after initial recognition of the assets, and if the change is significant to the entity's operations. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent. No other reclassifications are permitted.

The Scheme would be impacted due to the extensive new requirements for data and calculations and there may be the need for new processes to allocate financial assets to the appropriate measurement category.

For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value, through profit or loss. IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one management actually uses for risk management purposes.

The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with retrospective application, early adoption is permitted.

The scheme is yet to assess the effect of the standard on its financial statements.

Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)

The amendments clarify that financial assets containing prepayment features with negative compensation can now be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) if they meet the other relevant requirements of IFRS 9.

The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 with retrospective application, early adoption is permitted.

The scheme is yet to assess the effect of the standard on its financial statements.

3. BANK BALANCE

2017 GH¢ 19,044,848

Balances with bank

4. HELD TO MATURITY INVESTMENTS

	Government Securities GH¢	Corporate Bonds GH¢	Fixed Deposits GH¢	Total GH¢
At September 1 2016	-	-	-	, -
Purchases at cost	198,259,057	23,068,000	146,843,448	368,170,505
Matured investments	(22,921,369)	(3,486,000)	(74,873,786)	(101,281,154)
Interest Charged	19,215,647	1,243,834	11,514,588	31,974,069
Interest Received	(12,577,030)	(906,360)	(2,411,443)	(15,894,833)
Transaction Cost	3,750,373	-	-	3,750,373
At December 31 2017	185,726,678 =======	19,919,474 ======	81,072,808 ======	286,718,960 ======
Maturity Analysis				
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Government	Corporate	Fixed	
	Securities	Bonds	Deposits	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Up to 1 Year	33,577,247	18,710,682	81,072,808	133,360,737
1-2 Years	39,976,991	-	-	39,976,991
2-5 Years	76,701,078	1,208,792	-	77,909,870
Above 5 Years	35,471,362	-	-	35,471,362
	185,726,678	19,919,474	81,072,808	286,718,960
5. EQUITY SECURITIES	======= Financial	Oil and gas	======= Manufaturing	=======
	Sector	Sector	Sector	Total
	(+H <i>t</i>	(÷H¢	GH¢	GH¢
At September 1 2016	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
At September 1 2016 Purchases during the period	-	-	-	-
Purchases during the period	5,202,600	489,255	1,660,348	GH¢ - 7,352,203
	5,202,600 510,975 1,084,272	-	-	-
Purchases during the period	5,202,600 510,975	489,255	1,660,348	-
Purchases during the period Fair Value Gains	5,202,600 510,975 1,084,272	489,255 259,390	1,660,348 313,907	7,352,203
Purchases during the period Fair Value Gains At December 31 2017	5,202,600 510,975 1,084,272	489,255 259,390	1,660,348 313,907	7,352,203
Purchases during the period Fair Value Gains At December 31 2017 6. MUTUAL FUNDS	5,202,600 510,975 1,084,272	489,255 259,390 	1,660,348 313,907 	7,352,203
Purchases during the period Fair Value Gains At December 31 2017 6. MUTUAL FUNDS At September 1 2016	5,202,600 510,975 1,084,272	489,255 259,390 	1,660,348 313,907 	7,352,203 8,436,475 ====== Total GH¢
Purchases during the period Fair Value Gains At December 31 2017 6. MUTUAL FUNDS At September 1 2016 Purchases during the period	5,202,600 510,975 1,084,272	489,255 259,390 	1,660,348 313,907 	7,352,203 8,436,475 ====== Total GH¢ 2,000,000
Purchases during the period Fair Value Gains At December 31 2017 6. MUTUAL FUNDS At September 1 2016	5,202,600 510,975 1,084,272	489,255 259,390 	1,660,348 313,907 	7,352,203 8,436,475 ====== Total GH¢
Purchases during the period Fair Value Gains At December 31 2017 6. MUTUAL FUNDS At September 1 2016 Purchases during the period	5,202,600 510,975 1,084,272	489,255 259,390 	1,660,348 313,907 	7,352,203 8,436,475 ====== Total GH¢ 2,000,000

7. CONTRIBUTIONS AND CONTRIBUTION RECEIVABLE

	2017 GH¢
At September 1 2016 Contribution during the year Contribution received	305,655,511 (285,573,931)
At December 31 2017	20,081,580 ======
8. OTHER RECEIVABLE	
Other receivable Impairment charge	4,787,355 (4,787,355)

Other receivable relates to penial interest charge of 3% on late contribution payments receivable from the employer. As at 31 December 2017, the amount due is deemed not to be collectible hence a provision has been made for the total amount.

9. OTHER PAYABLES

9. OTHER PAYABLES	
	2017
	$\mathbf{GH} \mathfrak{e}$
NPRA Fees	224,061
Administration Fees Payable	298,749
Fund Manager Fees Payable	242,604
Fund Custodian Fees Payable	149,374
Corporate Trustee Fees Payable	40,739
Board of Trustees Fees Payable	563,548
Audit Fees Payable	35,250
	1,554,325
	=====
10. TRANSFERS	
Capital Portion	2,168
	2,158
Interest Portion	1,511
	3,679
	====

11. INVESTMENT INCOME

11. INVESTMENT INCOME	
	2017
	GH¢
	One
Interest on Government Securities	19,215,647
Interest on Corporate Bonds	1,243,834
Interest on Money Market Securities	11,514,588
Fair Value through Profit or Loss	78,074
Interest on Call Account	328,637
Dividend Income	69,146
	32,449,926
	=======

12. OTHER INCOME

Other income relates to penal interest charge of 3% on late contribution payments receivable from the employer which were paid later than the regulatory payment date which is the 14th day of the subsequent month. The table below shows the breakdown;

Month	Date received	Number of days overdue	Contribution due	Penal interest	
September 2016	17/11/2016	34	17,567,250	597,286	
October 2016	23/11/2016	9	17,351,250	156,161	
November 2016	30/12/2016	16	17,781,858	284,510	
December 2016	09/02/2017	26	16,749,801	435,495	
January 2017	24/02/2017	10	19,388,423	193,884	
February 2017	06/04/2017	23	19,365,197	445,400	
March 2017	27/04/2017	13	18,612,695	241,965	
April 2017	24/05/2017	10	19,583,299	195,833	
May 2017	21/07/2017	37	19,286,173	713,588	
June 2017	21/07/2017	7	19,730,403	138,113	
July 2017	21/08/2017	7	19,397,623	135,783	
August 2017	05/10/2017	21	20,435,811	429,152	
September 2017	27/10/2017	13	20,127,972	261,664	
October 2017	28/11/2017	14	19,410,219	271,743	
November 2017	22/12/2017	8	20,785,957	166,288	
December 2017	20/01/2018	6	20,081,580	120,490	
Total				4,787,355	

13. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2017
	GH¢
NDD A Face	572.429
NPRA Fees	572,428
Administration Fees	763,237
Fund Manager Fees	619,271
Fund Custodian Fees	381,619
Board of Trustees fees	1,439,743
Trustee Training	264,194
Independent Trustee fees	104,078
Audit Fees Inclusive of VAT	35,250
Brokerage fees	207,956
Impairment	4,787,355
	9,175,131
	======

14. FAIR VALUE RESERVE

This comprises the cumulative net changes on available-for-sale financial assets until the assets are derecognised or impaired.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following transactions between the employer and the Scheme occurred during the year: The contributions received and receivable from the employer to the Scheme towards members' retirement amounts to GH¢ 285,573,931 and GH¢ 20,081,580 respectively (Refer to note 7 of the financial statements).

16. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Scheme is represented by the net assets available for benefits. The amount of net assets available for benefits can change significantly on a monthly basis, as the benefit is subject to monthly contributions from existing and new members; and withdrawals by members who qualify under National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766), the National Pension (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 883) and the Occupational and Personal (General) Regulations, 2011 (L.I.1990). The Scheme's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide benefits for members and maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Scheme.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Scheme's policy is to monitor the level of monthly contributions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate.

The Trustees monitor capital on the basis of the value of net assets attributable to members.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE

a. Financial Risk Management

Overview

The Scheme has exposure to the following risk arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The board of trustees has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Scheme's risk management framework.

The Scheme's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance, but the Scheme does not hedge any risks.

Risk management is carried out by the fund manager under policies and guidelines approved by the Trustees.

The Trustees, through the standards and procedures aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all Trustees understand their roles and obligations.

The Trustees are responsible for monitoring compliance with risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to risks faced by the Scheme.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter-party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation, and cause the Scheme to incur a financial loss. The Board of Trustee monitors financial asset balances on an ongoing basis with the result that the Scheme's exposure to impairment is not significant.

The Scheme's assets are only invested through fund managers who are registered and domiciled in Ghana. The Scheme's investment mandate stipulates that the fund manager should monitor the risks associated with the Scheme's investments on a regular basis.

Credit risk is managed by the Scheme's outsourced fund managers by investing in well-researched institutions and within the parameters of the investment mandate. The fund manager must report quarterly on the steps taken to identify and manage the credit risk, in terms of the Scheme's investment policy.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONT'D)

a. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

Exposure to credit risks

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

	2017
	$\mathrm{GH}_{\mathfrak{C}}$
Government Securities	185,726,678
Corporate Bonds	19,919,474
Fixed Deposits	81,072,808
Equity securities	8,436,475
Mutual Fund	2,078,075
Contribution receivable	20,081,580
Bank balances	19,044,848
Other receivable	-
	336,359,938
	=======

No collateral is held for any of the above assets. With the exception of other receivables, none of the above assets are impaired at the year end. The impairment allowance for other receivable is $GH\phi$ 4,787,355.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Scheme will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. According to the investment mandate, the Scheme invests primarily in marketable securities and the other financial instruments, which under normal market conditions are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the Scheme's policy is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating requirements and expected redemption requests as specified in the rules of the Scheme.

Exposure to Liquidity risk

Other payables are current and are expected to be settled within three months from the balance sheet date.

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices or market interest rates.

The Board of Trustees meet at quarterly intervals to discuss the investment policy of the Scheme and to monitor the asset allocation and performance of the fund managers. At these meetings the current investment performance as well as the future economic climate is discussed.

The Scheme has investments in various investment portfolios thereby reducing the market risk. Fund managers are also appointed to monitor the Scheme's investments and to provide expert advice to the Board of Trustees. Investment in equities and mutual funds are valued at fair value and therefore susceptible to market fluctuations.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONT'D)

a. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

iii. Market risk (Cont'd)

Held to maturity investments also expose the Scheme to interest rate risk. Investments are managed with the aim of maximising the Scheme's returns while limiting risk to acceptable levels within the framework of statutory requirements.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk comprises interest price risk that results from investing at fixed rates and the interest cash flow risk that results from investing at variable rates. The board of trustees are responsible for setting the overall duration and interest management targets. The Scheme's objective is to manage its interest rate exposure through careful investment profiling and use of heterogeneous investing sources.

As at the reporting date, the interest rate risk profile of the Scheme's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2017 GH¢
Government Securities Corporate Bonds Fixed Deposits	185,726,678 19,919,474 81,072,808
Tixed Deposits	286,718,960 =======

The Scheme does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date does not affect profit or loss.

A change of 1% in interest rates would have increased or decreased equity by GH¢ 2.9 million

Other market price risk

The Scheme is exposed to equity price risk, which arises from equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income held for dividend and capital gains and mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss held for capital gains.

The board of trustees monitors the proportion of equity securities and mutual funds in its investment portfolio based on market indices. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the board of trustees.

The primary goal of the Scheme's investment strategy is to maximize investment returns to improve its returns in general.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONT'D)

b. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

iii. Market risk (Cont'd)

As at the reporting date, the other market price risk profile of the Scheme's investment was:

	2017 GH¢
Mutual fund Equity Securities	2,078,075 8,436,475
	10,514,550

Sensitivity Analysis - Price risk

A 5% increase or decrease at reporting date in the prices of equity and mutual funds would have the following impacts.

	Increase	Decrease
	GH¢	$\mathbf{GH}\mathfrak{e}$
Profit or Loss	421,823	(421,823)
Equity	525,728	(525,728)

Solvency risk

Solvency risk is the risk that the investment returns on assets will not be sufficient to meet the Scheme's contractual obligations to members. Continuous monitoring by the board takes place to ensure that appropriate assets are held where the Scheme's obligation to members are dependent upon the performance of specific portfolios and that a suitable match of assets exists for all other liabilities.

Legal risk

Legal risk is the risk that the Scheme will be exposed to contractual obligations which have not been provided for. Legal representatives of the Scheme monitor the drafting of contracts to ensure that rights and obligations of all parties are clearly set out.

a. Fair value measurement

Valuation models

The framework for measuring fair value provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under IFRS 13 are described as follows:

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONT'D)

a. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

iii. Market risk (Cont'd)

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments.

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- input other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- input that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the Scheme.

Level 3 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONT'D)

b. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of financial instruments including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial instruments not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is an approximation of fair value.

	Available for sale	Held to maturity	Loans and receivables	Fair value through profit or loss	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Mutual fund	-	-	-	2,078,075	-	2,078,075	-	2,078,075	-
Equity securities	8,436,475	-	-		-	8,436,475	8,436,475	-	-
<u>Total</u>	8,436,475	_	<u>-</u>	2,078,075	<u> </u>	10,514,550	8,436,475	2,078,075	<u>-</u>
		_			_				_
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Government securities	-	185,726,678	-	-	-	185,726,678	-	249,561,722	-
Corporate bonds	-	19,919,474	-	-	-	19,919,474	-	22,951,896	-
Fixed deposits	-	81,072,808	-	-	-	81,072,808	-	-	-
Contribution receivable	-	-	20,081,580			20,081,580	-	-	-
Bank Balance	-	-	19,044,848			19,044,848			
Total		286,718,960	39,126,428			336,359,938	-	272,513,618	-
							_		_
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value									
Other payables	<u>=</u>	=	-	<u>=</u>	<u>1,554,325</u>	1,554,325	<u>=</u>	=	=

18. TAX

Under Section 89 (1) of the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766), the Scheme is exempt from income tax.

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As at the date of reporting, there were no outstanding commitments or contingencies.

20. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Events subsequent to the balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements only to the extent that they relate to the year under consideration and the effect is material.



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