BENIN

BURKINA FASO

BURUNDI

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

DJIBOUTI

ETHIOPIA

GHANA

KENYA

MADAGASCAR

MALI

NIGER

RDC

SENEGAL

TANZANIA

TOGO

UGANDA

FRANCE

Annual report

2014

BANK OF AFRICA

Groupe BMCE BANK

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Message from the CEO of BOA GROUP

In an economic context which was sometimes difficult, the BANK OF AFRICA Group's 2014 financial year was highlighted mainly by the following four points:

- consolidating its sales & marketing set up,
- improving its operational structure,
- strengthening its risk control,
- and the marked improvement in its financial results.

Our sales & marketing organisation was consolidated through the implementation of our business model, the opening of new Business Centres and around 50 new branches and the revitalisation of the Annual Commercial Action Plan.

The Group's institutionalisation was also maintained, in particular through the creation of the new Risk Control department. 2014 was marked by the deployment of a system aimed at structuring this aspect of the business, under the name of ***"Convergence"***. This vast project, launched in March 2013, was introduced to ***improve the Group's system of risk management.***

In the area of training, most banks in the BANK OF AFRICA network are now equipped with dedicated Training Centres as the management of our human resources remains ***both a transversal and permanent priority.***

The progress in the financial results in 2013 accelerated in 2014, as shown in the following data.

- ***Customer deposits*** reached 4 billion euros, a 16.2% increase vs. 7.2% in 2013;
- Outstanding ***customer loans*** came to 3.1 billion euros, a 23.2% increase;
- ***Total assets*** followed the same trend, rising 26% to 6.1 billion euros vs. a 9.7% increase the previous year;
- ***Net Banking Income*** grew by 21.0% to 388.1 million euros vs. 320.6 million euros in 2013;
- ***Gross Operating Income*** rose by 23.7%;
- ***Consolidated net profit*** surged by 58.5% to 90.0 million euros vs. 56.7 million euros in 2013.

The strategy applied in 2014 was in the continuity of that of previous years, with enhanced governance, better designed risk management, the development of sales and marketing resources and improved synergies with BMCE Bank, ***which held 72.7% of BOA's capital*** at end 2014.

2015 will be the final year of our ***2013-2015 Three-Year Development Plan***, with the twofold objective of reinforcing our participation in financing national economies and strengthening our commitment to citizens, in permanent consultation with the authorities of each country.

I extend my thanks to all our customers for their trust in us, to the almost 6,000 BANK OF AFRICA employees for their steadfast commitment, to our shareholders for their continuous support and particularly to our majority shareholder, BMCE Bank, whose financial and operational support is of capital importance to the BANK OF AFRICA Group.

Mohamed BENNANI
BOA GROUP S.A. Chairman & CEO

Photo © E.Legouhy

The BANK OF AFRICA Group

A strong network*

- 5,800 people at the service of more than one million customers.
- About 500 dedicated operating and service support offices in 17 countries.
- A continuously expanding base of Automated Teller Machines and Electronic Payment Terminals, more than 600 units.
- Close to 2,300,000 bank accounts.

A wide and varied offer

- Full range of banking and financial services.
- An attractive range of bank insurance products.
- Tailored solutions for all financing issues.
- Successful financial engineering.

A leading banking partner, BMCE Bank,

which is part of FinanceCom, a major Moroccan financial group.

Strategic partners, including:

- PROPARCO
- INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC - WORLD BANK GROUP)
- WEST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (BOAD)
- NETHERLANDS DEVELOPMENT FINANCE COMPANY (FMO)
- BELGIUM INVESTMENT COMPANY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (BIO).

Unique experience in Africa

- Continuous development for over 30 years.

(*) Figures at 31/03/2015.

Five Economic Zones

- WAEMU
- ECOWAS
- EAC
- COMESA
- SACD

Consolidated accounts of BANK OF AFRICA Group

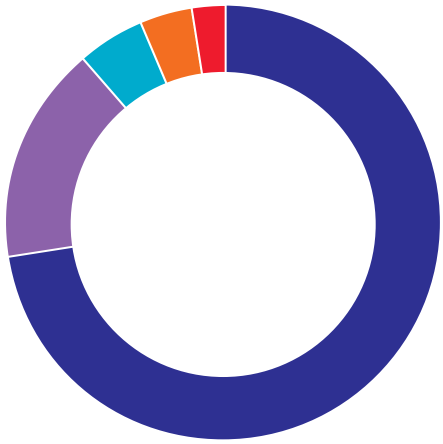
Euro 1 = CFAF 655.957 at 31/12/2014.

- Net Income Group share: EUR 49 million.
- Net Operating Income: EUR 388 million.
- Total Assets: EUR 6,055 million.
- Shareholders' equity Group's share: EUR 364 million.
- Deposits: EUR 4,018 million.
- Loans: EUR 3,128 million.

BANK OF AFRICA Group shareholders

As at 31/12/2014.

BMCE Bank	72.70%
Private African investors	16.09%
FMO	5.02%
PROPARCO	3.84%
BIO	2.35%



Figures at 31/12/2014.

Over 30 years of growth and expansion

Banking Network*

1983 MALI

15 Branches and 1 Business Centre in Bamako.
11 Regional Branches and 24 Local Branches.

1990 BENIN

22 Branches, 1 Business Centre and 2 Port Branches in Cotonou.
21 Regional Branches.

1994 NIGER

Created in 1989: NIGERIAN INTERNATIONAL BANK (NIB). Integrated to BOA Network in 1994.

14 Branches and 1 Business Centre in Niamey.
9 Regional Branches.

1996 CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Created in 1980: BANAFRIQUE.
Integrated to BOA Network in 1996.

18 Branches and 1 Business Centre in Abidjan.
8 Regional Branches and 2 Local Branches.

1998 BURKINA FASO

20 Branches and 1 Business Centre in Ouagadougou.
18 Regional Branches.

1999 MADAGASCAR

Created in 1989: BANKIN'NY TANTSAHA MPAMOKATRA (BTM) / national bank for rural development.
Integrated to BOA Network in 1999.

21 Branches and 1 Business Centre in Antananarivo.
61 Regional Branches.

2001 SENEGAL

19 Branches, 1 Business Centre and 1 WU Counter in Dakar.
12 regional Branches and 1 Regional WU Counter.

2004 BANQUE DE L'HABITAT DU BENIN

2 Branches in Cotonou.

2004 KENYA

Created in 1981: BANQUE INDOSUEZ Kenyan Branch > CREDIT AGRICOLE–INDOSUEZ > CALYON. Incorporated under Kenyan law, integrated as a subsidiary to BOA Network in 2004.

20 Branches and 1 Business Centre in Nairobi.
13 Regional Branches and 1 Business Centre in Mombasa.

2006 UGANDA

Created in 1985: SEMBULE INVESTMENT BANK Ltd. > ALLIED BANK. Integrated to BOA Network in 2006.

20 Branches and 1 Business Centre in Kampala.
14 Regional Branches.

2007 TANZANIA

Created in 1995: EURAFRICAN BANK – TANZANIA Ltd (EBT). Integrated to BOA Network in 2007.

11 Branches and 1 Business Centre in Dar es Salaam.
9 Regional Branches.

2008 BANQUE DE CREDIT DE BUJUMBURA

Created in 1909 in Brussels: BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (BCB). 1922: BCB Branch in Usumbura, Burundi. 25 July 1964: BANQUE DE CREDIT DE BUJUMBURA S.M. (BCB). Integrated to BOA Network in 2008.

8 Branches, 1 Business Centre and 5 Counters in Bujumbura.
12 Branches and 1 Counter in Provinces.

2010 RDC

8 Branches à Kinshasa.
2 Regional Branches.

2010 DJIBOUTI

Created in 1908: BANQUE INDOSUEZ MER ROUGE (BIMR). Integrated to BOA Network in 2010.

6 Branches and 1 Counter in Djibouti.

2014 ETHIOPIA

1 Representative Office in Addis Ababa.

2011 GHANA

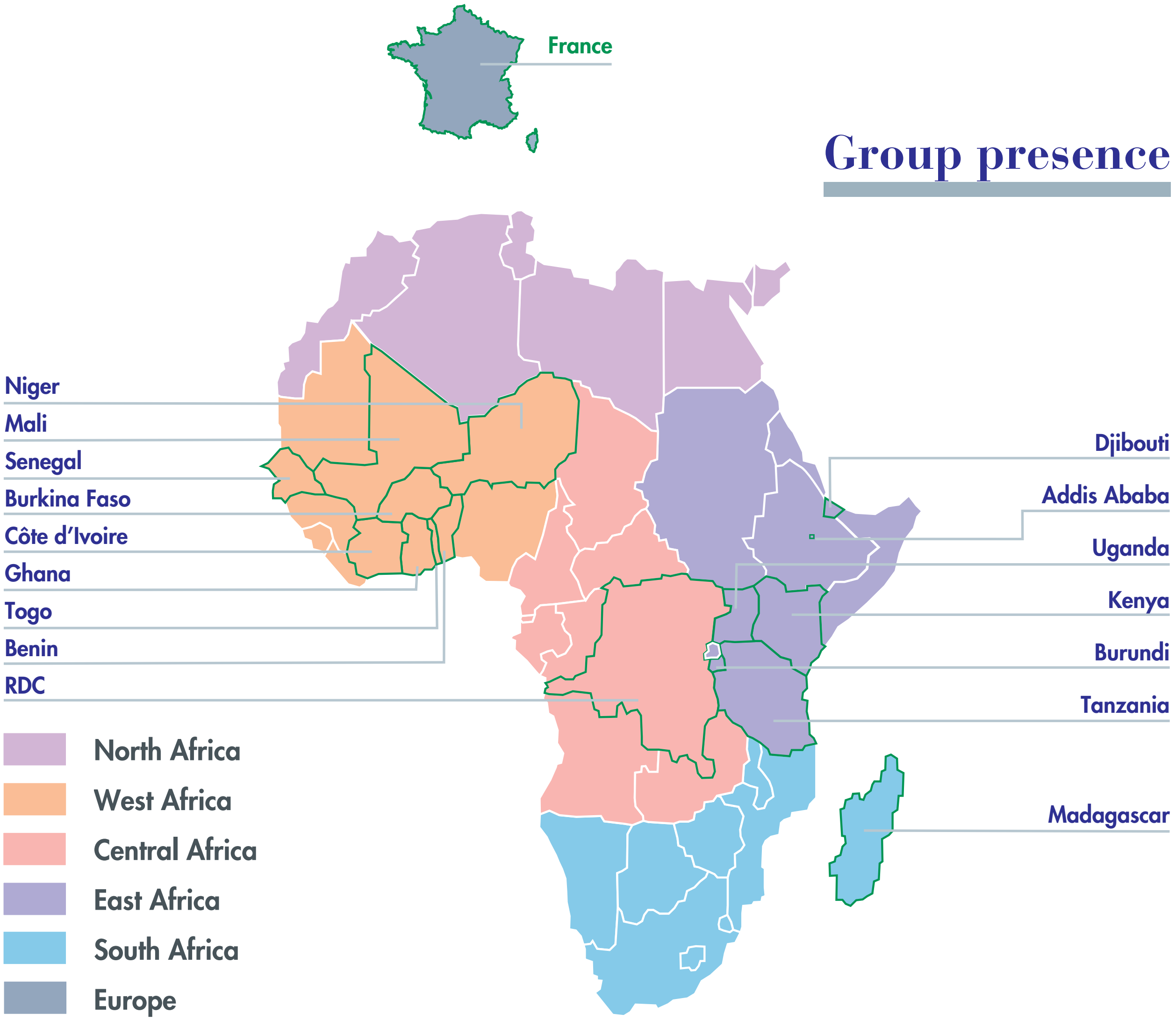
Created in 1999: AMALBANK.
Integrated to BOA Network in 2011.

14 Branches and 1 Business Centre in Accra.
5 Regional Branches.

2013 TOGO

8 Branches and 1 Business Centre in Lomé.

Group presence



Subsidiaries*

1997 ACTIBOURSE

Head Office in Abidjan. 1 contact in each BOA company.
Integrated to BOA Capital in 2014.

2002 AÏSSA

Head Office in Cotonou.

2002 AGORA

Head Office in Abidjan.

2004 ATTICA

Head Office in Abidjan.

2009 BOA-ASSET MANAGEMENT

Head Office in Abidjan.
Integrated to BOA Capital in 2014.

2010 BOA-FRANCE

4 Branches in Paris.
1 Regional Branch in Marseille.

Other entities*

1999 BANK OF AFRICA FOUNDATION

Present in many countries where the Group operates.

2000 BANK OF AFRICA GROUP EIG

Representative Office of the Group in Paris, France.

(*) BANK OF AFRICA Network as at 31/03/2015.

The BMCE BANK Group

The most internationally oriented Moroccan banking group

- Presence in 30 countries.
- More than 1,200 branches.
- More than 2.2 million customers.
- More than 12,391 employees.

A universal and multi-brand banking group

BMCE Bank S.A.

- Bank for Individuals and Professionals.
- Business bank.

Investment Banking Activities

- BMCE Capital S.A.
- BMCE Capital Bourse.
- BMCE Capital Gestion.

International activities

African Activity:

- Bank Of Africa: 72.70%.
- Banque de Développement du Mali: 27.38%.
- La Congolaise de Banque: 25%.

European activity:

- BMCE International Holding.

Specialised financial services

- Maroc Factoring: Factoring (100%).
- Salafin: Consumer credit (74.76%).
- Maghrebail: leasing (51%).
- Euler Hermes Acmar: Loans insurance (20%).
- RM Experts: Recovery (100%).

Other activities

- Locasom: Car rental (97.30%).
- Conseil Ingénierie et Développement: Engineering consulting firm (38.9%).
- Eurafric Information: IT Engineering (41%).

Figures at 31/12/2014.

Performance of BMCE Bank Group

Figures at 31/12/2014. Euro 1 = MAD 10.9695 at 31/12/2014.

Consolidated accounts 2014

- Net Income Group share: MAD 1,944 million.
- Net Operating Income: MAD 11,497 million.
- Total Assets: MAD 247 billion.
- Shareholders' equity Group's share: MAD 16 billion.
- Deposits: MAD 161 billion.
- Loans: MAD 155 billion.

Social accounts 2014

- Net Income: MAD 1,203 million.
- Net Operating Income: MAD 5,518 million.
- Gross Operating Income: MAD 2,606 million.

Net Income

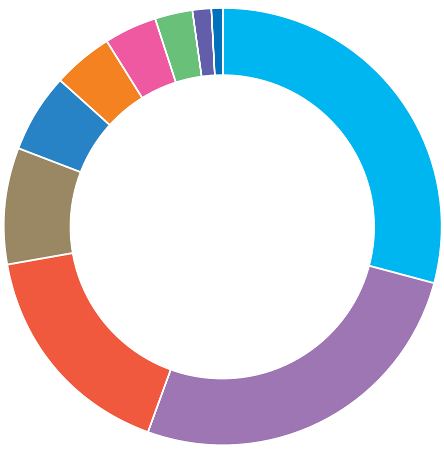
Group shares by geographical zone.

- **Morocco: 67%.**
- **Africa: 27%.**
- **Europe: 6%.**

BMCE Bank Group Shareholders

As at 31/3/2015.

SFCM*	0.51%
BMCE Bank Staff	1.44%
Novo Banco	2.58%
CIMR	4.09%
MAMDA/MCMA	4.27%
FinanceCom*	5.97%
GROUPE CDG	8.46%
Free float	16.54%
BFCM Group CM-CIC	26.21%
RMA Wantanya*	29.93%



(*) Groupe FinanceCom 36.41%

Banking Products & Services in Ghana

Accounts

Current Account
Individual Current Account
Kids and Teen Account

Investment Products

Ambitious Savings Plan
Call Deposits Account
Executive Savings Account
Fixed Deposit Account
Savings Account
Treasury Bills

Electronic Banking

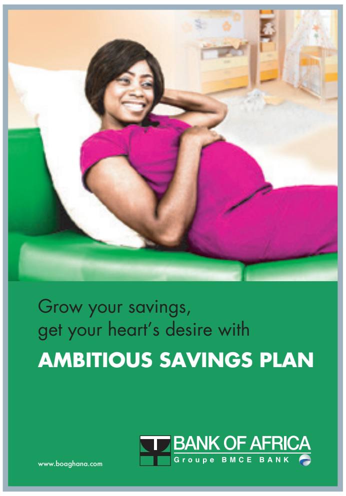
B-Web
E-Statement
SESAME ATM Card
SMS Alert

Mobile Financial Services

MTN Mobile Money

Packs

EMPLOYEE Pack
MY BUSINESS Pack
PUBLIC SERVICE Pack



Loans

Overdraft
Personal Loans
Project Financing
Temporal Overdrafts
School Fees Loan *'Educational Loan'*
Vehicle Loan

Transfers & Changes

Foreign Exchange
Forwards
Oceanic Transfers Payments
Wari
Western Union

Complementary Products & Services

Payment Orders
Utility Bill Payments

Company Services

BOA in Ghana thus offers a wide range of products and services to the attention of Corporates and SMEs, organizations, institutions and professionals.

2014 Activity Report

Kobby ANDAH
Managing Director

Vincent ISTASSE
Deputy Managing Director
Credit and Controls

Said ADREN
Deputy Managing Director
Business Development

As at 30/06/2015.
Portrait: © Ralphotography - Head Office BOA in Ghana: © BOA

Comments from the Managing Director

It gives me great pleasure to present our annual report and financial statements for the year 2014. I am delighted about the successes we have been able to achieve through the support of our Group, Board, loyal customers and my dedicated colleagues.

The Cedi depreciated sharply against the major trading currencies during the year. Headline inflation continued to take an upward trend, closing the year at 17% relative to 13.5% in 2013. Increases in fuel prices and utility tariffs, power challenges and exchange rate volatility impacted on operating cost.

For the year under review, our Bank achieved a Profit after tax of GHS 28.55 million from a loss position of GHS 2.86 million recorded in 2013. This was mainly driven by strong performances on our fee and commission income, improvement in our deposit mix resulting in lower cost of funds and the prudent management of our operating cost.

Operating income grew from GHS 57.24 million in 2013 to GHS 91.90 million; this was further boosted by 38.8% growth in Non-Funded income and 36.1% reduction in funding cost.

Operating cost increased by 24.6% from GHS 40.94 million in 2013 to GHS 51.02 million. Inflationary pressures and the sharp depreciation of the Cedi against our major trading currencies in the course of the year largely accounted for this. Our underlying Cost Efficiency ratio improved significantly from 71.5% in 2013 to 55.5%.

Loan impairment charges reduced significantly by 30.8% to GHS 13.1 million, this was largely attributable to an aggressive approach adopted for loan recoveries and improvement in our risk asset quality.

Total balance sheet size stood at GHS 922.4 million relative to GHS 633.0 million last year. The growth in the Bank's balance sheet was funded largely by Customer Deposits and Borrowings which increased by 35% and 97.1% (Dec 2014: GHS 548.16 million and GHS 218.05 million) respectively. Our balance sheet structure remains strong with 83.5% of Total Assets in Earning Assets.

"We continued to provide personalized solutions to our customers…"

Net loans and advances of GHS 338.5 million remained relatively the same as last year due to management decision to tread cautiously in granting credits in a relatively volatile and challenging economy. Our non-performing loans ratio, on an IFRS basis, remained relatively same as 2013 at 20% with a risk cover of 67%.

Customer deposits went up by 35% from GHS 406.15 million last year to GHS 548.16 million. This was on the back of delivering on our deposit mobilization strategy. We improved our deposit mix with low cost deposits constituting 72.3% of total deposits compared to 62.7% in 2013 hence resulting in reduced cost of funds.

The Bank's return on equity rose from - 3.6% to 27.7% reflecting an enhanced return to shareholders while the return on assets also improved from - 0.4% to 3.0%.

On capital adequacy, we continue to maintain an appreciable capital level to support our business operations as evidenced by a capital adequacy ratio of 17.09%, which is well above the regulatory requirement of 10% and provides ample cushion against potential shocks.

In the bid to strengthen our business strategy and attract low cost deposits, we refurbished eight (8) existing Branches to our Group standard during the year.

We continued to provide personalized solutions to our customers by rolling out six (6) new retail products that were tailored to their dynamic needs.

During the year, the Bank embarked on a campaign to improve its customer base. This led to an increase in the number of customers and accounts by 22% and 20.8% respectively.

We are confident that our Bank is well positioned to deliver sustainable returns to our stakeholders now and in the future. I must commend once again the board for their unyielding oversight and support to Management in the execution of their duties.

Kobby ANDAH
Managing Director

Highlights 2014

January

Retreat/Strategy Session for Executive Heads of BOA in Ghana at Aqua Safari.

May

The Bank organized Focus Group Discussions across the country with its top retail customers.

June

The Bank was privileged to host the Group West African Board Meetings at the Labadi Beach Hotel in Accra.

Participation in the 2014 BANK OF AFRICA network management meetings, in Casablanca, Morocco.

July

Official launch of "WARI" Money Transfer.

Appreciation of our top Muslim customers with the organization of Iftaar Dinner at the end of Ramadan.

September

Participation in Citi Business Olympics Games.

November

Launch of "B-Web".

December

Participation in the 2014 BANK OF AFRICA Directors' meetings, in Dakar, Senegal.

1

2

3

4

1 - Festus KWOFI, Executive Head, Finance and Controls speaking to the audience at the Focus Group Discussion held at Alisa Hotel.

2 - A journalist interviewing Head, Retail Banking at the official launch of WARI Money Transfer.

3 - The Head, Alternative Banking Channels speaking at the WARI launch.

4 - The Managing Director presenting Items to the Chief Imam as part of Iftaar Celebrations after Ramadan.

Key figures on 31/12/2014

Activity

Deposits*	548.16
Loans*	338.55

Structure

Number of Employees	354

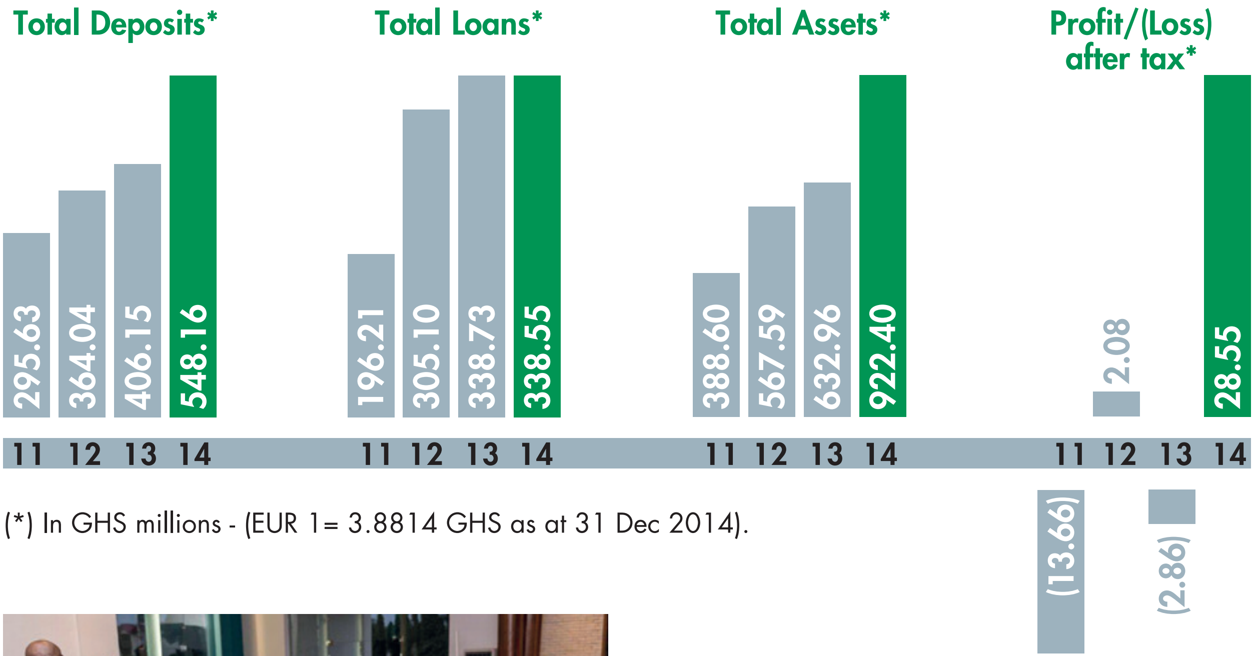
Income

Net interest income*	57.32
Operating income*	91.90
Operating expense*	51.02
Profit before tax*	27.80
Profit after tax*	28.55

Total Assets

922.40

GHS million



(*) In GHS millions - (EUR 1= 3.8814 GHS as at 31 Dec 2014).

Some guests at the Iftaar dinner.

Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives

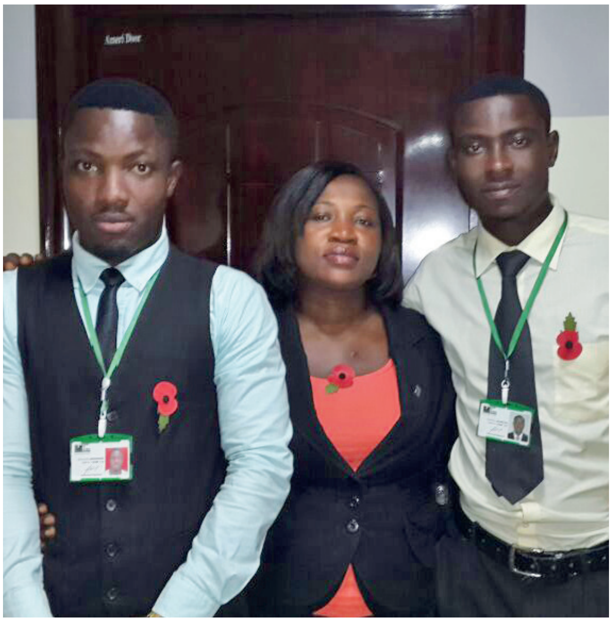
Social

The Bank sponsored the Department of Accounting Students (DASA), UPSA with BOA in Ghana branded printed materials such as exercise books, posters, flyers and banners in support of their seminar. Aside from building affinity with the institution and boosting our brand image, it afforded us the opportunity to perform targeted sales of our ACAP products and grow our account base.

Veterans Day Celebration
The Bank made a cash donation, in exchange of poppies to the Veterans Association of Ghana in commemoration of the Veterans Day celebrations. The poppies received were worn by staff of our Bank to mark the day.

West African Soldiers Social Activities (WASSA)
Our Bank sponsored the Army Headquarters in its organization of WASSA for officers, civilian employees, families and friends of the Adenta unit on Friday 12th of December 2014 with an amount of GHS 2,500.00. This annual social event is meant to climax the year's activities as such the opportunity was seized to socialize, recognize and motivate hard working soldiers and civilian employees to give off their best. A BOA plaque was also presented to the best female officer for the year 2014.

Accra Senior Open Tennis Championship 2014
The 12th edition of the Accra Senior Open Tennis Championship took place from Thursday the 4th to Saturday 13th of December at the Accra Lawn Tennis Club premises. Our Bank is a repeat sponsor to help champion the sport of tennis. For our cash donation, we obtained mentions in press releases, press statements, presence on the National Sports Council website and branding of the event grounds to help build awareness of our brand amongst the middle class.



1 - BOA-GHANA staff wearing their remembrance poppies to mark the Veterans Day Celebrations.

Economic

Osagyefo Kwame Nkrumah African Genius Awards
The Osagyefo Awards seeks to recognize indigenous creative geniuses in ICT, sciences, arts and culture, fashion, governance, medicine, religion, architecture, sports, film, music and tourism. The maiden edition of this event took place at the National Theatre on the 12th of December 2014. For our silver sponsorship of GHS 10,000.00, the Bank obtained extensive exposure in print, online, radio and TV, in the event brochure and prime branding opportunities at the event location. We also benefitted from the prestige that goes with sponsoring such a successful event.

The Bank sponsored a food and wine festival organized by Alliance Française, a French educational institution in September which focused on celebrating a wide variety of cuisines and by extension a large variety of cultures. BOA in Ghana gained mileage in terms of promotion of brand awareness as our name and logo were placed on posters, flyers, brochures, newsletters, banners, tickets and also acknowledged on radio. We were also able to pitch a stand at the Fair which exposed us to 2,500 patrons as targets for account opening.

The Bank lent its supports towards the Annual Easter Soup Kitchen organized by Multimedia Group's Joy FM.

Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists (ACAMS)
The Bank supported ACAMS with cash towards the financing of the Chapters 2014 programs and events from August to December which is geared towards enhancing knowledge and expertise of Anti-Money Laundering, Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) and Financial Crime Detection and Prevention for its members and Compliance officers in the financial institutions in Ghana.

Environment

Capacity building for Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) – Adenta Unit
The Bank supported the training activities of the GNFS Adenta unit with an amount of GHS 2,000.00 in line with efforts to ensure a fire free municipality. Our support also enabled us to deepen relationship with the customers of the Bank, boost our corporate image and also provided us with a good platform for targeted sales of our 'PUBLIC SERVICE Pack' product.

The Madina Branch Manager making a cash donation to the Ghana National Fire Service at a training held in Adenta.

Board of Directors & Capital

Board of Directors

The Directors who held office during the year up to 31st December 2014 were:

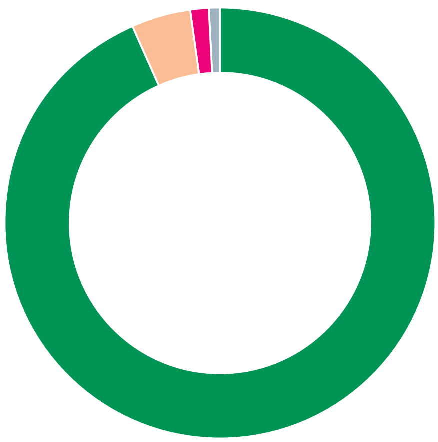
Stephan ATA, Chairman
Mohamed BENNANI
Kobby ANDAH
Dr. Patrick ATA
Abdelkabir BENNANI
Amine BOUABID
Vincent de BROUWER
John KLINOGO
Nana OWUSU-AFARI

Capital

The Bank has 99,683,823 authorized ordinary shares with a cumulative nominal value of GHS 100,960,828.

The following is the Bank's shareholding structure as at 31st December 2014.

Shareholding position based on number of shares (%).



93.49% BOA WEST AFRICA
4.44% ESTATE OF DR. H.O.K. ATA
1.30% NANA OWUSU-AFARI
0.77% OTHER PRIVATE SHAREHOLDERS

Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2014

Stephan ATA
Chairman of the Board

2014 Ghana key figures

Area (thousand km^2):	**239**
Population (million inhabitants):	**27.04**
GDP (USD billions):	**38.6**
GDP Per capita (USD):	**1,427**
Number of banks:	**28**

Estimations as at 31/12/2014.
Portrait: © BOA - Head Office BOA in Ghana: © BOA

Comments from the Chairman of the Board

I am happy to present this report of our performance for the year 2014. In line with our 2012 - 2015 Strategic Plan, we continued to lay a solid foundation to support the accelerated growth of our Bank. During this period, we strengthened our structures and processes to improve our corporate governance. We also improved efficiency in the delivery of services and introduced well thought-through products to the satisfaction of our retail customers.

The Ghanaian economy went through a difficult period in the course of 2014, compelling the Government to enrol onto a 3-year IMF program. Ghana is also going through an energy crisis which has forced some industries to cut down on production, lay off staff or relocate to neighbouring countries. The Ghanaian Cedi recorded steep depreciation against the major international currencies leading to worsening positions of virtually all economic indicators. Inflation rose from 13.8% to 17.0% in 2014 and the benchmark rate of the 91-day Treasury Bill increased from 18.66% to 25.79%. GDP is estimated to have grown by only 4.2% relative to 7.9% in the year 2013.

Despite these economic challenges, after tax profits of the banking industry rose by 35% as banks grew their balance sheets by about 42%. Customer deposits of the industry increased by nearly 40%. Generally, the industry was fairly liquid and remained resilient despite the challenges encountered in the year 2014.

In 2014, BANK OF AFRICA in Ghana's financial performance improved from a loss of GHS 2.86 million recorded for 2013 to an after tax profit of GHS 28,55 million. Total Operating Income grew by 60.6% relative to an average industry growth of 38.2%.
Our balance sheet recorded a comparatively strong performance and increased by 45.7%, relative to the industry growth rate of 42.2%.
BANK OF AFRICA partnered with the Government to deliver some social and educational improvement facilities for the citizenry.

“We believe with the same commitment and dedication going forward, BOA in Ghana will achieve great success…”

We supported the Government’s efforts at eradicating illiteracy by participating in funding the program of eliminating of schools under trees. The Bank also supported Government’s electrification projects by availing funds towards the rural electrification projects.

Our core strategy of maintaining a strong balance sheet with a well-balanced risk profile will be continued while leveraging on the business opportunities available within the economy. We will continue to support the retail sector through our Customer 1st philosophy and methodology. Our customers should expect more useful products and an increase in our physical and electronic banking channels.

As a Board, we wish to express our appreciation to our valued Customers, committed and dedicated Staff and all our Shareholders. We believe with the same commitment and dedication going forward, BANK OF AFRICA in Ghana will achieve great success as a significant player in the Ghanaian Banking Industry.

Stephan ATA
Chairman of the Board

Corporate Information

Directors

Directors	Position	Remarks
Stephan ATA	**Chairman**	
Nana OWUSU-AFARI	Member	
Dr. Patrick ATA	Member	
John KLINOGO	Member	
Kwame AHADZI	Member	Resigned 1 Sept. 2014
Kobby ANDAH	Member	
Mohamed BENNANI	Member	
Paul DERREUMAUX	Member	Resigned 31 March 2014
Amine BOUABID	Member	Appointed 15 May 2014
Vincent de BROUWER	Member	
Abdelkabir BENNANI	Member	

Board Committees

Risk and compliance Committee:

Dr. Patrick ATA	**Chairman**
Abdelkabir BENNANI	Member
Vincent de BROUWER	Member
John KLINOGO	Member
Kobby ANDAH	Member
Frederick ASANTI-AWUKU	Secretary

Audit Committee:

John KLINOGO	**Chairman**
Vincent de BROUWER	Member
Nana OWUSU-AFARI	Member
Abdelkabir BENNANI	Member
George OTCHERE	Secretary

Farrar Branch.

Recoveries Committee:	Position
Dr. Patrick ATA	**Chairman**
Stephan ATA	Member
Nana OWUSU-AFARI	Member
Abdelkabir BENNANI	Member
Kobby ANDAH	Member
Ras MANYO (Col Rtd)	Secretary

Remuneration Committee:	
John KLINOGO	**Chairman**
Dr. Patrick ATA	Member
Abdelkabir BENNANI	Member
Kobby ANDAH	Member
Godwyll ANSAH	Secretary

Company Secretary

Godwyll ANSAH
P.O. Box C 1541
Cantonments - Accra

Registered office

C 131/3 Farrar Avenue
P.O. Box C 1541
Cantonments - Accra

Auditors

ERNST & YOUNG
Chartered Accountants
G15, White Avenue
Airport Residential Area
P.O. Box KA 16009
Airport, Accra

Bankers

BANK OF GHANA	Ghana
GHANA INTERNATIONAL BANK	London
DZ BANK	Germany
STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	New York
GHANA COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED	Ghana
COMMERZ BANK	Germany
ECOBANK NIGERIA	Nigeria
DEUTSCHE BANK	New York
FBN UK	London
STANDARD CHARTERED BANK GHANA LIMITED	Ghana
BANK OF BEIRUT	Lebanon
ACCESS BANK	London - UK
BMCE BANK International	Spain
BNP PARIBAS FORTIS	
BOA BENIN	Benin
BOA CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Côte d'Ivoire
BOA KENYA	Kenya
BOA MALI	Mali
BOA NIGER	Niger
BOA TANZANIA	Tanzania
BOA FRANCE	France

The Directors have the pleasure in presenting their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Bank's Directors are responsible under the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179) and the Banking Act, 2004 (Act 673) as amended by the Banking (Amendment) Act, 2007 (Act 738) for the preparation of the financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit and loss and cash flows for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors have selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently, made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; stated whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, disclosed and explained in the financial statements; prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business and that the financial statement is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 activities carried out by the Bank during the year under review are within the limits permitted by its regulations which continued to be banking and finance. These represent no change from the activities carried out in the previous year.

Operational results

The results of operations for the year ended 31 December 2014 are set out in the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows together with notes to the financial statements.

Activities

OPERATIONAL RESULTS	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	27,802,772	(2,582,186)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(441,454)	(1,167,802)
NATIONAL FISCAL STABILIZATION LEVY	(1,390,138)	-
DEFERRED TAX	2,580,091	894,322
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX FOR THE YEAR	28,551,271	(2,855,666)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME	(631,070)	229,926
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)	**27,920,201**	**(2,625,740)**

The Bank made a profit after tax of GH¢ 27,920,201 relative to a loss position of GH¢ 2,625,740 in 2013. The total assets of the Bank increased from GH¢ 632,961,530 in 2013 to GH¢ 922,396,403 in 2014, a growth of about 46% as at 31 December 2014.

Dividend

The Directors do not recommend the payment of dividends.

Auditors

ERNST & YOUNG, having indicated their willingness, continue in office pursuant to Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179).

Directors

The present list of Members of the Board is shown on pages 22-23.

Signed on behalf of the Board by:

Kobby ANDAH
Managing Director
26th March, 2015

Nana OWUSU-AFARI
Director
26th March, 2015

Board Members at the West African Board Meeting held at Labadi Beach Hotel.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of BANK OF AFRICA – GHANA Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of BANK OF AFRICA – GHANA Limited which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Bank's Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179) and the Banking Act, 2004 (Act 673) as amended by the Banking (Amendment) Act, 2007 (Act 738) and for such internal controls as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BANK OF AFRICA – GHANA Limited as at 31 December 2014 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179) and the Banking Act, 2004 (Act 673) as amended by the Banking (Amendment) Act, 2007 (Act 738).

Facade of BANK OF AFRICA Headquarters in Ghana.

Elite Branch interior.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Companies Act 1963, (Act 179) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

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

ii. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us; and

iii. The balance sheet (Statement of Financial Position) and the profit and loss account (profit or loss section of the Statement of Comprehensive Income) of the Company are in agreement with the books of account.

The Banking Act 2004 (Act 673), Section 78 (2), requires that we state certain matters in our report. We hereby state that:

i. The accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and its results for the period under review;

ii. We were able to obtain all the information and explanation required for the efficient performance of our duties as auditors;

iii. The Bank's transactions are within its powers; and

iv. The Bank has generally complied with the provisions in the Banking Act 2004 (Act 673) and the Banking (Amendment) Act 2007 (Act 738).

Signed by Pamela Des Bordes (ICAG\P\1329)

For and on behalf of ERNST & YOUNG (ICAG/F/2015/126)
Chartered Accountants
Accra, Ghana

27th March, 2015

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2014

TOTAL ASSETS:	**922,396.4** GHS thousand
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME:	**91,898.6** GHS thousand
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR:	**28,551.3** GHS thousand

As at 31/12/2014.
Head Office BOA in Ghana: © BOA

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2014

Statement of Comprehensive Income as at 31 December 2014

	NOTES	2014	2013
		GH¢	GH¢
INTEREST INCOME	8	88,030,141	80,391,541
INTEREST EXPENSE	9	(30,713,163)	(48,060,960)
NET INTEREST INCOME		**57,316,978**	**32,330,581**
FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME	10 (A)	14,895,207	11,948,590
FEES AND COMMISSION EXPENSES	10 (B)	(979,123)	(696,883)
NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME		**13,916,084**	**11,251,707**
NET TRADING INCOME		71,233,062	43,582,288
OTHER INCOME	12	20,665,507	13,656,391
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		**91,898,569**	**57,238,679**
IMPAIRMENT CHARGES ON LOANS AND ADVANCES	22 (C)	(13,074,043)	(18,884,032)
OPERATING EXPENSES	13	(51,021,754)	(40,936,833)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		**27,802,772**	**(2,582,186)**
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	15 (A)	2,138,637	(273,480)
NATIONAL FISCAL STABILIZATION LEVY	15 (D)	(1,390,138)	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**28,551,271**	**(2,855,666)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
ITEMS THAT WILL SUBSEQUENTLY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS IN SUBSEQUENT PERIODS (NET OF TAX):			
NET (LOSS)/GAIN ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENT (NET OF TAX)	16	(631,070)	229,926
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		**27,920,201**	**(2,625,740)**
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE	17	0.286	(0.029)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014

	NOTES	2014	2013
		GH¢	GH¢
ASSETS			
CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANK OF GHANA	18	72,853,855	60,888,701
INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:			
- AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS	19 (A)	84,647,661	98,895,515
- HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS	19 (B)	17,518,128	32,291,374
- AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL	19 (C)	95,527,869	8,000,000
- HELD-TO-MATURITY PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL	19 (D)	-	800,000
DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING	20	1,124,194	-
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS	21	233,620,371	58,864,903
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (NET)	22 (A)	338,549,441	338,732,549
OTHER ASSETS	23	58,858,410	23,217,008
CURRENT INCOME TAX ASSET	15 (D)	756,818	960,303
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	24	7,134,720	7,040,882
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	25	1,838,941	2,091,542
OPERATING LEASE PREPAID	26	450,163	1,153,369
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	27	6,700,000	-
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	15 (C)	2,815,832	25,384
TOTAL ASSETS		**922,396,403**	**632,961,530**
LIABILITIES			
CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	28	548,160,852	406,151,243
DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	29	13,486,910	5,981,280
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	30	45,621,023	33,531,839
BORROWINGS	31	204,560,642	104,650,393
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	15 (C)	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**811,829,427**	**550,314,755**
CAPITAL RESOURCES			
STATED CAPITAL	32	100,960,828	100,960,828
RETAINED EARNINGS		(48,570,482)	(55,046,846)
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE RESERVE		(418,325)	212,745
CREDIT RISK RESERVE		35,460,927	27,661,656
STATUTORY RESERVE		23,134,028	8,858,392
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		**110,566,976**	**82,646,775**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		**922,396,403**	**632,961,530**

The financial statements on pages 30 to 93 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 18th February 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

Kobby ANDAH
Managing Director

Nana OWUSU-AFARI
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2014

	STATED CAPITAL	INCOME SURPLUS	CREDIT RISK RESERVE	STATUTORY RESERVE	AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE RESERVE	TOTAL
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
AT 1 JANUARY 2014	**100,960,828**	**(55,046,846)**	**27,661,656**	**8,858,392**	**212,745**	**82,646,775**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	-	28,551,271	-	-	-	28,551,271
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	-	-	-	(631,070)	(631,070)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	28,551,271	-	-	(631,070)	27,920,201
TRANSFER TO CREDIT RESERVE	-	(7,799,271)	7,799,271	-	-	-
TRANSFER TO STATUTORY RESERVE	-	(14,275,636)	-	14,275,636	-	-
AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	**100,960,828**	**(48,570,482)**	**35,460,927**	**23,134,028**	**(418,325)**	**110,566,976**
AT 1 JANUARY 2013	**77,460,828**	**(35,160,611)**	**10,631,087**	**8,858,392**	**(17,181)**	**61,772,515**
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	-	(2,855,666)	-	-	-	(2,855,666)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	-	-	-	229,926	229,926
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	(2,855,666)	-	-	229,926	(2,625,740)
ADDITIONAL CAPITAL INVESTED	23,500,000	-	-	-	-	23,500,000
TRANSFER TO CREDIT RESERVE	-	(17,030,569)	17,030,569	-	-	-
TRANSFER TO STATUTORY RESERVE	-	-	-	-	-	-
AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	**100,960,828**	**(55,046,846)**	**27,661,656**	**8,858,392**	**212,745**	**82,646,775**

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2014

	NOTES	2014	2013
		GH¢	GH¢
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
CASH GENERATED/(UTILISED) FROM OPERATIONS	35 (A)	43,310,083	(46,009,042)
TAX PAID	15 (D)	(1,628,107)	(566,400)
TOTAL		**41,681,976**	**(46,575,442)**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
PURCHASE OF PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	24 (A/B)	(2,445,181)	(3,325,090)
PURCHASE OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS		(1,171,203)	(1,073,029)
INVESTMENT PROPERTY		(6,700,000)	-
PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF PPE		-	73,870
PROCEEDS FROM DISPOSAL OF OPERATING LEASE PREPAID		1,887,825	-
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(8,428,559)**	**(4,324,249)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
PROCEEDS FROM ISSUE OF SHARES		-	23,500,000
ADDITIONAL BORROWINGS		114,841,503	92,284,962
BORROWINGS REPAID		(14,931,253)	(28,269,000)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**99,910,250**	**87,515,962**
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		133,163,667	36,616,271
NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCE		47,935,996	640,069
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY		75,420,141	38,163,801
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	**35 (B)**	**256,519,804**	**75,420,141**
OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST			
INTEREST RECEIVED		88,589,440	81,613,025
INTEREST PAID		32,159,377	49,422,550

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2014

1. Reporting entity

BANK OF AFRICA (BOA) – GHANA Limited is a financial institution incorporated in Ghana. The registered office of the Bank is at 131/3 Farrar Avenue, Accra. The Bank operates under the Banking Act, 2004 (Act 673) and the Banking (Amendment) Act, 2007 (Act 738).

The Bank is a subsidiary of BOA WEST AFRICA S.A. which is a holding company incorporated in Côte d'Ivoire. Its ultimate parent is BOA GROUP S.A. incorporated and based in Luxemburg with operating offices in Senegal, Mali and Benin.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1. Presentation of financial statements

The Bank presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a current legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank.

The financial statements have been prepared in Ghana Cedi (GH¢) and under the historical cost convention except for available-for-sale investments, derivative financial assets held for trading which have been measured at fair value.

2.2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Bank's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Bank based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Bank. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Bank reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each statement-of-financial-position date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement. In particular, management's judgement is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors described in the next paragraph and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

Loans and advances that have been assessed individually and found not to be impaired and all individually insignificant loans and advances are then assessed collectively, in groups of assets with similar risk characteristics, to determine whether provision should be made due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence, but the effects of which are not yet evident. The collective assessment takes account of data from the loan portfolio (such as levels of arrears, credit utilisation, loan-to-collateral ratios, etc.), and judgements on the effect of concentrations of risks and economic data (including levels of unemployment, real estate prices indices, country risk and the performance of different individual groups).

In terms of individual assessment, the trigger point for impairment is formal classification of an account as exhibiting serious financial problems and where any further deterioration is likely to lead to failure. For all loans that are considered individually significant, the Bank assesses on a case-by-case basis at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a loan is impaired. For those loans where objective evidence of impairment exists, impairment losses are determined considering the following factors:

(i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;

(ii) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

(iii) the Bank, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the Bank would not otherwise consider;

(iv) it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

(v) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:

(a) adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and

(b) national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.
The impairment loss on loans and advances is disclosed in more detail in Note 22 (A) and 22 (D).

Impairment of available-for-sale investments

The Bank reviews its debt securities classified as available-for-sale investments at each reporting date to assess whether they are impaired. This requires similar judgement as applied to the individual assessment of loans and advances.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax-planning strategies. Tax losses can be used indefinitely. See Note 15 (C) for deferred tax assets disclosure.

Going concern

The Bank's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern which assumes that it will be able to continue operation into the foreseeable future and will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but if this is not available, judgement is required to establish fair values. The judgements include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility and discount rates, prepayment rates and default rate assumptions for asset-backed securities. The valuation of financial instruments is described in more detail in Note 45 (a).

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible asset

Critical judgments are utilised in determining amortisation rates and useful lives of these assets and in calculating the amount of interest to capitalise against projects in progress at the end of the period is described in more detail in Notes 24 and 25.

3.2. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated as fair value through profit and loss are recognised within interest income and interest expense in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently. Interest income includes interest on loans and advances and placements with other banks, and is recognised in the period in which it is earned.

3.3. Fees and commission

Unless included in the effective interest calculation, fees and commissions are recognised on an accruals basis when the service has been provided. Fees and commissions not integral to the effective interest arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction from a third party, such as the acquisition of loans, shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts.

Commitment fees, together with related direct costs, for loan facilities where draw down is probable are deferred and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest on the loan once drawn. Other commitment fees are recognised over the term of the facilities.

Loan syndication fees are recognised as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the Bank has retained no part of the loan package for itself or has retained a part at the same effective rate as the other participants.

3.4. Computer software development costs

Generally, costs associated with developing computer software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred. However, costs that are clearly associated with an identifiable and unique product which will be controlled by the Bank and has a probable economic benefit exceeding the cost beyond one year, are recognised as an intangible asset.

Expenditure which enhances and extends computer software programmes beyond their original specifications and useful lives is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original costs of the software. Computer software development costs recognised as assets are stated at cost less amortisation. Amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over a period of 5 years.

3.5. Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Bank at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

The source of the Bank's exchange rates is the Ghana Association of Bankers as published on the Bank of Ghana Website.

3.6. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and costs directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Replacement or major inspection costs are capitalised when incurred and if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The depreciation base is determined as cost less any residual value. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets and begins when the assets are ready for use.

The assets' residual values, and useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Impairment reviews are performed when there are indicators that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment losses are recognised in profit and loss as an expense. The estimated useful lives of the major asset categories are:

CLASS OF ASSETS	DEPRECIATION RATE
BUILDING ON SHORT TERM LEASEHOLD LAND	OVER THE REMAINING PERIOD OF THE LEASE
COMPUTERS HARDWARE	25%-33.3%
MOTOR VEHICLES	20%-25%
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	15%-20%
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	15%-20%

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

3.7. Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model of International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

3.8. Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the assets recoverable amount is estimated. For the purpose of measuring recoverable amounts, assets are compared at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash-generating units (CGUs). The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use (being the present value of the expected future cash flows of the relevant asset or CGUs). An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The Bank evaluates impairment losses for potential reversals when events or circumstances may indicate such consideration is appropriate. The increased carrying amount of an asset or a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

3.9. Employee benefits

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave accrued at the reporting date.

The Bank operates a defined contribution for its employees. The assets of these schemes are held in separate trustee administered funds. The schemes are funded by contributions from both the employees and employer. Benefits are paid to retiring staff in accordance with the scheme rules.

The Bank also contributes to the statutory Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Pensions Act, 2008 Act 766. The Bank's obligations under the scheme are limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time and are currently limited to a maximum of 13% of an employee's basic salary per month. The Bank's obligations to staff retirement benefit schemes are charged to profit or loss in the year to which they relate.

3.10. Taxation

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current income tax assets and liabilities also include adjustments for tax expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of previous periods.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in equity are also recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3.11. Leasing

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or it contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Bank as a lessee

Leases that do not transfer to the bank substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items are operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. Contingent rental payable is recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Bank as a lessor

Leases where the bank does not transfer substantially all of the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

3.12. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cashflows, cash equivalents include short term liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which were within three months of maturity when acquired.

3.13. Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention in acquiring them. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus transaction costs except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified into fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity investments or loans and receivables.

Financial liabilities such as customer deposits, due to banks and other financial institutions and long term borrowings are measured at amortised cost, except for trading liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition which are held at fair value. Purchases and sales of securities and other financial assets and trading liabilities are recognised on trade date, being the date that the Bank is committed to purchase or sell an asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from those assets has expired or when the Bank has transferred its contractual right to receive the cash flows from the assets. A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

1) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

2) The Bank 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

- the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Bank 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 asset is recognised to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Bank 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 Bank has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation is discharged), cancelled or expired. Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments are classified at fair value through profit or loss where they are trading securities or where they are designated at fair value through profit or loss by management.

Trading securities are debt securities and equity shares acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or which are part of a portfolio which is managed for short-term gains. Such securities are classified as trading securities and recognised in the statement of financial position at their fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in their fair value are recognised in the profit or loss within net operating income in the period in which they occur.

Other financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such by management upon initial recognition. Such assets and liabilities are carried in the statement of financial position at their fair value and gains and losses arising from changes in fair are recognised in the income statement within net trading income in the period in which they occur. The client currently has no financial assets and liabilities through profit and loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Investments in Government Securities that are not classified as trading securities, at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments or as loans and receivables are classified as available-for-sale financial assets and are recognised in the statement of financial position at their fair value. Available-for-sale financial assets are those intended to be held for an indeterminate period of time and may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates or exchange rates. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investments classified as available-for-sale are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, until the financial asset is either sold, becomes impaired or matures, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. Interest calculated using the effective interest method and foreign exchange gains and losses on debt securities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired. In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, the Bank assesses individually whether there is objective evidence of impairment based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost.

However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in profit or loss. Future interest income is based on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

The interest income is recorded as part of Interest income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to a credit event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables include loans and advances to banks and customers and eligible assets including those transferred into this category out of the fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale financial assets categories. 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 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 profit or loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in impairment losses on loans and advances.

Loans and receivables are initially recognised when cash is advanced to the borrowers at fair value inclusive of transaction costs or, for eligible assets transferred into this category, their fair value at the date of transfer. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

These are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs and measured subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

Deposits and balances due from banking institutions and loans and advances to customers

Financial assets, 'Deposits and balances due from banking institutions' and 'Loans and advances to customers' include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

- Those that the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the near term and those that the Bank, upon initial recognition, designates as at fair value through profit or loss;
- Those that the Bank, upon initial recognition, designates as available-for-sale;
- Those for which the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

After initial measurement, Deposits and balances due from banking institutions and Loans and advances to customers are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR, less allowance for impairment.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortisation is included in Interest income in profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in profit or loss in impairment losses on loans and advances. The Bank may enter into certain lending commitments where the loan, on drawdown, is expected to be classified as held for trading because the intent is to sell the loans in the short term. Where the loan, on drawdown, is expected to be retained by the Bank, and not sold in the short term, the commitment is recorded only when it is an onerous contract that is likely to give rise to a loss (e.g., due to a counterparty credit event).

Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

The Bank assesses at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include: indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty; the probability that they will not be able to honour their debt or enter into other financial reorganisation; default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

The Bank considers evidence of impairment at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant financial assets are assessed for specific impairment. All significant assets found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are then collectively assessed for impairment together with financial assets with similar risk characteristics. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement.

Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of Interest income.

Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Bank. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the 'Credit loss expense'.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of the Bank's internal credit grading system, that considers credit risk characteristics such as asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors.

Future cash flows on a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group.

Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

Determining fair value

The Bank measures financial instruments, such as, available-for-sale financial assets at fair value. 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 to by the Bank. 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 Bank 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. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy disclosed in Note 45.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, therefore, the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the Statement of financial position. There has been no offsetting of financial instruments during the year.

3.14. Write offs

A loan or advance is normally written off, either partially or in full, against the related allowance when the proceeds from realising any available security have been received or there is no realistic prospect of recovery and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of impairment losses recorded in profit or loss for both secured and unsecured. Refer to impairment of financial assets for how the amount of impairment loss is measured.

3.15. Renegotiated loans

Loans that are either subject to collective or individual impairment and whose term has been renegotiated are initially put on a watch list for a minimum of six (6) months. Subject to the performance of the facility, it may be reclassified as a performing facility.

Renegotiating of loans involves extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original EIR.

3.16. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence depends on the outcome of uncertain future events or those present obligations where the outflows of resources are uncertain or cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless they are remote.

3.17. Credit risk reserve

IAS 39 requires the Bank to recognise an impairment loss when there is objective evidence that loans and advances are impaired. However, the Bank of Ghana (BoG) prudential guidelines require the Bank to set aside amounts for impairment losses on loans and advances in addition to those losses that have been recognised under IAS 39. Any such amounts set aside represent appropriations of retained earnings and not expenses in determining profit or loss. These amounts are dealt with in the statutory credit reserve. The provision for this additional impairment amounts is to be made only when impairment amounts provided under IFRS rules is lower than the figure to be provided under BoG Prudential Guidelines.

3.18. Statutory reserve

This is an accumulation of transfers from profit for the year in accordance with section 29 of the Banking Act.

3.19. Financial guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank gives financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit and guarantees. Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements (within 'Other liabilities') at fair value, being the commission received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in profit or loss, and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee. Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recorded in profit or loss in 'impairment loss expense'. The premium received is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

4. Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Bank's financial statements are disclosed below. The Bank intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. Early application of previous versions of IFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) is permitted if the date of initial application is before 1 February 2015. The adoption of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Bank's financial assets, but no impact on the classification and measurement of the Bank's financial liabilities.

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

IFRS 14 is an optional standard that allows an entity, whose activities are subject to rate-regulation, to continue applying most of its existing accounting policies for regulatory deferral account balances upon its first-time adoption of IFRS. Entities that adopt IFRS 14 must present the regulatory deferral accounts as separate line items on the statement of financial position and present movements in these account balances as separate line items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The standard requires disclosures on the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's rate-regulation and the effects of that rate-regulation on its financial statements. IFRS 14 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Since the Bank is an existing IFRS preparer, this standard would not apply.

Amendments to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions

IAS 19 requires an entity to consider contributions from employees or third parties when accounting for defined benefit plans. Where the contributions are linked to service, they should be attributed to periods of service as a negative benefit. These amendments clarify that, if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognise such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the service is rendered, instead of allocating the contributions to the periods of service. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. It is not expected that this amendment would be relevant to the Bank, since none of the entities within the Bank has defined benefit plans with contributions from employees or third parties.

Annual improvements 2010-2012 Cycle

These improvements are effective from 1 July 2014 and are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank. They include:

IFRS 2 Share-based Payment

This improvement is applied prospectively and clarifies various issues relating to the definitions of performance and service conditions which are vesting conditions, including:

- a performance condition must contain a service condition,
- a performance target must be met while the counterparty is rendering service,
- a performance target may relate to the operations or activities of an entity, or to those of another entity in the same group,
- a performance condition may be a market or non-market condition,
- if the counterparty, regardless of the reason, ceases to provide service during the vesting period, the service condition is not satisfied.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that all contingent consideration arrangements classified as liabilities (or assets) arising from a business combination should be subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss whether or not they fall within the scope of IFRS 9 (or IAS 39, as applicable).

IFRS 8 Operating Segments

The amendments are applied retrospectively and clarify that:

- an entity must disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in paragraph 12 of IFRS 8, including a brief description of operating segments that have been aggregated and the economic characteristics (e.g., sales and gross margins) used to assess whether the segments are 'similar',
- the reconciliation of segment assets to total assets is only required to be disclosed if the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision maker, similar to the required disclosure for segment liabilities.

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies in IAS 16 and IAS 38 that the asset may be revalued by reference to observable data on either the gross or the net carrying amount. In addition, the accumulated depreciation or amortisation is the difference between the gross and carrying amounts of the asset.

IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that a management entity (an entity that provides key management personnel services) is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services.

Annual improvements 2011-2013 Cycle

These improvements are effective from 1 July 2014 and are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank. They include:

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies for the scope exceptions within IFRS 3 that:

- joint arrangements, not just joint ventures, are outside the scope of IFRS 3,
- this scope exception applies only to the accounting in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13 can be applied not only to financial assets and financial liabilities, but also to other contracts within the scope of IFRS 9 (or IAS 39, as applicable).

IAS 40 Investment Property

The description of ancillary services in IAS 40 differentiates between investment property and owner-occupied property (i.e., property, plant and equipment). The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that IFRS 3, and not the description of ancillary services in IAS 40, is used to determine if the transaction is the purchase of an asset or business combination.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with early adoption permitted. The Bank is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 15 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests

The amendments to IFRS 11 require that a joint operator accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business must apply the relevant IFRS 3 principles for business combinations accounting. The amendments also clarify that a previously held interest in a joint operation is not remeasured on the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation while joint control is retained. In addition, a scope exclusion has been added to IFRS 11 to specify that the amendments do not apply when the parties sharing joint control, including the reporting entity, are under common control of the same ultimate controlling party. The amendments apply to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of any additional interests in the same joint operation and are prospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact to the Bank.

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

The amendments clarify the principle in IAS 16 and IAS 38 that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortise intangible assets. The amendments are effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact to the Bank given that the Bank has not used a revenue-based method to depreciate its non-current assets.

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 Agriculture: Bearer Plants

The amendments change the accounting requirements for biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants. Under the amendments, biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants will no longer be within the scope of IAS 41. Instead, IAS 16 will apply. After initial recognition, bearer plants will be measured under IAS 16 at accumulated cost (before maturity) and using either the cost model or revaluation model (after maturity). The amendments also require that produce that grows on bearer plants will remain in the scope of IAS 41 measured at fair value less costs to sell. For government grants related to bearer plants, IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance will apply. The amendments are retrospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact to the Bank.

Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying IFRS and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively. For first-time adopters of IFRS electing to use the equity method in its separate financial statements, they will be required to apply this method from the date of transition to IFRS. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments will not have any impact on the Bank's financial statements.

IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28

The amendments address issues that have arisen in applying the investment entities exception under IFRS 10. The amendments to IFRS 10 clarify that the exemption (in IFRS 10.4) from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value. Furthermore, the amendments to IFRS 10 clarify that only a subsidiary of an investment entity that is not an investment entity itself and that provides support services to the investment entity is consolidated. All other subsidiaries of an investment entity are measured at fair value.

The amendments to IAS 28 allow the investor, when applying the equity method, to retain the fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The amendments must be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 provide helpful clarifications that will assist preparers in applying the standards more consistently. However, it may still be difficult to identify investment entities in practice when they are part of a multi-layered group structure. These amendments are not expected to have any impact to the Bank.

IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations, between an investor and its associate or joint venture, is recognised in full. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The amendments must be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The amendments will effectively eliminate diversity in practice and give preparers a consistent set of principles to apply for such transactions. However, the application of the definition of a business is judgemental and entities need to consider the definition carefully in such transactions.

IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* clarify, rather than significantly change, existing IAS 1 requirements. The amendments clarify

- the materiality requirements in IAS 1,
- that specific line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and OCI and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated,
- that entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements,
- that the share of OCI of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, and classified between those items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Furthermore, the amendments clarify the requirements that apply when additional subtotals are presented in the statement of financial position and the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early application is permitted and entities do not need to disclose that fact because the Board considers these amendments to be clarifications that do not affect an entity's accounting policies or accounting estimates. The Bank has not early adopted this presentation.

5. New and amended standards and interpretations

The Bank applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

IAS 8.28 Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)

These amendments provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and must be applied retrospectively, subject to certain transition relief. The exception to consolidation requires investment entities to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. These amendments have no impact on the Bank.

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Amendments to IAS 32

These amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off' and the criteria for non-simultaneous settlement mechanisms of clearing houses to qualify for offsetting and is applied retrospectively. These amendments have no impact on the Bank since we do not have any enforceable netting agreements.

Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting – Amendments to IAS 39

These amendments provide relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of a derivative designated as a hedging instrument meets certain criteria and retrospective application is required. These amendments have no impact on the Bank as the Bank has not novated its derivatives during the current or prior periods.

IFRIC 21 Levies

IFRIC 21 clarifies that an entity recognises a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs. For a levy that is triggered upon reaching a minimum threshold, the interpretation clarifies that no liability should be anticipated before the specified minimum threshold is reached. Retrospective application is required for IFRIC 21. This interpretation has no impact on the Bank as it has applied the recognition principles under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets consistent with the requirements of IFRIC 21 in prior years.

Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle

In the 2010-2012 annual improvements cycle, the IASB issued seven amendments to six standards, which included an amendment to IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. The amendment to IFRS 13 is effective immediately and, thus, for periods beginning at 1 January 2014, and it clarifies in the Basis for Conclusions that short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rates can be measured at invoice amounts when the effect of discounting is immaterial. This amendment to IFRS 13 has no impact on the Bank.

Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle

In the 2011-2013 annual improvements cycle, the IASB issued four amendments to four standards, which included an amendment to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendment to IFRS 1 is effective immediately and, thus, for periods beginning at 1 January 2014, and clarifies in the Basis for Conclusions that an entity may choose to apply either a current standard or a new standard that is not yet mandatory, but permits early application, provided either standard is applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the entity's first IFRS financial statements. This amendment to IFRS 1 has no impact on the Bank, since the Bank is an existing IFRS preparer.

6. Risk management

Introduction and overview

Taking risk is core in the business of Banking. In the performing of its statutory duties, the Bank analyses, evaluates and assumes positions of taking calculated risks. The Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The most important types of risk faced by the Bank include:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk (i.e. risk related to currency trading, interest rate and other price risk)
- Operational Risk
- Compliance Risk

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Board has established a Risk and Compliance Committee for the management of risk in the Bank. The arm of the committee within management is the Risk Management Department which assists it in the discharge of this responsibility. The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered.

Through the compliance department, the Bank ensures it complies with all prudential and regulatory guidelines in the pursuit of profitable Banking opportunities while avoiding excessive, unnecessary and uncontrollable risk exposures. Being an inherent feature in the business of the Bank, various mitigating measures are put in place to better manage risk.

All risk management policies are formulated at the Board level through the Board Committee Risk and Compliance. The Bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Risk and Compliance Committee is responsible among other things for authorising the scope of the risk management function and renewing and assessing the integrity of the risk control systems, ensuring that the risk policies and strategies are effectively managed.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Bank's loans and advances to customers and other banks as well as investment securities. For risk management reporting purposes, the Bank considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure.

Ageing analysis of past due but not impaired gross financial instruments

The following table provides an analysis of gross loans and advances to customers held at amortised cost which are past due but not considered impaired. There are no other significant balance sheet items where past due balances are not considered impaired.

	UP TO 90-DAYS	UP TO 180-DAYS	TOTAL
AS AT DECEMBER 2014	**3,443,305**	**293,667**	**3,736,972**
AS AT DECEMBER 2013	10,457,965	1,610,137	12,068,102

Management of Credit Risk

The Board Risk and Compliance Committee manages the risk of the Bank with the assistance of two management committee namely management, Credit Approval Committee and the Management Risk and Compliance Committee. While the Credit Approval Committee manages credit assessments and approvals, the Risk and Compliance Committee oversees the enterprise-wide risk of the Bank.

The Board Risk and Compliance Committee fundamentally:

- Sets out the nature, role, responsibility and authority of the risk management function within the Bank and outlines the scope of the risk;
- Reviews and assesses the integrity of the risk control systems and ensures that the risk policies and strategies are effectively managed;
- Provides an independent and objective oversight and reviews the information presented by management and the Audit Committee to the Board on financial, business and strategic risk issues;
- Adopts the principles of governance and codes of best practice;
- Reviews the decision of the Management Credit Approval Committee and Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) on a quarterly basis, to determine the maximum mandate levels for the various credit sanctioning bodies.

The Purpose of the Board Risk and Compliance Committee is to:

- Oversee the credit risk function of the Bank to ensure a healthy credit portfolio;
- Ensure that the Bank exercise due care in the use of credit authority;
- Approve/decline credit applications above country limit of the Management Credit Approval Committee;
- Sets and determines the Bank's credit policy and general risk climate of the Bank;
- Review on regular basis the monitoring of policy compliance, compliance of portfolio against standards and recommend for appropriate action to be taken;
- Ensure key triggers are kept under review and stress tests on the portfolio conducted whenever significant changes occur or are anticipated;
- Agree portfolio targets, industry and credit grading concentrations;
- Determine in tandem with ALCO, market and product pricing based on risk adjusted return;
- Ensure compliance with regulatory requirements in credit delivery.

6. Risk management (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk

		2014	2013
		GH¢	GH¢
ON-STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ITEMS			
A) GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		**197,693,658**	**139,986,889**
B) DEPOSITS DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS			
	LOCAL	956,190	27,910,625
	FOREIGN	232,664,181	30,954,278
TOTAL		**233,620,371**	**58,864,903**
C) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS			
INDIVIDUALS:			
	OVERDRAFT	4,137,302	1,704,771
	TERM LOAN	20,123,801	20,582,194
TOTAL		**24,261,103**	**22,286,965**
CORPORATE ENTITIES:			
	OVERDRAFT	70,904,315	74,652,721
	TERM LOAN	256,475,314	279,557,990
TOTAL		**327,379,629**	**354,210,711**
GROSS LOANS AND ADVANCES (INCLUDING SUSPENDED INTEREST)		**351,640,732**	**376,497,676**
D) OTHER ASSETS			
	INTER BANK CLEARING ITEMS	44,048,519	16,566,657
	OTHERS	3,718,535	1,791,509
TOTAL		**47,676,054**	**18,358,166**
OFF STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ITEMS			
	LETTERS OF CREDIT	21,406,851	25,890,743
	LETTERS OF GUARANTEE	39,661,298	19,123,117
TOTAL		**61,068,149**	**45,013,860**

The Bank doesn't perceive any significant credit risk on the following financial assets:

- Investments in Government securities and balances with the Central Bank of Ghana;
- Deposits and balances due from banking institutions;
- Off statement of financial position items.

The table below represents the maximum credit risk exposure to the Bank at 31 December 2014, and after taking into account provision for impairment.

2014

	GROSS AMOUNTS*	IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES	NET AMOUNTS	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	%
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS				
PAST DUE AND IMPAIRED	72,125,451	13,091,291	59,034,160	21%
PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED	3,950,743	-	3,950,743	1%
NEITHER PAST DUE NOR IMPAIRED	275,564,538	-	275,564,538	78%
TOTAL	**351,640,732**	**13,091,291**	**338,549,441**	**100%**

2013

	GROSS AMOUNTS*	IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES	NET AMOUNTS	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	%
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS				
PAST DUE AND IMPAIRED	79,870,352	37,765,127	42,105,226	21%
PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED	12,303,934	-	12,303,934	3%
NEITHER PAST DUE NOR IMPAIRED	284,323,390	-	284,323,390	76%
TOTAL	**376,497,676**	**37,765,127**	**338,732,549**	**100%**

Each business unit is required to implement the Bank's credit policies and procedures, with credit approval authorities delegated from the Board. Each business unit has a Relationship Officer who reports all credit related matters to Management Credit Committee on a monthly basis. There is also a Credit Risk and Monitoring Unit under the Risk department that continuously tracks and monitors the performance of each credit facility and prompts the Relationship Officers and Managers concern on all sticky accounts.

The non-performing loan (NPL) ratio at the end of year 2014 was 20% (2013:21%).

Impaired loans

Impaired loans and securities are loans and securities for which the Bank determines that it is probable it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan/security agreement(s). These loans are graded "Extreme" which is 9 -10 in the Bank's internal credit risk grading system.

Past due but not impaired loans

Past due but not impaired facilities are loans and advances where contractual interest or principal payments are past due but the Bank believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security/collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Bank.

(*) excluding interest in suspense

Loans with renegotiated terms

Loans with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Bank has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Once the loan is restructured it remains in this category independent of satisfactory performance after restructuring.

Allowances for impairment

The Bank establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of incurred losses in its loan portfolio. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loan loss allowance established for banks of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans subject to individual assessment for impairment.

Write-off policy

The Bank writes off a loan/security balance (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Credit department determines that the loans are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's financial position such that the borrower can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. For smaller balance standardised loans, charge off decisions generally are based on a product specific past due status.

Collateral held

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of cash, mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets, and guarantees. The collateral normally takes the form of a lien over the customer's assets and gives the Bank a claim on these assets for both existing and future liabilities incurred by the customer. These collaterals cannot be sold or pledged while there is no default.

Collateral received in the form of securities is not recorded on the statement of financial position. Collateral received in the form of cash is recorded on the statement of financial position with a corresponding liability. These items are assigned to deposits received from banks or other counterparties. Any interest payable or receivable arising is recorded as interest expense or interest or income.

Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired.

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against financial assets is shown below:

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS		
AGAINST INDIVIDUALLY IMPAIRED	99,452,888	55,474,307
AGAINST PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED	6,925,770	7,546,890
AGAINST NEITHER PAST DUE NOR IMPAIRED	799,669,832	379,373,167
TOTAL	906,048,490	442,394,364

Concentrations of risk

The Bank monitors concentration of credit risk by sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date is shown below:

	2014		2013	
	GH¢	%	GH¢	%
ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS- GROSS				
AGRICULTURE	1,298,518	0.37%	2,337,601	0.62%
MANUFACTURING	23,507,352	6.69%	20,249,068	5.38%
COMMERCE AND FINANCE	73,956,868	21.03%	84,767,025	22.51%
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	18,111,343	5.15%	29,096,427	7.73%
MINING AND QUARRYING	26,079,242	7.42%	38,292,969	10.17%
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	84,375,890	23.99%	73,838,574	19.61%
SERVICES	46,849,689	13.32%	42,461,472	11.28%
ELECTRICITY, OIL, GAS, ENERGY AND WATER	55,788,346	15.87%	58,208,800	15.46%
OTHERS	21,673,484	6.16%	27,245,741	7.24%
TOTAL	**351,640,732**	**100%**	**376,497,677**	**100%**
OFF STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ITEMS (LETTERS OF CREDIT AND GUARANTEES)				
SOCIAL COMM. AND PERSONAL SERV.	167,792	0.3%	2,233,172	5.0%
BUSINESS SERVICES	11,429,129	18.7%	10,054,463	22.3%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL	6,187,953	10.1%	1,439,327	3.2%
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	3,308	0.0%	484,382	1.1%
OTHER	41,229,040	67.5%	30,676,338	68.1%
MANUFACTURING	2,050,928	3.4%	126,178	0.3%
TOTAL	**61,068,149**	**100%**	**45,013,860**	**100%**

Settlement risk

The Bank's activities may give rise to risk at the time of settlement of transactions and trades. Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of a company to honour its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually agreed.

For certain types of transactions, the Bank mitigates this risk by conducting settlements through a settlement/clearing agent to ensure that a trade is settled only when both parties have fulfilled their contractual settlement obligations. Settlement limits form part of the credit approval/limit monitoring process described earlier. Acceptance of settlement risk on free settlement trades requires transaction specific or counterparty specific approvals from the Bank's risk function.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Bank might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under both normal and stress circumstances.

Management of liquidity risk

The Bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation.

To limit this risk, the Bank has developed internal control processes through its treasury department which maintains a portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term liquid investment securities, loans and advances to banks and other inter-bank facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the Bank as a whole. The Bank also maintains a statutory deposit with the Central Bank of Ghana which is equal to 10% of customer deposits.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents and investments in government securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any deposits from banks, debt securities issued, other borrowings and commitments maturing within the next month. Details of the reported Bank ratio of net liquid assets to deposits and balances due to banking institutions and customer deposits at the reporting date and during the reporting period were as follows:

AT 31 DECEMBER	2014	2013
	%	%
AVERAGE FOR THE PERIOD	10.50%	9%
MAXIMUM FOR THE PERIOD	11%	12%
MINIMUM FOR THE PERIOD	10%	9%
STATUTORY MINIMUM REQUIREMENT	10%	9%

Residual contractual maturities of financial liabilities

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities by the remaining contractual maturities at the statement of financial position date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, whereas the Bank manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected undiscounted inflows.

Maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities

2014	CARRYING AMOUNT	UP TO 1 MONTH	1-3 MONTHS	3-12 MONTHS	1-5 YEARS	TOTAL
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	548,160,852	487,701,223	19,199,681	52,072,483	330,187	559,303,574
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE TO BANKING INSTITUTIONS	13,486,910	9,630,782	3,903,706	-	-	13,534,488
BORROWINGS	204,560,642	-	52,591,879	106,190,513	50,503,858	209,286,250
OTHER LIABILITIES	45,621,023	14,815,042	4,703,734	283,659	26,240,820	46,043,256
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**811,829,427**	**512,147,047**	**80,399,000**	**158,546,655**	**77,074,865**	**828,167,568**
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANK OF GHANA	72,853,855	72,853,855	-	-	-	72,853,855
FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	1,124,195	-	-	3,356,000	-	3,356,000
INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	197,693,658	-	73,583,027	128,215,665	19,516,863	221,315,554
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS	66,309,656	29,387,392	-	-	42,793,303	72,180,695
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (NET)	338,549,441	63,794,480	6,274,679	44,339,836	265,079,128	379,488,123
INTER-BANK PLACEMENTS	167,310,715	68,599,075	112,527,266	-	-	181,126,341
OTHER ASSETS (EXCLUDING PREPAYMENTS & STATIONERIES)	47,767,055	45,446,262	2,368,223	124,364	-	47,938,849
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**891,608,575**	**280,081,064**	**194,753,195**	**176,035,865**	**327,389,293**	**978,259,417**
NET LIQUIDITY GAP	**79,779,148**	**(232,065,983)**	**114,354,195**	**17,489,210**	**250,314,428**	**150,091,849**
OFF BALANCE SHEET						
FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACT	39,661,298	1,424,128	1,325,687	28,664,685	10,229,864	41,644,363

Maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

2013	CARRYING AMOUNT	UP TO 1 MONTH	1-3 MONTHS	3-12 MONTHS	1-5 YEARS	TOTAL
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	406,151,242	180,252,733	45,628,047	190,527,745	-	416,408,526
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE TO BANKING INSTITUTIONS	5,981,280	5,981,280	-	-	-	5,981,280
BORROWINGS	104,650,393	1,333,949	42,657,013	68,425,234	-	112,416,196
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	33,531,839	716,074	894,830	1,406,162	32,145,159	35,162,224
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**550,314,754**	**188,284,036**	**89,179,890**	**260,359,141**	**32,145,159**	**569,968,226**
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANK OF GHANA	60,888,701	60,888,701	-	-	-	60,888,701
INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	139,986,889	20,177,364	862,854	98,763,178	38,025,494	157,828,890
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS	58,864,903	49,194,837	12,926,368	-	-	62,121,205
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	338,732,549	97,310,069	25,225,133	48,939,092	199,854,221	371,328,515
OTHER ASSETS	23,217,007	19,360,477	1,789,646	1,486,603	1,152,658	23,789,384
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**621,690,049**	**246,931,448**	**40,804,001**	**149,188,873**	**239,032,373**	**675,956,695**
NET LIQUIDITY GAP	**71,375,295**	**58,647,412**	**(48,375,889)**	**(111,170,268)**	**206,887,214**	**105,988,469**
OFF STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION						
FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACT	19,123,117	1,115,891	1,636,846	15,031,413	2,266,438	20,050,588

The balances in the above table will not agree directly to the balances in the statement of financial position as the table incorporates all cash flows (both principal and interest), on an undiscounted basis.

The previous table shows the undiscounted cash flows on the Bank's financial liabilities and unrecognised loan commitments on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The Bank's expected cash flows on these instruments vary significantly from this analysis. For example, demand deposits from customers are expected to maintain a stable or increasing balance; and unrecognised loan commitments are not all expected to be drawn down immediately. The gross nominal inflow/(outflow) disclosed in the previous table is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial liability or commitment.

Market risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) will affect the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Management of market risks

Overall responsibility for management of market risk rests with Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO). The risk department is responsible for the development of detailed market risk management policies (subject to review and approval by ALCO) and for the day to day implementation of those policies.

i) Interest rate risk

The Bank is exposed to the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The maturities of asset and liabilities and the ability to replace at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the Bank's exposure to changes in interest rates and liquidity.

Interest rates on advances to customers and other risk assets are pegged to the Bank's base lending rate. The base rate is adjusted from time to time to reflect the cost of funds.

The Assets and Liability Committee closely monitors the interest rate trends to minimize the potential adverse impact of interest rate changes.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Bank.

The interest rate risks sensitivity analysis is based on the following assumptions.

- Changes in the market interest rates affect the interest income or expenses of variable interest financial instruments.
- Changes in market interest rates only affect interest income or expenses in relation to financial instruments with fixed interest rates if these are recognized at their fair value.
- The interest rate changes will have a significant effect on interest sensitive assets and liabilities and hence simulation modelling is applied to net interest margins.
- The interest rates of all maturities move by the same amount and, therefore, do not reflect the potential impact on net interest income of some rates changing while others remain unchanged.
- The projections make other assumptions including that all positions run to maturity.

The table below summarises the exposure to interest rate risks. Included in the table are the Bank's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates. The Bank does not bear an interest rate risk on off statement of financial position items.

2014	LESS THAN 1 MONTH	1 MONTH LESS THAN 3 MONTHS	3 MONTHS LESS THAN 6 MONTHS	6 MONTHS LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1 YEAR LESS THAN 5 YEARS	TOTAL
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	-	65,699,132	114,385,915	182,841	17,425,770	197,693,658
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS	96,782,391	43,912,101	48,001,500	8,002,115	36,922,264	233,620,371
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (NET)	65,175,943	8,912,845	15,158,918	22,738,378	226,563,357	338,549,441
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**161,958,334**	**118,524,078**	**177,546,333**	**30,923,334**	**280,911,391**	**769,863,470**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	487,701,223	17,454,256	31,349,214	11,656,159	-	548,160,852
BORROWINGS	-	52,129,205	92,737,559	11,671,697	48,022,181	204,560,642
OTHER LIABILITIES	-	-	-	-	25,600,000	25,600,000
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE TO BANKING INSTITUTIONS	9,603,425	3,883,485	-	-	-	13,486,910
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**497,304,648**	**73,466,946**	**124,086,773**	**23,327,856**	**73,622,181**	**791,808,404**
INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY GAP	**(335,346,314)**	**45,057,132**	**53,459,560**	**7,595,478**	**207,289,210**	**(21,944,934)**

2013						
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	20,177,364	862,854	41,020,947	44,860,077	33,065,647	139,986,889
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS	58,864,903	-	-	-	-	58,864,903
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	101,063,235	24,852,348	25,848,911	15,750,046	171,218,009	338,732,549
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**180,105,502**	**25,715,202**	**66,869,858**	**60,610,123**	**204,283,656**	**537,584,341**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	179,973,572	43,300,021	73,143,247	109,734,402	-	406,151,242
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE TO BANKING INSTITUTIONS	5,981,280	-	-	-	-	5,981,280
BORROWINGS	1,452,572	43,119,504	60,078,317	-	-	104,650,393
OTHER LIABILITIES	-	-	-	-	17,292,800	17,292,800
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**187,407,424**	**86,419,525**	**133,221,564**	**109,734,402**	**17,292,800**	**534,075,715**
INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY GAP	**(7,301,922)**	**(60,704,323)**	**(66,351,706)**	**(49,124,279)**	**186,990,856**	**3,508,626**

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates (all other variables being held constant) of the Bank's income statement. The sensitivity of the profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the profit or loss for a year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2014.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

			PROFIT OR LOSS IMPACT 500 BASIS POINT INCREASE IN RATES	PROFIT OR LOSS IMPACT 500 BASIS POINT DECREASE IN RATES
		GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
2014				
	RATE SENSITIVE ASSETS	769,863,470	38,493,174	(38,493,174)
	RATE SENSITIVE LIABILITIES	791,808,404	(39,590,420)	39,590,420
TOTAL			**(1,097,246)**	**1,097,246**
2013				
	RATE SENSITIVE ASSETS	537,584,341	26,879,217	(26,879,217)
	RATE SENSITIVE LIABILITIES	534,075,715	(26,703,786)	26,703,786
TOTAL			**175,431**	**(175,431)**

Interest rate risk and foreign currency risk

The Bank has in place REUTERS System to monitor live interest and exchange rates to facilitate trading by the treasury department. This helps the Bank know what is happening at any moment in time on the markets and where opportunities are present.

ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Bank operates wholly within Ghana and its assets and liabilities are carried in local currency. The Bank maintains trade with correspondent banks and takes deposits and lends in foreign currencies. The Bank is exposed to the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank's currency position and exposure are managed within the exposure guideline stipulated by the Bank of Ghana. This position is reviewed on a daily basis by management.

The exchange rates used for translating the major foreign currency balances at the year-end were as follows:

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
US DOLLAR	3.2001	2.1616
GB POUND	4.9893	3.5727
EURO	3.8814	2.9863
NGN	0.0176	0.0134

Foreign exchange risk represents Appreciation/Depreciation of the GH¢ against other currencies. The Foreign exchange risks sensitivity analysis is based on the following assumptions:

- Foreign exchange exposures represent net currency positions of all currencies other than Ghana Cedis (GH¢).
- The currency risk sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption that all net currency positions are highly effective.
- The base currency in which the Bank's business is transacted is Ghana Cedis (GH¢).

ii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at reporting date.

2014	USD	GBP	EUR	OTHER	TOTAL
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
CASH & BAL. WITH CENTRAL BANK OF GHANA	6,507,011	1,992,422	2,826,567	-	11,326,001
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS	188,069,914	1,157,883	42,848,781	587,603	232,664,181
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (NET)	130,020,836	1,112	32,085,756	-	162,107,703
OTHER ASSETS	1,428,360	-	238,470	-	1,666,829
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**326,026,121**	**3,151,417**	**77,999,574**	**587,603**	**407,764,714**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	168,227,677	3,456,976	30,751,957	-	202,436,610
DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	9,605,509	-	3,881,401	-	13,486,910
BORROWINGS	168,815,849	-	35,744,794	-	204,560,643
OTHER LIABILITIES	31,240,861	20,421	7,490,702	-	38,751,984
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**377,889,896**	**3,477,397**	**77,868,854**	**-**	**459,236,147**
NET STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	**(51,863,775)**	**(325,980)**	**130,719**	**587,603**	**(51,471,433)**

2013	USD	GBP	EUR	OTHER	TOTAL
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
CASH & BAL. WITH CENTRAL BANK OF GHANA	6,439,360	1,197,858	3,278,899	-	10,916,117
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS	25,944,633	1,449,885	3,389,935	350,361	31,134,814
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	131,904,368	877	44,875,788	-	176,781,033
OTHER ASSETS	2,011,562	10,715	45,843	-	2,068,119
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**166,299,923**	**2,659,335**	**51,590,465**	**350,361**	**220,900,084**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	85,334,111	2,695,694	10,111,872	-	98,141,677
BORROWINGS	77,192,650	-	27,457,743	-	104,650,393
OTHER LIABILITIES	17,759,759	-	6,325,286	350,361	24,435,406
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**180,286,519**	**2,695,694**	**43,894,901**	**350,361**	**227,227,475**
NET STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	**(13,986,596)**	**(36,359)**	**7,695,564**	**-**	**(6,327,391)**

2014

			CHANGE IN CURRENCY RATE IN %	EFFECT ON PROFIT BEFORE TAX
	USD	(51,863,775)	10%	(5,186,378)
	GBP	(325,980)	10%	(32,598)
	EUR	130,719	10%	13,072
	OTHER	587,603	10%	58,760
TOTAL				**(5,147,144)**

2013

			CHANGE IN CURRENCY RATE IN %	EFFECT ON PROFIT BEFORE TAX
	USD	(13,986,596)	10%	(1,398,660)
	GBP	(36,359)	10%	(3,636)
	EUR	7,695,564	10%	769,556
	OTHER	-	10%	-
TOTAL				**(632,739)**

iii) Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Bank's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Bank's operations and are faced by all business entities.

Operational risks relate to the risk that the Bank's operations may be halted temporarily or permanently by inadequate internal and/or systems controls, allowing for people to take advantage to commit fraud.

The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Bank's reputation/ overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall bank standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions,
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions,
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements,
- documentation of controls and procedures,
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks,
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action,

- development of contingency plan,
- training and professional development,
- ethical and business standards,
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Compliance with the Bank's standards is supported by a programme of continuous reviews by the Bank's Branch Operations and periodic reviews by the Internal audit Department. The reports on these reviews are discussed at the Management Risk and Compliance Committee with issues being escalated to the Board Risk and Compliance Committee when necessary.

iv) Compliance risk

Compliance risk, sometimes also referred to as integrity risk because a bank's reputation is closely connected with its adherence to principles of integrity and fair dealing, is defined as the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss, or loss to reputation a bank may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, codes of conduct and standards of good practice (together "laws, rules and standards").

As part of its efforts to address supervisory issues and enhance sound practices in the Bank, the Board, through its Risk and Compliance Committee and the Compliance Department of the Bank manages compliance related risk of the Bank.

Compliance with laws, rules and standards helps to maintain the Bank's reputation with, and thus meet the expectations of, its customers, the markets and society as a whole. Although compliance with laws, rules and standards has always been important, compliance risk management has become more formalised within the past few years and has emerged as a distinct risk management discipline.

Management of compliance risk

The Board, through its Sub-Committee on Credit and Risk, oversees the compliance functions of the Bank. The Compliance department of the Bank, on monthly basis, updates the Management Risk and Compliance Committee on critical compliance issues within the period pertaining to statutory regulations, the BANK OF AFRICA Group policies and BANK OF AFRICA – GHANA policies. Management of issues related to anti-money laundering is of core importance to the Committee. The issues are aggregated and reported to the Board Credit and Risk Committee on a quarterly basis.

The Compliance department has standard procedural and policy checklist for every department of the Bank. This checklist ensures compliance on all regulatory and statutory issues. The department has also instituted a system to ensure that proper Know-Your-Customer (i.e. KYC) and Customer Due Diligence (i.e. CDD) procedures are followed in line with Bank of Ghana and Financial Intelligence Centre (i.e. FIC). This is achieved through a developed culture of respecting the standard account opening procedure religiously and a system that fosters a continuous update of our customer data base.

7. Capital management

Regulatory capital

The Bank of Ghana sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank. The Bank's objectives when managing capital are:

- To safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for the other stakeholders.
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the current and future development needs of the business.
- To comply with the capital requirements set by the Bank of Ghana.
- Capital adequacy and use of regulatory capital are monitored by management employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Bank of Ghana for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Central Bank of Ghana on a monthly basis.

The Bank of Ghana requires each bank to:

a) Hold the minimum level of regulatory capital of GH¢ 60 million by year end 2013.

b) Maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital: to risk weighted assets plus risk weighted off balance assets at above the required minimum of 10%.

The Bank's regulatory capital is analyzed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, retained earnings, after deductions for intangible assets (excluding computer software), investments in equity instruments of other institutions and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes.
- Tier 2 capital, which includes Capitalised Revaluations Reserves; Latent Revaluation Reserves; Undisclosed Reserves; Revaluation Sub-ordinated Loans and Hybrid Capital subject to a limit of 100% of Tier 1 Capital.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Bank recognises the need to maintain a relationship between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

Capital allocation

The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimisation of the return achieved in the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily upon the regulatory capital, but in certain cases, the regulatory requirements do not reflect fully the varying degree of risk associated with different activities. In such cases the capital may be flexed to reflect differing risk profiles, subject to the overall level of capital to support a particular operation or activity not falling below the minimum required for regulatory purposes. The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is undertaken independence of those responsible for the operation, by Bank Risk and Bank's CAPEX committee, Risk management or ALCO as appropriate.

Although maximisation of the return on risk-adjusted capital is the principal basis used in determining how capital is allocated within the Bank to particular operations or activities, it is not the sole basis used for decision making. Account also is taken of synergies with other operations and activities, the availability of management and other resources, and the fit of the activity with the Bank's longer term strategic objective. The Bank's policies in respect of capital management and allocation are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors.

8. Interest income

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES - (AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS)	29,527,987	26,267,454
UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS - (HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS)	7,401,739	605,179
LOANS AND ADVANCES	51,100,415	53,518,908
TOTAL	**88,030,141**	**80,391,541**

9. Interest expense

		2014	2013
		GH¢	GH¢
(A)	**ON DEPOSITS**		
	FIXED/TIME DEPOSITS	16,676,276	33,721,684
	SAVINGS DEPOSITS	2,029,828	1,082,185
	DEMAND AND CALL DEPOSITS	1,940,266	1,031,482
TOTAL		**20,646,369**	**35,835,351**
(B)	**ON BORROWED FUNDS**		
	INTER-BANK BORROWINGS	3,955,978	9,050,924
	BORROWINGS	6,110,815	3,174,685
TOTAL		**10,066,794**	**12,225,609**
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSES		**30,713,163**	**48,060,960**

10. Net fees and commission income

		2014	2013
		GH¢	GH¢
(A)	**INCOME**		
	COMMISSION ON TURNOVER	2,770,452	1,953,899
	FEES AND CHARGES	2,941,306	1,948,310
	FOREIGN TRADE INCOME	4,802,328	4,648,385
	LOAN FEE INCOMES	2,843,526	3,083,961
	GUARANTEES CHARGES AND COMMISSION	1,537,595	314,035
TOTAL		**14,895,207**	**11,948,590**
(B)	**EXPENSES**		
	FEES AND COMMISSIONS EXPENSES	(979,123)	(696,883)
TOTAL		**13,916,084**	**11,251,707**

11. Gains on foreign exchange dealings

Net gains on foreign currency dealings arose from dealings in foreign currency transactions and also on the translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities. The gains have been recorded in other income (Note 12).

12. Other income

		2014	2013
		GH¢	GH¢
	BAD DEBTS RECOVERED	538,311	770,632
	FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALINGS	17,810,069	12,880,101
	NET GAIN ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DESIGNATED THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	1,124,194	-
	GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	1,192,933	5,658
TOTAL		**20,665,507**	**13,656,391**

13. Operating expenses

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
STAFF COSTS (NOTE 14)	22,669,517	18,764,825
DIRECTORS' FEES	520,387	306,000
DIRECTORS EMOLUMENT	34,000	102,000
DEPRECIATION	2,351,343	1,927,219
OCCUPANCY COST	5,384,650	4,774,619
AMORTISATION OF LEASEHOLD LAND	8,314	27,713
AMORTISATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS	1,423,804	1,319,424
AUDITORS REMUNERATION	252,992	109,047
DONATIONS AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	118,026	48,710
MOTOR VEHICLE RUNNING	1,007,436	477,152
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE	10,870,315	7,077,421
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE	494,712	419,129
INSURANCE	301,299	156,393
LEGAL AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL FEES	934,530	1,041,988
SOFTWARE FEES AND MAINTENANCE	2,300,477	2,807,839
TRAINING AND RESEARCH	582,635	398,125
SECURITY	1,176,311	686,791
TELEPHONE AND POSTAGE	591,006	492,435
TOTAL	**51,021,754**	**40,936,833**

14. Staff costs

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
SALARIES AND WAGES	18,608,577	15,454,809
PENSION COSTS	936,298	795,327
OTHER STAFF RELATED COSTS	3,124,642	2,514,689
TOTAL	**22,669,517**	**18,764,825**

15. Taxation

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 were:

		2014	2013
		GH¢	GH¢
(A)	**TAX CREDIT/(CHARGED) TO PROFIT OR LOSS**		
	CURRENT INCOME TAX	(441,454)	-
	UNDER PROVISION FOR TAX IN PRIOR YEARS	-	(1,167,802)
	DEFERRED TAX RELATING TO THE ORIGINATION AND REVERSAL OF TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES	2,580,091	894,322
AT 31 DECEMBER		**2,138,637**	**(273,480)**
(B)	**RECONCILIATION OF TAX CHARGE TO THE EXPECTED TAX BASED ON ACCOUNTING PROFIT**		
ACCOUNTING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		**27,802,772**	**(2,582,186)**
	TAX AT THE APPLICABLE RATE OF 25%	6,950,693	(645,547)
	TAX ON NON-DEDUCTIBLE EXPENSES	4,334,057	1,165,645
	INCOME NOT SUBJECT TO TAX	(9,735,203)	(1,415)
	CAPITAL ALLOWANCE	(1,108,093)	(518,683)
TAX CHARGED		**441,454**	**-**

The effective income tax rate for year 2014 is 1.59% (2013 was nil).

		2014	2013
(C)	**DEFERRED TAX ASSET**		
DEFERRED TAX RELATES TO THE FOLLOWING:			
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES			
	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	(584,484)	(462,480)
	AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS	-	(78,551)
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS			
	UNUTILISED CAPITAL ALLOWANCE	-	235,422
	PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT OF LOANS	3,268,510	330,993
	AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS	131,806	-
NET DEFERRED TAX (ASSET)/LIABILITY		**2,815,832**	**25,384**

15. Taxation (continued)

	2014	2013	IMPACT OF CHANGE ON PROFIT OR LOSS
	GH¢	GH¢	
CHANGES IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	(584,484)	(462,480)	(122,004)
PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT OF LOANS	3,268,510	330,993	2,937,517
UNUTILISED CAPITAL ALLOWANCE	-	235,422	(235,422)
TOTAL	**2,684,026**	**103,935**	**2,580,091**

The Bank has recognised deferred tax assets as they may be used to offset taxable profits in the future. In 2014 the deferred tax asset is attributable mainly to allowance for impairment on loans and fair value loss on available-for-sale financial asset. In 2013, it is attributable to unutilised capital allowance and allowance for impairment on loan.

Movement on deferred tax account as shown in profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
OPENING BALANCE (ASSETS)/LIABILITIES	(103,935)	790,387
TAX (RECOVERED)/EXPENSE TO PROFIT OR LOSS	(2,580,091)	(894,322)
TOTAL	**(2,684,026)**	**(103,935)**
OPENING BALANCE (ASSETS)/LIABILITIES	78,551	(5,727)
TAX (RECOVERED)/EXPENSE TO OCI	(210,357)	84,278
TOTAL	**(131,806)**	**78,551**
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX (ASSET)/LIABILITY	**(2,815,832)**	**(25,384)**

(D) CORPORATE TAXATION (PAYABLE)/RECOVERABLE

CORPORATE TAX AND NATIONAL STABILISATION LEVY

	1 JAN	PAID DURING THE YEAR	CHARGED DURING THE YEAR	ADJUSTMENT	31 DEC
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
CORPORATE TAX					
2012	(1,561,705)	-	-	-	(1,561,705)
2013	601,402	-	-	-	601,402
2014	-	(296,194)	441,454	-	145,260
TOTAL	**(960,303)**	**(296,194)**	**441,454**	**-**	**(815,043)**
NATIONAL FISCAL STABILISATION LEVY					
2014	-	(1,331,913)	1,390,138	-	58,225
TOTAL	**(960,303)**	**(1,628,107)**	**1,831,592**	**-**	**(756,818)**

16. Net gain/(loss) on available-for-sale

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
(LOSS) /GAIN ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS	(557,767)	314,204
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT AND LOSS	(283,660)	-
TOTAL	**(841,427)**	**314,204**
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)	210,357	(84,278)
TOTAL	**(631,070)**	**229,926**

17. Earnings per share

Earnings/(loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2014	2013
EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS (GH¢)	**28,551,271**	**(2,855,666)**
NUMBER OF SHARES		
NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES ISSUED	99,683,823	99,683,823
EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC (GH¢)	**0.286**	**(0.029)**

There were no potentially dilutive instruments outstanding at the reporting date.

18. Cash and balances with BANK OF GHANA

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
CASH ON HAND	22,899,432	16,555,238
BALANCES WITH BANK OF GHANA	49,954,423	44,333,463
TOTAL	**72,853,855**	**60,888,701**

Cash on hand and balances with Bank of Ghana are non-interest-bearing.

19. Investment in government securities

		2014	2013
		GH¢	GH¢
(A)	**AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS**		
	28-DAY BILL	-	20,177,364
	56-DAY BILL	51,063,148	-
	91-DAY TREASURY BILL	14,726,467	862,854
	182-DAY TREASURY BILL	18,858,046	77,855,297
TOTAL		**84,647,661**	**98,895,515**
(B)	**HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS**		
	1 YEAR TREASURY NOTES	92,358	25,727
	2-YEAR FIXED RATE NOTE	2,667,927	17,642,233
	3-YEAR NOTES	11,017,993	10,869,282
	5-YEAR TREASURY BONDS - AFS	3,739,850	3,754,132
TOTAL		**17,518,128**	**32,291,374**
(C)	**AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL**		
	182-DAY TREASURY BILL	95,527,869	8,000,000
(D)	**HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL**		
	2-YEAR FIXED RATE NOTE	-	800,000
TOTAL INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		**197,693,658**	**139,986,889**
(E)	**BY MATURITY**		
MATURING:			
	WITHIN ONE YEAR	180,267,888	106,921,242
	ONE TO THREE YEARS	17,425,770	33,065,647
TOTAL		**197,693,657**	**139,986,889**

20. Financial assets held for trading

The following derivative assets and liabilities arose out of transactions with BoG in the normal course of business.

	NOTIONAL AMOUNT	ASSETS
	GH¢	GH¢
SWAPS WITH BOG	57,560,000	1,124,194
TOTAL	**57,560,000**	**1,124,194**

The Bank uses foreign currency-denominated borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions, generally from one to 24 months. Notional amount is provided in Note 20.

21. Deposits and balances due from banking institutions

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS		
LOCAL CURRENCY	956,190	437,289
FOREIGN CURRENCY	28,431,202	13,547,089
INTERBANK PLACEMENT		
LOCAL CURRENCY	-	27,473,337
FOREIGN CURRENCY	167,310,715	17,407,188
COMMERCIAL PAPER	**36,922,264**	**-**
TOTAL	**233,620,371**	**58,864,903**
NOSTROS BALANCES		
BY MATURITY		
WITHIN 90 DAYS	29,387,392	13,984,378
AFTER 90 DAYS	-	-
TOTAL	**29,387,392**	**13,984,378**

21. Deposits and balances due from banking institutions (continued)

		2014	2013
		GH¢	GH¢
	INTERBANK PLACEMENT		
BY MATURITY			
	WITHIN 90 DAYS	167,310,715	44,880,525
	AFTER 90 DAYS	-	-
TOTAL		**167,310,715**	**44,880,525**
	COMMERCIAL PAPER		
MATURING:			
	WITHIN 90 DAYS	36,922,264	-
	AFTER 90 DAYS	-	-
TOTAL		**36,922,264**	**-**

22. Loans and advances to customers

		2014	2013
		GH¢	GH¢
(A)	**GROSS LOANS AND ADVANCES**		
	OVERDRAFTS	75,041,617	76,357,492
	MORTGAGES	386,652	215,016
	LOANS	276,212,463	299,925,168
TOTAL		**351,640,732**	**376,497,676**
ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRED LOANS AND ADVANCES			
	ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	(13,091,291)	(37,765,127)
TOTAL		**338,549,441**	**338,732,549**

Included in loans and advances to customers are staff loans amounting to GH¢ 6,245,253 (2013: GH¢ 4,790,628). The weighted average effective interest rate on loans and advances at 31 December 2014 was 28.5% (2013: 24.07%).

		2014	2013
		GH¢	GH¢
(B)	**BY MATURITY**		
	WITHIN ONE YEAR	111,986,084	167,514,540
	ONE TO THREE YEARS	226,563,357	171,218,009
TOTAL		**338,549,441**	**338,732,549**
(C)	**LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS**		
ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT ON LOANS AND ADVANCES			
AT 1 JANUARY			
	COLLECTIVE IMPAIRMENT	987,935	1,323,971
	INDIVIDUAL IMPAIRMENT	12,086,108	17,560,061
AT 31 DECEMBER		**13,074,043**	**18,884,032**
PROVISION FOR LOANS AND ADVANCES			
COLLECTIVE IMPAIRMENT LOSS			
	OVERDRAFTS	750,831	1,032,697
	MORTGAGES	-	-
	LOANS	237,105	291,274
TOTAL		**987,936**	**1,323,971**
INDIVIDUAL IMPAIRMENT LOSS			
	OVERDRAFTS	2,900,666	3,863,213
	MORTGAGES	-	-
	LOANS	9,185,441	13,696,848
TOTAL		**12,086,107**	**17,560,061**
TOTAL CHARGED FOR THE YEAR		**13,074,043**	**18,884,032**
(D)	**RECONCILIATION OF IMPAIRMENT CHARGES**		
AT 1 JANUARY		**37,765,127**	**36,441,156**
	WRITE-OFFS	(37,747,879)	(17,560,061)
	CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	13,074,043	18,884,032
AT 31 DECEMBER		**13,091,291**	**37,765,127**

23. Other assets

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
PREPAYMENTS	10,804,844	4,571,052
STATIONERY STOCKS	286,511	287,790
LOCAL CHEQUES ON COLLECTION	44,048,519	16,566,657
FOREIGN BILLS ON COLLECTION	2,320,793	670,101
OTHERS	1,397,743	1,121,408
TOTAL	**58,858,410**	**23,217,008**

24 (A). Property, plant and equipment

	BUILDINGS ON SHORT LEASEHOLD LANDS	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	FURNITURE & FITTINGS	MOTOR VEHICLES	COMPUTERS HARDWARE	TOTAL
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
2014						
COST						
AT 1 JANUARY 2014	**2,058,260**	**7,040,478**	**1,358,530**	**2,254,574**	**3,003,358**	**15,715,200**
ADDITIONS	-	972,766	120,252	581,702	770,461	2,445,181
AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	**2,058,260**	**8,013,244**	**1,478,782**	**2,836,276**	**3,773,819**	**18,160,381**
DEPRECIATION						
AT 1 JANUARY 2014	**439,220**	**4,383,422**	**944,984**	**1,160,895**	**1,745,797**	**8,674,318**
CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	67,642	1,000,170	143,337	481,693	658,501	2,351,343
AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	**506,862**	**5,383,592**	**1,088,321**	**1,642,588**	**2,404,298**	**11,025,661**
NET BOOK VALUE AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	**1,551,398**	**2,629,652**	**390,461**	**1,193,688**	**1,369,521**	**7,134,720**

	BUILDINGS ON SHORT LEASEHOLD LANDS	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	FURNITURE & FITTINGS	MOTOR VEHICLES	COMPUTERS HARDWARE	TOTAL
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
2013						
COST						
AT 1 JANUARY 2013	**2,050,215**	**5,878,217**	**1,101,844**	**1,376,569**	**2,180,997**	**12,587,842**
ADDITIONS	8,045	1,178,556	281,734	1,034,394	822,361	3,325,090
DISPOSALS	-	(16,295)	(25,048)	(156,389)	-	(197,732)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	**2,058,260**	**7,040,478**	**1,358,530**	**2,254,574**	**3,003,358**	**15,715,200**
DEPRECIATION						
AT 1 JANUARY 2013	**366,215**	**3,401,972**	**808,225**	**912,551**	**1,387,657**	**6,876,620**
CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	73,005	991,523	136,759	367,792	358,140	1,927,219
RELEASED ON DISPOSALS	-	(10,073)	-	(119,448)	-	(129,521)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	**439,220**	**4,383,422**	**944,984**	**1,160,895**	**1,745,797**	**8,674,318**
NET BOOK VALUE AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	**1,619,040**	**2,657,056**	**413,545**	**1,093,678**	**1,257,563**	**7,040,882**

24 (B). Disposal schedule

	COST	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	NBV	DISPOSAL VALUE	PROFIT/ LOSS
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
MOTOR VEHICLE	156,389	119,448	36,942	63,608	26,666
FURNITURE & FITTINGS	25,048	-	25,048	8,721	(16,327)
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	16,295	10,073	6,221	1,540	(4,681)
TOTAL	**197,732**	**129,521**	**68,211**	**73,870**	**5,658**

25. Intangible assets

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
AS AT 1 JANUARY	2,091,542	2,337,937
ADDITIONS	1,171,203	1,073,029
AMORTISATION	(1,423,804)	(1,319,424)
TOTAL	**1,838,941**	**2,091,542**

The intangible assets represent computer software costs.

26 (A). Operating lease prepaid

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
OPERATING LEASE PREPAID	1,153,369	1,181,082
DISPOSAL – COST	(717,390)	-
DISPOSAL – AMORTISED COST	22,498	-
AMORTISATION IN CURRENT YEAR	(8,314)	(27,713)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER	**450,163**	**1,153,369**

Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

NOT LATER THAN ONE YEAR	8,314	27,713
LATER THAN ONE YEAR BUT NOT LATER THAN FIVE YEARS	41,570	138,565
LATER THAN FIVE YEARS	400,279	987,091
TOTAL	**450,163**	**1,153,369**

26 (B). Disposal of operating lease prepaid

	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	NBV	DISPOSAL VALUE	PROFIT/ LOSS
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
LEASEHOLD LAND	22,498	694,892	1,887,825	1,192,933

27. Investment property

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	6,700,000	-

The Bank's investment properties consist of a commercial property at Accra. As at 31 December 2014, the fair values of the properties are based on valuations performed by Property Solution Models an accredited independent value. Property Solution Models is a specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. A valuation model in accordance with that recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee has been applied. The Bank has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements. Fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment properties are in Note 45.

28. Customer deposits

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
SAVINGS DEPOSITS	57,854,891	48,309,283
DEMAND AND CALL DEPOSITS	338,728,724	206,530,387
FIXED/TIME DEPOSITS	151,577,237	151,311,573
TOTAL	**548,160,852**	**406,151,243**

Maturity analysis of customer deposits

FROM GOVERNMENT AND PARA-STATALS:		
PAYABLE WITHIN 90 DAYS	17,318,487	23,745,179
PAYABLE AFTER 90 DAYS AND WITHIN ONE YEAR	20,165,645	94,980,718
TOTAL	**37,484,132**	**118,725,897**
FROM PRIVATE SECTOR AND INDIVIDUALS:		
PAYABLE WITHIN 90 DAYS	487,836,991	199,528,414
PAYABLE AFTER 90 DAYS AND WITHIN ONE YEAR	22,839,729	87,896,932
TOTAL	**510,676,720**	**287,425,346**
AT 31 DECEMBER	**548,160,852**	**406,151,243**

The weighted average effective interest rate on interest bearing customer deposits was 4.75% (2013: 8.94%).

29. Due to banks and other financial institutions

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
LOCAL BANKS	13,486,910	5,981,280
TOTAL	**13,486,910**	**5,981,280**

BY MATURITY		
MATURING:		
WITHIN ONE YEAR	13,486,910	5,981,280
AFTER ONE YEAR	-	-
TOTAL	**13,486,910**	**5,981,280**

30. Accounts payable & other liabilities

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
ACCRUALS	10,788,198	10,747,597
SUNDRY CREDITORS	3,715,435	2,750,390
OTHER LIABILITIES	31,117,390	20,033,852
TOTAL	**45,621,023**	**33,531,839**

Included in the 2014 other liabilities are a bridge capital funding of USD 8.0 million from BOA-WEST AFRICA. It is a temporary bridge finance which can only be repaid after the investment of similar amount in Equity. Currently, there are several multinational financial institutions that have conducted due diligence into the Bank and are finalising arrangements to invest in the equity of the Bank.

31. Borrowings

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
SHORT TERM LOANS AND BORROWING		
BANK OF AFRICA – DJIBOUTI	148,534,333	75,114,684
BANK OF AFRICA – BENIN	-	15,474,169
BANK OF AFRICA – KENYA	56,026,310	14,061,539
TOTAL	**204,560,643**	**104,650,392**

BY MATURITY		
MATURING:		
WITHIN ONE YEAR	156,538,463	104,650,393
AFTER ONE YEAR	48,022,181	-
TOTAL	**204,560,644**	**104,650,393**

32. Stated capital

	2014	2013
AUTHORISED		
NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES OF NO PAR VALUE	100,000,000	100,000,000

2014	NUMBER OF SHARES	GH¢
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID		
1 JANUARY	99,683,823	100,960,828
ISSUED FOR CASH	-	-
31 DECEMBER	**99,683,823**	**100,960,828**

2013	NUMBER OF SHARES	GH¢
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID		
1 JANUARY	77,514,013	77,460,828
ISSUED FOR CASH	22,169,810	23,500,000
31 DECEMBER	**99,683,823**	**100,960,828**

33. Regulatory credit risk reserve

Regulatory credit risk reserve represents cumulative amounts required to meet the Bank of Ghana guidelines for loan impairment allowances. The Bank's regulator (Bank of Ghana) requires a transfer from income surplus to regulatory credit risk reserve account when the impairment allowance per IFRS is lesser than the impairment allowance per Bank of Ghana's guideless.

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
1 JANUARY	27,661,656	10,631,087
TRANSFER FROM INCOME SURPLUS	7,799,271	17,030,569
31 DECEMBER	**35,460,927**	**27,661,656**

34. Statutory reserve

This is an accumulation of transfers from profit for the year in accordance with section 29 of the Banking Act.

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
1 JANUARY	8,858,392	8,858,392
TRANSFER FROM INCOME SURPLUS	14,275,636	-
31 DECEMBER	**23,134,028**	**8,858,392**

35. Notes to the statement of cash flows

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
(A) RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	27,802,772	(2,582,186)
ADJUSTMENTS FOR:		
DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2,351,343	1,927,219
AMORTISATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS	1,423,804	1,319,424
AMORTISATION OF LEASE HOLD LAND	8,314	27,713
EXCHANGE GAIN ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(47,935,996)	(640,069)
GAIN ON FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING	(1,124,194)	-
GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	(1,192,933)	(5,658)
PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	**(18,666,890)**	**46,443**
DECREASE/(INCREASE) IN LOANS AND ADVANCES	183,109	(28,916,696)
INCREASE IN OTHER ASSETS	(35,641,402)	(6,503,989)
(INCREASE)/DECREASE IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	(58,548,198)	15,034,899
INCREASE IN CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	142,009,610	36,814,872
INCREASE/(DECREASE) BALANCES DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	7,505,630	(78,556,699)
INCREASE IN ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	12,089,184	23,306,336
INCREASE IN MANDATORY DEPOSIT WITH BANK OF GHANA	(5,620,960)	(7,234,208)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**43,310,083**	**(46,009,042)**
(B) ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANK OF GHANA	72,853,855	60,888,701
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS	233,620,371	58,864,903
LESS MANDATORY DEPOSITS WITH BANK OF GHANA	(49,954,422)	(44,333,463)
TOTAL	**256,519,804**	**75,420,141**

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents include short term liquid investments with maturities less than three months. It does not include mandatory deposits with the Bank of Ghana.

36. Contingencies and commitments including off balance sheet items

Contingent liabilities

In common with other banks, the Bank conducts business involving acceptances, guarantees, performances and indemnities. The majority of these facilities are offset by corresponding obligations of third parties.

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
LETTERS OF CREDIT	21,406,851	25,890,743
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES	39,661,298	19,123,117
TOTAL	**61,068,149**	**45,013,860**

Letters of credit commit the Bank to make payments to third parties, on production of documents, which are subsequently reimbursed by customers.

Concentrations of contingent liabilities are covered under Note 3.16.

Pending legal claims

As at the year end, there were some cases pending against the Bank. Should judgement go in favour of the plaintiffs, the likely claims against the Bank have been estimated at GH¢ 782,500. No provisions have been made in the financial statements in respect of these amounts as the possibility of the liability is remote.

Capital expenditure

There is no capital expenditure commitment as at 31 December 2014 was nil (2013: nil).

37. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related through common directorship or subsidiaries of the BANK OF AFRICA Group.

Advances to customers at 31 December 2014 included advances and loans to companies associated to Directors and banking transactions with BOA-GHANA. All transactions with related parties are done at arm's length in the normal course of business, and on terms and conditions similar to those applicable to other customers.

(a) Details of related party transactions are as follows:

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS:		
ATLANTIC CLIMATE CONTROL LIMITED	2,042,504	3,193,906
ATLANTIC INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS	2,816,930	-
ATLANTIC COMPUTERS & ELECTRONICS	1,027,414	2,000
TOTAL	**5,886,848**	**3,195,906**

Balances on these related parties have been included in the loans and advances balances.

TRANSACTIONS WITH CORRESPONDING BANKS IN THE BOA GROUP WHICH RESULTS IN AMOUNTS DUE TO OR DUE FROM OTHER BANKS:		
BOA-TANZANIA	173,631	173,545
BOA-KENYA	105,252	77,996
BOA-FRANCE	592,549	607,443
BOA-MALI	3,492	26,416
BOA-BENIN	165,708	177,502
BOA-CÔTE D'IVOIRE	8,149	4,855
BOA-NIGER	5,067	17,207
BOA-SENEGAL	236,679	-
BOA-BURKINA FASO	5,508	-
BMCE BANK INTL, SPAIN	517,222	17,883
TOTAL	**1,813,257**	**4,298,753**

37. Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Key management compensation

The remuneration of Directors and other Members of key management during the year were as follows:

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
SALARIES AND OTHER SHORT-TERM EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	1,972,554	1,388,274
DEFINED CONTRIBUTION	122,624	30,278
TOTAL	**2,095,178**	**1,418,552**

Key management staff constitutes staff with grades from Assistant General Manager.

(c) Directors' remuneration

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
FEES FOR SERVICES AS A DIRECTOR	520,387	306,000
OTHER EMOLUMENTS	34,000	102,000
TOTAL	**554,387**	**408,000**

38. Retirement benefit obligations

The Bank makes contributions to a statutory pension scheme and a defined contribution to a provident fund for eligible employees. Contributions by the Bank to the mandatory pension scheme are determined by law. Total contributions to the scheme in Year 2014 was GH¢ 936,298. Total contributions towards employees Provident Fund was GH¢ 667,986. The Bank's liability in both schemes is limited to its unpaid contributions to the scheme.

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STATUTORY DEFINED PENSION SCHEME (SSNIT)	936,298	795,327
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PROVIDENT FUND	667,996	574,733
TOTAL	**1,604,294**	**1,370,060**

39. Government related transactions

Government securities

The movement in Government related advances is as follows:

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
AT 1 JANUARY	**139,986,889**	**154,707,584**
FAIR VALUE (LOSS)/GAIN	(557,767)	314,204
NET ACQUISITIONS/(DISPOSAL) IN THE YEAR	58,264,536	(15,034,899)
AT 31 DECEMBER	**197,693,658**	**139,986,889**

The balance due from Government is categorised under available-for-sale and held-to-maturity Government Securities.

40. Assets pledged as security

As at 31 December 2014, a total of GH¢ 95,527,868 (2013: 8,800,000) of the Bank's investment in Government of Ghana securities were pledged as security for liabilities from other financial institutions. These assets cannot be sold or pledged as security whilst there is no default on the liability.

41. Incorporation

The Bank is incorporated in Ghana under the Companies Code, Act 179 and the Banking Act, Act 673 and the Banking (Amendment) Act, 2008 (Act 738).

42. Currency

These financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis (GH¢).

43. Capital adequacy ratio

	2014	2013
	GH¢	GH¢
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,961	100,961
DEPOSIT FOR SHARES	25,601	17,144
DISCLOSED RESERVES	9,606	(18,314)
TIER 1 CAPITAL	**136,168**	**99,791**
LESS		
INTANGIBLES	46,266	32,233
ADJUSTED CAPITAL BASE	**89,902**	**67,558**
TOTAL ASSETS (LESS CONTRA ITEMS)	**922,396**	**632,962**
LESS		
CASH AT BANK OF GHANA	72,854	60,889
CLAIMS OF FINANCIAL AND GUARANTEED LOANS	411,693	231,894
ADJUSTED TOTAL ASSETS	**437,849**	**340,179**
ADD		
NET CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	39,153	45,014
50% OF NET OPEN POSITION	1,206	2,273
100% OF 3 YEARS AVERAGE ANNUAL GROSS INCOME	47,745	39,162
ADJUSTED ASSET BASE	**525,954**	**426,628**
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (%)	**17.09%**	**15.84%**
CAPITAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	**37,307**	**24,896**

44. Breaches in statutory liquidity

There were no breaches to BoG's prudential guidelines in year 2014.

45. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

(a) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Bank's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- **Level 1 –** Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges (for example, The Ghana Stock Exchange).
- **Level 2 –** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). This level includes available-for-sale financial assets which are Bank of Ghana's securities which are valued by reference to Bank of Ghana market rates and financial assets held for trading which are valued based on forward rates from REUTERS and spot rates from Bank of Ghana.
- **Level 3 –** Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the Bank did held investment properties in this category.

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Bank considers relevant observable market prices in its valuation where possible. There has been no movement of financial instruments between different levels in the current year.

Financial instruments measured at fair value at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 were classified as follows:

	VALUATIONS BASED ON OBSERVABLE INPUTS (THESE MEASUREMENTS ARE RECURRING)			
	(LEVEL 1)	(LEVEL 2)	(LEVEL 3)	TOTAL
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
2014				
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS	-	84,557,177	-	84,557,177
FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING	-	1,124,194	-	1,124,194
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES	-	-	6,700,000	6,700,000
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL	-	95,527,869	-	95,527,869
TOTAL ASSETS	**-**	**181,209,240**	**6,700,000**	**187,909,240**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2013				
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS	-	98,895,297	-	98,895,297
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL	-	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS	**-**	**106,895,297**	**-**	**106,895,297**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(a) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Financial instruments not measured at fair value but whose fair are just being disclosed as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 were classified as follows:

	VALUATIONS BASED ON OBSERVABLE INPUTS (THESE MEASUREMENTS ARE RECURRING)			
	(LEVEL 1)	(LEVEL 2)	(LEVEL 3)	TOTAL
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
2014				
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	-	-	334,274,010	334,274,010
HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS	-	15,510,128	-	15,510,128
TOTAL ASSETS	**-**	**15,510,128**	**334,274,010**	**349,784,138**
BORROWINGS	-	-	202,937,862	202,937,862
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	-	-	25,600,000	25,600,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**-**	**-**	**228,537,862**	**228,537,862**
2013				
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	-	-	334,015,917	334,015,917
HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS	-	33,091,374	-	33,091,374
TOTAL ASSETS	**-**	**33,091,374**	**334,015,917**	**367,107,291**
BORROWINGS	-	-	104,650,393	104,650,393
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	-	-	17,292,800	17,292,800
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**-**	**-**	**121,943,193**	**121,943,193**

(b) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Deposits and balances due from banking institutions

Deposits and balances due from banking institutions include inter-bank placements. The carrying amount of floating rate placements and overnight deposits is a reasonable approximation of fair value. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. The carrying amount approximates their fair values.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs and measured subsequently at amortised cost. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of charges for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

Due to banks and other financial institution and customer deposits

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity. The carrying amount approximates their fair value.

Borrowings

The aggregate fair values are calculated based on a discounted cash flow model using observable market rate appropriate for the remaining term to maturity of the debt securities.

Other assets (excluding prepayments and stationery stocks)

The estimated fair value of other assets excluding prepayments and stationery stocks represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. The carrying amount approximates their fair value.

Cash and bank balances with Bank of Ghana

The management assessed that cash and bank balances with Bank of Ghana approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term nature.

Off-statement of financial position financial instruments

The estimated fair values of the off-statement of financial position financial instruments are based on market prices for similar facilities. When this information is not available, fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis.

(b) Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

The table below summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Bank's statement of financial position at their fair value:

	2014 CARRYING AMOUNT GH¢	2014 FAIR VALUE GH¢	2013 CARRYING AMOUNT GH¢	2013 FAIR VALUE GH¢
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANK OF GHANA	72,853,855	72,853,855	60,888,701	60,888,701
DEPOSITS AND BALANCES DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS	233,620,371	233,620,371	58,864,903	58,864,903
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	338,549,441	334,274,010	338,732,549	334,015,917
OTHER ASSETS (EXCLUDING PREPAYMENTS AND STATIONERY STOCKS)	47,767,055	47,767,055	18,358,166	18,358,166
HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS	17,518,128	15,510,128	32,291,374	30,291,574
HELD-TO-MATURITY PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL	-	-	800,000	800,000
TOTAL	**710,308,850**	**704,025,419**	**509,935,693**	**503,219,261**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	71,041,701	71,041,701	109,466,667	109,466,667
CUSTOMERS DEPOSITS	544,355,025	544,355,025	400,858,478	400,858,478
BORROWINGS	204,560,642	202,937,862	104,650,393	103,494,166
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	45,621,023	44,602,346	33,531,839	31,351,398
TOTAL	**865,578,391**	**862,936,934**	**648,507,377**	**645,170,709**
OFF-STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS				
LETTERS OF CREDIT	21,406,851	21,406,851	25,890,743	25,890,743
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES	39,661,298	39,661,298	19,123,117	19,123,117
TOTAL	**61,068,149**	**61,068,149**	**45,013,860**	**45,013,860**

(c) Financial instruments by category

2014	LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE	HELD-TO-MATURITY	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS	TOTAL
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANK OF GHANA	72,853,855	-	-	-	72,853,855
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	-	180,175,530	17,518,128	-	197,693,658
FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING	-	-	-	1,124,194	1,124,194
DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	233,620,371	-	-	-	233,620,371
OTHER ASSETS EXCLUDING PREPAYMENTS AND STATIONERY	47,767,055	-	-	-	47,767,055
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	338,549,441	-	-	-	338,549,441
TOTAL	**692,790,722**	**180,175,530**	**17,518,128**	**1,124,194**	**891,608,574**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				**OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST**	**TOTAL**
CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	-	-	-	548,160,852	548,160,852
DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	-	-	-	13,486,910	13,486,910
BORROWINGS	-	-	-	204,560,642	204,560,642
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	-	-	-	45,621,023	45,621,023
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**811,829,427**	**811,829,427**

2013					
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANK OF GHANA	60,888,701	-	-	-	60,888,701
OTHER ASSETS EXCLUDING PREPAYMENTS AND STATIONERY	18,358,166	-	-	-	18,358,166
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	-	107,695,515	32,291,374	-	139,986,889
DEPOSITS AND BAL. DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS	58,864,903	-	-	-	58,864,903
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	338,732,549	-	-	-	338,732,549
TOTAL	**476,844,319**	**107,695,515**	**32,291,374**	**-**	**616,831,208**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				**OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST**	**TOTAL**
CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	-	-	-	406,151,242	406,151,242
DEPOSITS AND BAL. DUE TO BANKING INSTITUTIONS	-	-	-	5,981,280	5,981,280
BORROWINGS	-	-	-	104,650,393	104,650,393
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	-	-	-	33,531,839	33,531,839
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**550,314,754**	**550,314,754**

46. Events after reporting date

There have been no events after the reporting date requiring adjustment or disclosure in the financial statement.

BANK OF AFRICA IN GHANA*

www.boaghana.com & www.bank-of-africa.net

BANK OF AFRICA
Groupe BMCE BANK

Head Office

BANK OF AFRICA – C131/3 Farrar Avenue – Adabraka – P.O. Box C 1541 – Cantonments – Accra – GHANA
☎: (233) 302 24 9690 – 🖷: (233) 302 24 9697 – Swift: AMMA GH AC – @: <enquiries@boaghana.com>

Business Centre

RIDGE BUSINESS CENTRE – C875 A/3, Water Road – Kanda Highway Extension – P.O. Box C1541 – Cantonments – Accra
☎: (233) 302 242 100 / 243 488 – 🖷: (233) 302 243 406 – @: <ridge.bo@boaghana.com>

Accra Branches

ACCRA CENTRAL BRANCH
Olivant Arcade, near Former UTC Building
Accra Central
☎: (233) 302 674 484 / 86
🖷: (233) 302 674 487
@: <accracentral.bo@boaghana.com>

ELITE BANKING
C131/3 Farrar Avenue – Adabraka
P.O. Box C1541 – Cantonments – Accra
☎: (233) 302 249 690
🖷: (233) 302 249 697
@: <elitebanking@boaghana.com>

ABOSSEY OKAI BRANCH
6 Korle-Bu, Mortuary Road, opposite Central Mosque
P.O. Box AO 805 – Abossey Okai – Accra
☎: (233) 302 685 225 / 6
🖷: (233) 302 685 239
@: <abosseyokai.bo@boaghana.com>

DANSOMAN BRANCH
No. C 300 – Dansoman Estate, opposite Sahara Bus Stop – P.M.B. 16 – Accra
☎: (233) 302 312 840 / 1
🖷: (233) 302 312 847
@: <dansoman.bo@boaghana.com>

EAST LEGON BRANCH
Plot No. 38B, Lagos Avenue
PMB L42 – Legon – Accra
☎: (233) 302 520 453 – 5 / 302 520 460
🖷: (233) 302 520 457
@: <eastlegon.bo@boaghana.com>

FARRAR AVENUE BRANCH
C131/3 Farrar Avenue – Adabraka
P.O. Box C 1541 – Cantonments – Accra
☎: (233) 302 24 9690
🖷: (233) 302 24 9697
@: <farrar.bo@boaghana.com>

KWASHIEMAN BRANCH
Plot No. 248, Motorway Extension Kwashieman (Hong Kong) – P.O. Box C 1541 – Cantonments – Accra
☎: (233) 302 420 045 / 6
🖷: (233) 302 420 049
@: <kwashieman.bo@boaghana.com>

MAAMOBI BRANCH
Hertz House, Nima Highway
P.O. Box C 1541 – Cantonments – Accra
☎: (233) 302 237 144 / 235 644 / 236 394
🖷: (233) 302 237 132
@: <maamobi.bo@boaghana.com>

MADINA BRANCH
House No. B/90, MDN, opposite Planet Hollywood, Madina Zongo Junction – PMB 202 – Accra
☎: (233) 302 522 072 / 3
🖷: (233) 302 522 216
@: <madina.bo@boaghana.com>

MICHEL CAMP BRANCH
Asiedu Plaza – Tulaku – PMB Community 11
Tema – Accra
☎: (233) 303 300 770 / 300 740
🖷: (233) 303 300 742
@: <michelcamp.bo@boaghana.com>

NEW TOWN BRANCH
B Plaza – Hill Street, intersection of New Town-Pigfarm Road, opposite Midland Press
New Town Accra
☎: (233) 302 243 310 / 243 332 / 243 306
🖷: (233) 302 243 321
@: <newtown.bo@boaghana.com>

OSU BRANCH
Hse. No. F88/1 Cantonment Road, opposite Woodin
P.O. Box C1541 – Cantonments – Accra
☎: (233) 302 769 588 / 769 518
🖷: (233) 302 769 856
@: <osu.bo@boaghana.com>

SPINTEX BRANCH
Adjacent Glory Oil Filling Station
P.M.B. 269 Baatsona – Spintex Road – Accra
☎: (233) 302 816 840 / 1
🖷: (233) 302 816 847
@: <spintex.bo@boaghana.com>

TEMA BRANCH
Ground Floor, Heights of Greener pastures Plaza
PMB 268 – Tema
☎: (233) 303 207976 / 022 207960
🖷: (233) 303 207 981
@: <tema.bo@boaghana.com>

Regional Branches

ADUM BRANCH
No. 10 Mission Road – P.O. Box KS 14556
Adum-Kumasi
☎: (233) 3220 491 12 / 3
🖷: (233) 3220 491 19
@: <adum.bo@boaghana.com>

AMAKOM BRANCH
323 24th February Road – P.O. Box KS 14556
Amakom-Kumasi
☎: (233) 3220 344 07 / 363 12
🖷: (233) 3220 34241
@: <amakom.bo@boaghana.com>

KEJETIA BRANCH
Former S.A.T. Building
P.O. Box KS 14556 – Kumasi
☎: (233) 3220 46100 / 0500153000
@: <kejetia.bo@boaghana.com>

TAKORADI BRANCH
No. 10 Market Circle – P.O. Box AX 1306
Axim Road – Takoradi
☎: (233) 3120 232 00
🖷: (233) 3120 246 17
@: <takoradi.bo@boaghana.com>

TAMALE BRANCH
No. 8 Daboya Street – Old Market
P.O. Box TL1114 – Tamale
☎: (233) 3720 270 12 / 270 13
🖷: (233) 3720 27015
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(*) Contact details at 31/03/2015.

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