

General 184

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31ST DECEMBER, 2022

baap BENNING, ANANG & PARTNERS

(Chartered Accountants and Management Consultants)

Abavana House, Abavana Junction

56 Kotobabi Road

P. O. Box AN 12266

Accra-North

Ghana

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022

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GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.**CORPORATE INFORMATION**

Directors: Mrs. Ernestina Naana Hagan (FIDA-Ghana) - Chairperson
 Dr. Cecilia Bentsi (Society of Ghana Women
 Medical and Dental Practitioners) - Member
 Mrs. Yvonne Quansah (Ministry of Finance)- Member

Secretary: Dr. Cecilia Bentsi

Registered office: 832, Eduardo Modhlana Road
 Kaneshie Awudome Estates
 P.O. Box CT 1944
 Cantonments, Accra

Digital Address: GA-261-8369

Auditors: Benning, Anang & Partners
 Chartered Accountants and Management Consultants
 Abavana House
 Abavana Junction
 56 Kotobabi Road
 Accra

Lawyers: Kudjawa & Co.
 House #5, Yantrabi Rd
 Labone
 P.O. Box 294
 Accra

Internal Auditors: Pistis and Associates
 Plot No.C3, Avenue D
 North Legon
 P.O. Box AT 2494
 Achimota-Accra

Bankers: Bank of Ghana
 Consolidated Bank Ghana Limited- Kaneshie Branch
 ARB Apex Bank PLC

**Other Financial
 Institutions:** NDK Financial Services
 EDC Fixed Income Trust

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.**REPORT OF DIRECTORS**

The Directors in submitting to the shareholders their report and Financial Statements of the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. for the year ended 31st December, 2022 report as follows:

Directors' Responsibility Statement

The Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'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, 2019 (Act 992) and for such internal control 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.

Financial Result

	GH¢
Loss for the year ended 31 st December, 2022 before taxation is	(190,206)
from which is deducted taxation of	-
giving a Loss for the year after taxation	(190,206)
to which is deducted a prior year adjustment	(13,619)
to which is added balance brought forward on Retained Earnings of	<u>(154,284)</u>
leaving a balance carried forward on Retained Earnings of	<u>(358,109)</u>

Nature of Business

The Ghana Women Fund Ltd. was registered with the Registrar General's Department to:

- i. To support the income generating efforts of poor women, particularly those in the rural and slum areas of urban centres, by extending credit to them.
- ii. To provide training in book – keeping and business management as well as information material on business, finance and economics to Ghanaian women entrepreneurs
- iii. To provide services in fund management, banking, non-bank financial and forex bureau service.

There was no change in the nature of the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s business during the year.

Interest in other Body Corporates

The Ghana Women Fund Ltd. had no subsidiaries or associate entities during the year or at year end.

Corporate social responsibility

There was no corporate social responsibility during the year.

Audit fee payable

The audit fee payable at the date of this report is GH¢7,104.

Capacity of Directors

Ghana Women Fund Ltd. ensures that only fit and proper persons are appointed to the Board. Relevant training and capacity building programmes are put in place to enable the Directors discharge their duties. The Directors are already in reputable establishments with diverse professional experience.

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.**REPORT OF DIRECTORS (continued)****Profile of Board Members****Mrs. Ernestina Naana Hagan**

Mrs. Ernestina Naana Hagan is a Lawyer and a Gender Expert. She holds LLB and BL from the University of Ghana and Ghana Law School in 1969 and 1970 respectively. She practiced law in Ghana, Zambia and Cameroun. She was the former President of FIDA-Ghana. She was the First Woman President of OikoCredit, an International Microcredit Organization based in Netherlands. She is the Executive Director in charge of Legal Affairs and Administration.

Dr. Cecilia Bentsi

Dr. Cecilia Bentsi graduated as a Medical Doctor in 1967. She is a Specialist Medical Microbiologist, Member of West African College of Physicians and Fellow of Ghana College of Physicians and Surgeons. She was the Head of Health Laboratory Service for Ghana and retired as Head of Private Sector Unit of Ministry of Health. She is the Executive Director in charge of Administration and Finance.

Ms. Yvonne Quansah

Ms. Yvonne Quansah holds MA Economic Policy Management and BA Economics Degrees from University of Ghana. She is an economist with good understanding of contemporary macroeconomic, financial sector issues, with extensive experience in public debt management, economic cooperation with donor partners, loan/credit facility structuring and financing for both domestic and external funds and aid management. She is currently a Chief Economic Officer of Ministry of Finance. She is the Executive Director in charge of Finance and Investments.

Going Concern

The Directors have made an assessment of the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

Dividends

The Directors did not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31st December, 2022.

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.**REPORT OF DIRECTORS (continued)****Items of an Unusual Nature**

The results of the operations of Ghana Women Fund Ltd. for the year ended 31st December, 2022 were in the opinion of the Board of Directors, materially affected by the adverse impact of COVID-19 Pandemic and the challenging economic environment in the country.

Directors' Benefits

During and at the end of the year, no arrangement existed, to which Ghana Women Fund Ltd. was a party, with the object of enabling the Directors of Ghana Women Fund Ltd. to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of Ghana Women Fund Ltd. or any other body corporate.

No Director of Ghana Women Fund Ltd. has received or become entitled to receive any benefit by reason of a contract made by Ghana Women Fund Ltd. or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a material of financial interest.

Auditors

In accordance with Section 139(5) of the Companies Act, 2019, (Act 992) Benning, Anang & Partners will be in office as auditors of the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.

Approval of the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements of the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. as indicated above, were approved by the Board of Directors on July 6, 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:


.....
Director


.....
Director

baap BENNING, ANANG & PARTNERS

(Chartered Accountants & Management Consultants)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.

Report of Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Ghana Women Fund Ltd. set out on pages 10 to 37, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position at 31st December, 2022, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the Financial Statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 14 to 37.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Financial Position of Ghana Women Fund Ltd. at 31st December, 2022 and of its Financial Performance and Cash Flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Companies Act, 2019, (Act 992).

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants (IESBA) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

baap BENNING, ANANG & PARTNERS

(Chartered Accountants & Management Consultants)

Key Audit Matters

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

Impairment of advances – Refer to Note 7 & 12 to the Financial Statements

The key audit matters

Due to the significance of the Ghana Women Fund Ltd's advances to customers (which represents 42% of the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s total assets) and the related estimation of uncertainty of the provision for impairment, this is considered a key audit risk.

The appropriateness of loan loss provisions is a key area of judgment for management. The identification of impairment and the determination of the recoverable amount are inherently uncertain processes involving various assumptions and factors including the financial condition of the customer, expected future cash flows and the estimated time to realization of collaterals.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We assessed the systems and related controls instituted by management to ensure the accurate determination of provisions.

We reviewed the process of aging and categorization of the various loans and the application of related provision rates.

We tested a sample of these provisions based on our overall risk assessment of this account.

Responsibilities of Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Statements.



BENNING, ANANG & PARTNERS

(Chartered Accountants & Management Consultants)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Ghana Women Fund Ltd's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. to express an opinion on the Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Ghana Women Fund Ltd's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Ghana Women Fund Ltd's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

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

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be brought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



BENNING, ANANG & PARTNERS

(Chartered Accountants & Management Consultants)

From the matters communicated to the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you 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 purpose of our audit.
- (ii) In our opinion proper books of accounts have been kept by Ghana Women Fund Ltd., so far as appears from our examination of these books.
- (iii) Ghana Women Fund Ltd. Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Comprehensive Income are in agreement with the books of account.

The Engagement Partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is

Festus Eugene Adu Mantey (ICAG/P/1038)

Benning, Anang & Partners (ICAG/F/2023/045)

Chartered Accountants

Abavana House, Abavana Junction

Accra

Ghana

BENNING, ANANG & PARTNERS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

July 6, 2023

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022**

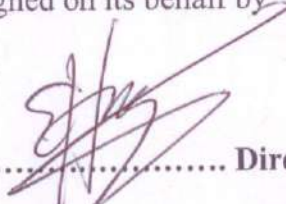
	Note	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢
Interest income	3	136,976	126,088
Interest expenses	4	(9,505)	(10,455)
Net interest income		127,471	115,633
Commission and fees	5	16,149	24,917
Other operating income	6	95,405	85,602
Operating income		239,025	226,152
Impairment on Loans and Advances	7	-	-
Net operating income		239,025	226,152
Staff costs	8	(240,395)	(191,498)
Operating expenses	9	(188,836)	(178,950)
Depreciation	14	-	(41,305)
Total operating expenses		(429,231)	(411,753)
Loss before taxation		(190,206)	(185,601)
Taxation	16	-	-
Loss for the year		(190,206)	(185,601)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		(190,206)	(185,601)
Earnings per Share			
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (GH¢)	20	(0.47)	(0.464)
Retained Earnings for the year ended 31st December, 2022			
Balance at 1st January		(154,284)	31,317
Prior year adjustment	21	(13,619)	-
Restated balance		(167,903)	31,317
Loss for the year		(190,206)	(185,601)
Balance at 31 December		(358,109)	(154,284)

The above Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the Financial Statements on pages 14 to 37.

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2022

		2022	2021
ASSETS	Note	GH¢	GH¢
Cash and short term funds	10	211,291	94,264
Short and medium term investments	11	340,302	599,613
Advances	12	419,056	459,964
Other assets accounts	13	<u>37,602</u>	<u>60,031</u>
		1,008,251	1,213,872
Property, plant and equipment	14	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Total Assets		<u>1,008,256</u>	<u>1,213,877</u>
 LIABILITIES			
Interest payable and other liabilities	15	16,394	18,190
Taxation	16	29,191	29,191
Redeemable preference shares	17	<u>855,190</u>	<u>855,190</u>
Total Liabilities		900,775	902,571
 EQUITY			
Stated capital	18	465,590	465,590
Retained Earnings	19	<u>(358,109)</u>	<u>(154,284)</u>
Total Equity		<u>107,481</u>	<u>311,306</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>1,008,256</u>	<u>1,213,877</u>
 Net Assets Value per share (Ghana cedi per share)		0.27	0.78

The Board of Directors approved the Financial Statements on July 6,.....2023
and signed on its behalf by


..... Director


..... Director

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the notes to the Financial Statements on pages 14 to 37.

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022

	Stated Capital GH¢	Retained Earnings GH¢	Total GH¢
2022			
Balance at 1st January, 2022	465,590	(154,284)	311,306
Prior year adjustment	-	(13,619)	(13,619)
Loss for the year	-	(190,206)	(190,206)
Balance at 31st December, 2022	465,590	(358,109)	107,481
2021			
Balance at 1st January, 2021	465,590	31,317	496,907
Loss for the year	-	(185,601)	(185,601)
Balance at 31st December, 2021	465,590	(154,284)	311,306

**GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

13

	Note	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢
Cash Flows from operating activities			
Loss before taxation		(190,206)	(185,601)
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation		-	41,305
Prior year adjustment		(13,619)	-
Cash generated from operating activities before changes in operating assets liabilities		(203,825)	(144,296)
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities			
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans to customers		40,908	(159,086)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other assets		22,429	345,246
(Increase)/Decrease in interest payable and other liabilities		(1,796)	7,241
		61,541	193,401
Cash generated from Operating Activities		(142,284)	49,105
Tax paid		-	-
Net cash generated from Operating Activities		(142,284)	49,105
Cash flows from in investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from sale/(purchase) of securities		259,311	(225,460)
Net cash used in investing activities		259,311	(225,460)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		117,027	(176,355)
Balance at January 1		94,264	270,619
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		117,027	(176,355)
Balance at December 31		211,291	94,264

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022****1. Reporting entity**

Ghana Women Fund Ltd. with its headquarters in Kaneshie Awudome Estate, Accra was registered and incorporated on June 12th 2001 under the Companies Code, 1963 (Act 179) as amended by Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) of Ghana as a private Limited Liability Company. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is at 832, Eduardo Modhlana Road, Kaneshie Awudome Estates, P.O. Box CT 1944, Cantonments, Accra.

Background Information

The UNECA Council of Ministers adopted Resolution 736 which sought to address the major constraints faced by women in their socio-economic advancement and empowerment. They recognized the important role that a bank could play in furthering the advancement of women. After preliminary studies in the early 1990s, an experts meeting was held in Kampala, Uganda (1994), the main objectives being:

- 1) to create a financial institution which would cater for specific financial needs of African women at all levels;
- 2) to define the most appropriate mode of operation;
- 3) recommend measures to ensure viability and sustainability of the institution, and how to mobilize resources.

In line with the above initiative, in February 1996, interested individuals and women's organizations in Ghana, chaired by Nana Oye Mansa Yeboaa, the then Deputy Governor of Bank of Ghana with the support from Ghana Government, endeavored to set up Afrika Women Bank Ghana Limited, with Ghana Women Fund Ltd. being the soft window (developmental subsidiary) of the Bank. Due to issues of capitalization and other causes, the Bank was discontinued. However the objectives were kept in focus, and were to be realized using Ghana Women Fund Co. Ltd. as the vehicle for implementation.

In August 2002, at the Annual General Meeting of Afrika Women Bank Ghana Limited, it was resolved that Ghana Women Fund Ltd. be used as the vehicle to implement the relevant programmes of the intended Bank. The effective date of change from Afrika Women Bank Ghana Limited to Ghana Women Fund Ltd. was October 2003.

Mission statement:

"To economically EMPOWER GHANAIAAN WOMEN, to improve on their quality of life and thereby enable them to contribute more effectively to national economic growth and development, by actively promoting and enhancing women's access to credit and other financial services, utilizing the most cost-effective and sustainable systems, procedures and processes".

Vision:

"To lead the development of gender focused financial services in Ghana, and become one of the most reliable profitable and sustainable specialist financial services providers".

Cross cutting principles

The following principles underpin operations and activities undertaken by GWF:

1. Gender & Social Equality

GWF seeks to address issues of gender and social inequality in Ghana and enhance access to and control over resources for society in general and women in particular.

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022 (continued)****2. Shareholders' Value**

As a Company, GWF seeks to maximize value for its shareholders and generate positive returns on investment.

3. Efficiency and Effectiveness

GWF seeks to ensure maximum efficiency and effectiveness of operations at all times. To this end, GWF will continuously identify ways in which it can improve on its systems, processes and procedures to ensure the best possible service for customers, and make the best use of time, budget, and other resources.

4. Compliance

Ensure compliance with policy, regulations, and law.

5. Sustainability

Develop ways in which GWF can safeguard the future of the Company, the economy and people. We believe that adherence to these principles will enable GWF work with its partners to effectively empower women in Ghana.

Goals

1. Expand and Strengthen the Resource Base of the Company.
2. Expand the scope of operations and improve access to credit and other financial services for Ghanaian women and other vulnerable groups and generally promote their welfare and wellbeing.
3. Build and synergize corporate capabilities that will enable GWF to continuously improve on its performance and corporate governance, and thereby achieve its vision.

Basis of aggregation

The Company now operates in its offices in Accra-Ghana and has no branches. The Financial Statements relate to its operations in Accra.

The Company since December 19, 2014, in partnership with Kiva, manages Kiva's water and sanitation loan portfolio which is aimed at helping residents in Ghanaian slums to access clean drinking water and sanitary facilities into their communities. On aggregation of balance of the Company, all Kiva's transactions and balances are eliminated in full.

2. Significant Accounting Policies**a. Basis of preparation****(i) Statement of compliance**

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

(ii) Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investment property, financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 2022

(iii) Use of estimate and judgment

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

b. Presentation of Financial Statements

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Ghana Cedis (GH¢) which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. operates.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised as follows:

(i) Interest income and expense

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised either as cash collected or cost-recovery basis as conditions warrant.

Interest expense for all interest bearing deposits are recognized using the effective interest.

(ii) Fee and Commission Income

Fees and Commissions are generally recognized on accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred, together with related direct cost, and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

(iii) Grants

(a) GWF Revenue Grant refers to contributions made by Africa Women Bank, Ministry of Finance and Bank of Ghana, toward GWF's operating expenses. This is credited to the Income and Expenditure account in the period of receipt and recorded below the net income from operations.

(b) GWF Capital Grant refers to grants for fixed assets. These are recorded as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and an amount equal to depreciation is transferred to income over the useful life of the assets acquired.

d. Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year using tax rates enacted and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 2022

Deferred tax is provided using temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

e. Financial assets and liabilities

The Ghana Women Fund Ltd. initially recognizes loans and advances, deposits and debt securities issued on the date that they are originated.

Assets that have indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Deposit with banks

Deposits and placements with banks are carried out at cost.

Other receivables

Other receivables are carried at estimated realizable value.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

g. Trading assets and liabilities

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or hold as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

h. Loans and advances

Loans and advances are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. provides money or overdraft facility directly to a customer with no intention of trading the receivables.

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 2022

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers are stated in the balance sheet at the amount of principal outstanding less any amounts written off and impairment allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances, including specific and/or general provisions, to reflect the estimated recoverable amount. The principal is calculated using the effective interest rate method, which is based on expected future cash flows of contractual installment payments discounted at prevailing market rates offered for similar loans with similar-risk profiles on clients, the financial and economic situation of clients, and the performance of loans in relation to contract terms.

Provision for bad and doubtful loans

Provision for bad and doubtful debts are based on appraisal of the loan portfolio and are made having regard to both specific and general risk.

The adequacy of the provision for bad and doubtful loans is evaluated monthly by management. Factors considered in evaluating the adequacy of the provision include the size of the portfolio, previous loss experience, current economic conditions and their effect. The provision for bad and doubtful loans charged to expense is based on management's judgement, which is consistent with the Bank of Ghana's guidelines on the amount necessary to maintain as the provision at a level adequate to absorb losses. Presently, the amount of provision is being determined by applying defined percentages to the respective category to which each of the loans belong, as set out below:

	Percentage applied (%)
Loan status/classification	
Loans of one year or less	
Standard	
Substandard loans (where repayments and/or interest are more than 30 days overdue)	10
Doubtful loans (where repayments and/or interest are more than 60 days overdue)	30
Loss (where repayments and/or interest are more than 90 days overdue)	100
Loans of more than one year	
Standard	
Substandard loans (where repayments and/or interest are more than 30 days overdue)	10
Doubtful loans (where repayments and/or interest are more than 90 days overdue)	30
Loss (where repayments and/or interest are more than 180 days overdue)	100

An additional general provision for bad doubtful loans is set at the rate of 1.5% on gross loans outstanding as at year end, excluding loans to related parties (Staff Loans).

Loans are written off when they are considered as uncollectible. Loans written off are taken out of the outstanding loans portfolio and deducted from the allowance for loan loss.

Overdue loans

Overdue loans are defined as the total outstanding principal where principal or interest is past due unless the payment terms on interest or principal have been adjusted.

The provision is calculated as a percentage of the loan amount outstanding at the time the loan is classified, excluding accrued interest. The provision is recorded in the company's accounts and charged to the income statement for the month during which the corresponding loan has been classified below standard.

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Recoveries on loans previously written off and reversal or previous provisions are disclosed as a deduction from the bad debts and doubtful accounts expense in the statement of income.

An uncollectible loan or portion of a loan classified as bad is written off after taking into consideration the realizable value of the collateral, if any, when, in the judgement of the management with the approval of the Board of Directors, there is no prospect of recovery. Loans written off are reviewed on a quarterly basis.

i. Investment

Investments are recognized on a trade date basis and are classified as held to maturity on debt instrument. Investment with fixed maturity dates, where management has both the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity. Investment are initially measured at cost and held to maturity investments are carried at amortized cost less any provision for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated on effective interest method.

j. Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and working condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenditures are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life as follows:

		Years
Furniture and fittings	15%	6.67
Computer and accessories	25%	4
Equipment	10%	10
Motor vehicles	20%	5

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

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k. Intangible assets

Software

Software acquired by the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the software from the date that it is available for use.

l. Impairment of Financial Assets

Loans and advances are recognized initially at the transaction cost. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of loans and overdrafts is established when there is objective evidence that the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the advances. Provision for bad and doubtful debts are made having regard to both specific and general risks. The specific element of the provision relates to those loans that have been individually reviewed and specifically identified as bad and doubtful. The general element of the provision relates to those existing losses that although not yet specifically identified are known from experience to be present at any year end in the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s portfolio of loans and advances. Provision made during the year is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

m. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

n. Employee benefits

Social Security Contributions

This is a national pension scheme under which the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. pays 13% of qualifying employees' basic monthly salaries to a state managed Social Security Fund for the benefit of the employees. All employer contributions are charged to profit or loss and included under staff costs.

o. Stated capital

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of cash received net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Repurchase of stated capital (treasury shares)

When stated capital recognized as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is net of any tax effects, and is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented as a deduction from total equity. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on transaction is transferred to/from income surplus. During the year the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. had no treasury shares.

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Preference shares

Preference shares capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable or is redeemable but only at the company's option and any dividends are discretionary.

Dividends thereon are recognized as distributions within equity upon approval by the Board of Directors.

Preference shares capital is classified as a liability if it is redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the shareholders, or if dividends payments are not discretionary.

Dividends thereon are recognized as distributions within equity upon approval by the Board of Directors.

p. Earnings per share

The microfinance presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares.

q. Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s Financial Statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

r. Donations

Donations of a revenue nature are dealt with through the income and expenditure account. Capital based donations are shown as deferred credit and transferred to income and expenditure account over the estimated life of the related asset.

s. Related parties

Parties are considered to be related to the company if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions, or where the company and the other party are subject to common control or significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities and include close family members of any individual considered to be a related party.

In accordance with the Law on Banking and Financial Institutions, related parties are defined as parties who hold, directly or indirectly, at least 10% of the capital of the company or voting rights and include any individual who participates in the administration, direction, management or internal control of company.

t. Financial risk management

Risk is inherent in the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s activities but is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s continuing profitability and each individual within the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.

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The Ghana Women Fund Ltd. is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and market risk. It is also subject to various operating risks.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. The Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s policy is to monitor those business risks through the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s strategic planning process.

Risk Management Structure

Financial risk management and policies

By its nature the company's activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments. The company accepts funds from its shareholders and lenders and seeks to earn interest margins by lending at higher rates whilst maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due.

The company is exposed to risks from changes in market interest rates and in currency exchange rates. The company manages such risks by monitoring the market movements in interest and currency exchange rates. There is no hedging currently. The company does not hold or issue derivative instruments.

Since the majority of the financial assets are short-term and the interest rates are subject to change with the market rate, the company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge such risk.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. However, there are separate operating units responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk management strategies and principles.

Risk Management

Risk management is done under specialists units of Credit and Market Risk and Internal Audit. These units are responsible for implementing and maintaining risk related procedures to ensure independent control process is maintained.

Ghana Women Fund Co. Ltd. Treasury

The Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s treasury which is under the Manager is responsible for managing the Ghana Women Fund Co. Ltd.'s assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks management of the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.

Internal Audit

The Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s policy is that risk management processes throughout the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. are audited annually by the internal audit function, which examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board.

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
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The most significant risks which the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. is exposed to and how they are managed are as below:-

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is the risk that future movements in market interest rates will affect the results of the company's operations and its cash flows. Its exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its loans, investments and bank deposits.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations.

The company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to loans. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to regular follow up visits. Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate. Management believes that the company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of loans less provisions for doubtful loans. Loans are also provided to those borrowers that are deemed profitable.

The framework for managing this risk spells out the overall underwriting standards, credit approval process, credit administration and recovery processes. The policy is reviewed from time to time (at least yearly) in response to risk profile of new business opportunities/products, and any challenges with the recovery process.

Risk ratings are subject to regular revision

The credit quality review process aims to allow the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

The Board of Directors also monitors the portfolio of loans and debt collection operations. In this capacity, it does:-

- Analyze the portfolio of loans: retail customers and companies.
- Monitor irregular commitments and the main sensitive risks,
- Monitor debt collection files,
- Assess guarantees and monitor provisions,
- Ensure that the actions reported are monitored and performed.

At 31st December, 2022, the Ghana Women Fund Ltd's credit exposures were categorized as follows:-

- Exposures that are neither past due nor impaired
- Exposures that are past due but not impaired and
- Individually impaired facilities

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The balances for each category have been analyzed below:-

	December 2022	December 2021
	Loans and Advances to customers	Loans and Advances to customers
	GH¢	GH¢
Neither past due nor impaired	460,921	463,424
Past due but not impaired	30,482	28,274
Individually impaired	<u>258,737</u>	<u>298,450</u>
Gross	749,240	790,148
Less allowance for impairment	<u>(330,184)</u>	<u>(330,184)</u>
Net amount	<u>419,056</u>	<u>459,864</u>

Fair value

Since the majority of financial assets are short-term (maturities of less than one year) with interest close to current market rates, the management believes the fair value of the company's financial assets do not materially differ from their carrying values.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the exposure to financial or other damage arising through unforeseen events or failure in operational processes and systems. Examples include inadequate controls and procedures, human error, deliberate malicious acts including fraud and business interruption.

These risks are controlled and monitored through system controls, segregation of duties, exception and exposure reporting, business continuity planning, reconciliations, internal audit and timely and reliable management reporting.

Capital

Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s capital management are to ensure that the company complies with externally imposed capital requirement by Bank of Ghana and that the GWF maintains strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholders value. The Ghana Women Fund Ltd. manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it in the light of changes in the economic conditions and risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Ghana Women Fund Ltd. may adjust the amount of dividend payments to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

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(a) Capital Definition

The Ghana Women Fund Ltd.'s capital comprises stated capital, retained earnings including current year profit and various reserves the company is statutorily required to maintain. As a Ghana Women Fund Ltd., it also has regulatory capital as defined below:

(b) Stated Capital

This amount is made up of issue of shares for cash and transfers from income surplus.

(c) Retained Earnings

This amount represents the cumulative annual profits after appropriations and available for distribution to shareholders

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
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FOR THE YEAR 31 DECEMBER 2022 (continued)

	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
3. Interest Income		
SME and Retail Loans	135,494	122,008
KIVA Loans	<u>1,482</u>	<u>4,080</u>
	<u>136,976</u>	<u>126,088</u>
4. Interest Expenses		
1% of GoG Preference Share	8,551	8,552
KIVA expenses	<u>954</u>	<u>1,903</u>
	<u>9,505</u>	<u>10,455</u>
5. Commission and Fees		
SME and Retail Loans	16,149	24,863
KIVA loans	<u>-</u>	<u>54</u>
Total	<u>16,149</u>	<u>24,917</u>
6. Other Operating Income		
Interest on Investment (6a)	72,489	83,868
Other income	<u>22,916</u>	<u>1,734</u>
	<u>95,405</u>	<u>85,602</u>
6a. Interest on investments		
NDK Financial Services	24,265	26,132
Consolidated Bank of Ghana Limited (CBG)	48,224	52,903
SDC Brokerage Services	<u>-</u>	<u>4,833</u>
	<u>72,489</u>	<u>83,868</u>
7. Impairment of Loans and Advances		
Balance as at 1st January	330,184	330,184
Increase in the year	-	-
Amount adjusted	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Provision as at 31st December	<u>330,184</u>	<u>330,184</u>
8. Staff Cost		
Salaries, wages and allowances	214,439	170,034
SSF employer's contribution	<u>25,956</u>	<u>21,464</u>
	<u>240,395</u>	<u>191,498</u>

The number of persons employed by the company during the year was 7 (2021: 7).

	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
9. Operating Expenses		
Directors remuneration	29,244	29,244
Board and AGM Expenses (9a)	32,656	34,646
Other operating expenses (9b)	<u>126,936</u>	<u>115,060</u>
	<u>188,836</u>	<u>178,950</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022 (continued)

	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
9a. Board and AGM Expenses		
Sitting Allowance for Special Assignment	26,680	31,537
AGM expenses	<u>5,976</u>	<u>3,109</u>
	<u>32,656</u>	<u>34,646</u>
9b. Other Operating Expenses		
Bank charges	1,676	2,221
Transport	142	984
Rent/Storage of property	25,019	18,196
Telephone bills	1,514	2,202
Electricity and water	10,331	10,485
Accountancy	18,341	16,797
Repairs and maintenance	2,687	7,110
Printing and stationery	3,961	2,266
Vehicle running	15,599	8,620
Sundry expenses	652	434
Meeting expenses	4,232	-
Refreshment	-	2,552
Audit fees	7,104	6,241
Postage	175	125
Cleaning and sanitation	718	2,115
Professional/Legal charges	600	-
Internal Audit Expenses	25,000	24,000
Vehicle insurance	4,932	2,532
Honorarium package	-	3,839
Subscriptions	464	-
Business operating permit	408	155
End of year activity	-	-
Registration	176	-
Marketing and business development	2,705	2,336
Consultancy fee	<u>500</u>	<u>1,850</u>
	<u>126,936</u>	<u>115,060</u>

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022 (continued)

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	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
10. Cash and Short Term Funds		
Cash on hand	784	362
Cash at bank:-		
Bank of Ghana - Dollar	53,404	36,117
Bank of Ghana - Cedi	1,198	-
ARB Apex Bank PLC	500	500
Consolidated Bank Ghana Limited	155,397	57,085
Ecobank Ghana PLC	8	200
Balance	<u>210,507</u>	<u>93,902</u>
	<u>211,291</u>	<u>94,264</u>
11. Short and Medium Term Investment		
NDK Financial Services	107,432	94,780
Consolidated Bank Ghana	-	300,000
EDC Fixd Income Trust	<u>232,870</u>	<u>204,833</u>
	<u>340,302</u>	<u>599,613</u>
12. Advances		
Loans on Institutions	264,015	293,428
Retail Loans	<u>485,225</u>	<u>496,720</u>
	<u>749,240</u>	<u>790,148</u>
Less:		
Impairment of loans and advances	<u>(330,184)</u>	<u>(330,184)</u>
	<u>419,056</u>	<u>459,964</u>
12a. Other Statistics		
(i) Loan Loss Provision Ratio	10.43%	41.78%
(ii) Gross Non Performing Loans Ratio	12.89%	33.85%
12b. Classification of Advance - Wholesale	Advance Provision %	
Current	-	29,411
Other Loan Especially Mentioned (OLEM)	-	-
Substandard	10	-
Doubtful	30	-
Loss	100	<u>264,015</u>
		<u>264,015</u>
(b) Classification of Advance - SME		
Current		292,210
Other Loans Especially Medium (OLEM)		65,368
Substandard	10	-
Doubtful	30	-
Loss	100	<u>34,433</u>
		<u>392,011</u>
		<u>403,506</u>

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022 (continued)

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	Advance Provision	2022	2021
(c) Classification of Advance - Retail loans	%	GH¢	GH¢
Current		93,214	93,214
Other Loans Exceptionally Mentioned (OLEM)		-	-
Substandard	10	-	-
Doubtful	30	-	-
Loss	100	-	-
Gross loans and advances		<u>93,214</u>	<u>93,214</u>

This is in respect of short-term loans granted by the company to beneficiaries to on-lend to small and medium sized women entrepreneurs engaged in manufacturing, food processing, fishing, agriculture, trading and commerce. Beneficiaries repay with cheques for the number of months deposited with the fund.

The loans are granted at an interest rate calculated at simple interest on the principle amount.

The facilities are secured by a joint and several guarantee executed by directors and managers of the beneficiary institutions.

	2022	2021
13. Other Assets Account	GH¢	GH¢
Investment interest receivable	17,003	29,506
Prepayment (Note 13a)	7,630	4,907
Amount due from staff	12,969	25,618
Amount due from KIVA	-	-
	<u>37,602</u>	<u>60,031</u>
Prepayments		
Rent	7,630	4,907
Insurance	-	-
	<u>7,630</u>	<u>4,907</u>
Amount due from Staff		
Amount due from Staff	<u>12,969</u>	<u>25,618</u>
	<u>12,969</u>	<u>25,618</u>

This represents balance on staff loans granted during the year.

The loans to staff mature in less than one year with interest close to current market rates, the management believes the fair value of the loans do not materially differ from their carrying values.

	2022	2021
Amount due from KIVA	GH¢	GH¢
Amount due from KIVA	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

This represents amount receivable from KIVA in respect of the partnership of GWF with KIVA, which was approved on December 19, 2014, with the purpose of financing GWF's water and sanitation loan portfolio which is aimed at helping residents in Ghanaian slums to assess clean drinking water of sanitary facilities into their communities.

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022 (continued)

14. Property, Plant & Equipment

Cost 2022	Motor Vehicle Furniture		Fan & Air Conditioner		Telephone & Equipment		Computer & Accessories		Total GH¢
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	
Balance at 1st January, 2022	215,722	10,007	7,183	10,565	-	-	32,071	275,548	
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at 31st December, 2022	215,722	10,007	7,183	10,565	32,071	275,548			
Depreciation									
Balance at 1st January, 2022	215,720	10,005	7,182	10,564	32,071	275,543			
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at 31st December, 2022	215,720	10,005	7,182	10,564	32,071	275,543			
NET BOOK VALUE									
As at 31st December, 2022	2	2	1	1	1	0	5		
Cost									
2021									
Balance at 1st January, 2021	215,722	10,007	10,664	10,565	32,071	279,029			
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposal	-	-	(3,481)	-	-	(3,481)			
Balance at 31st December, 2021	215,722	10,007	7,183	10,565	32,071	275,548			
Depreciation									
Balance at 1st January, 2021	175,622	8,798	7,182	10,564	32,071	234,238			
Charge for the year	40,098	1,207	-	-	-	41,305			
Balance at 31st December, 2021	215,720	10,005	7,182	10,564	32,071	275,543			
Net Book Value									
As at 31st December, 2021	2	2	1	1	1	0	5		

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022 (continued)

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	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢		
15. Interest Payable and Other Liabilities				
Utilities - GWCL	238	-		
Sundry payables	8,551	11,004		
FIDA and Japan Motors	500	500		
Audit Fees	7,104	6,241		
SSNIT	1	1		
Star Insurance	-	444		
	<u>16,394</u>	<u>18,190</u>		
16. Taxation				
(i) Tax Expenses				
Current tax	-	-		
Tax Audit corrections	-	-		
Deferred Tax	-	-		
Total to Statement of Comprehensive Income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		
(ii) Reconciliation of effective Tax Rate				
(Loss) before Tax	(190,206)	(197,228)		
Income Tax @ 25%	-	-		
Tax effect on Non-deductible Expenses	-	-		
Tax effect of Allowances utilised	-	-		
Current Tax charge in Statement of Comprehensive Income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		
Effective Tax Rate	0.00%	0.00%		
(iii) 2022 Year of Assessment	Balance at 1.1.2022 GH¢	Charge to profit/loss GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	Balance at 31.12.2022 GH¢
2015	25,210	-	-	25,210
2016	13,332	-	-	13,332
2017	10,649	-	-	10,649
2018	(10,000)	-	-	(10,000)
2019	(10,000)	-	-	(10,000)
2020	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	-
	<u>29,191</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,191</u>
2021 Year of Assessment	Balance at 1.1.2021 GH¢	Charge to profit/loss GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	Balance at 31.12.2021 GH¢
2015	25,210	-	-	25,210
2016	13,332	-	-	13,332
2017	10,649	-	-	10,649
2018	(10,000)	-	-	(10,000)
2019	(10,000)	-	-	(10,000)
2020	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
			2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢
Comprising				
Corporate Tax			-	-
Others			-	-
(iv) Deferred Tax Account				
Balance at January 1			-	-
Released during the year			-	-
Balance at December 31			<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Tax rate rate of 25%. The movement on the deferred tax account is as indicated above.

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022 (continued)

17. Redeemable Preference Shares

The number of redeemable preference share of the company issued to the GoG through Ministry of Finar (MOF) is as follows:

	2022		2021	
	No. of Shares 000	Value GH¢	No. of Shares 000	Value GH¢
Issued for cash	<u>100,000</u>	<u>855,190</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>855,190</u>

The preference shares, issued November 30, 2013, are redeemable in 20 years after date of allotment or at a later date as MOF may agree in writing or if the prime business or substantial portion thereof of GWF ceased. The shares attract a dividend rate of up to 10% per annum and 1% returns on investment per annum. Ghana Women Fund has initiated negotiations with Government of Ghana through Ministry of Finance to swap the existing debt to equity.

18. Stated Capital

The number of authorised shares of the company is 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value out of 400,000,000 have been issued as follows:

	2022		2021	
	No. of Shares 000	Value GH¢	No. of Shares 000	Value GH¢
Issued for Cash	400,000	115,590	400,000	115,590
Transfer from retained earnings	-	<u>350,000</u>	-	<u>350,000</u>
	<u>400,000</u>	<u>465,590</u>	<u>400,000</u>	<u>465,590</u>

There are no unpaid liabilities on any shares and there are no calls or instalments for shares. There are no treasury shares.

19 Retained Earnings

	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢
Balance at 1st January	(154,284)	31,317
Prior year adjustment	(13,619)	-
Loss for the year	<u>(190,206)</u>	<u>(185,601)</u>
Balance at 31st December	<u>(358,109)</u>	<u>(154,284)</u>

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022 (continued)

20. Earning per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit after tax for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of shares, held during the year.

	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
Loss attributable to Shareholders of the Fund (GH¢)	(190,206)	(185,601)
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares	400,000	400,000
Basic Earnings per Share (GH¢)	(0.470)	(0.464)

Price per share

Profit/(Loss) attributable to ordinary shareholder holders of the fund	-	-
Profit attributable to preference shareholders of the fund (10%)	-	-
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholder of the fund	-	-
Shareholder's Equity	107,481	311,306
Weighted average number Ordinary Share issue	400,000	400,000
Price per share	GH¢0.027	GH¢0.778

21. Prior year adjustment

This amount is the difference between the retained earnings balance as at 31st December, 2021 and that of the signed Financial Statement balance as at 31st December 2021

<u>13,619</u>	<u>-</u>
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22. Related party transactions

There was no related party transactions.

23. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities.

24. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments.

25. Events After the end of the Reporting Period

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

HANA WOMEN FUND LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022 (continued)

Value Added Statement	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
Interest earned and other operating income	248,530	236,607
Direct cost of services	<u>(169,097)</u>	<u>(160,161)</u>
Value added by Microfinance Services	<u>79,433</u>	<u>76,446</u>
Impairment	-	-
Value added	<u>79,433</u>	<u>76,446</u>
Distributed as follows		
To Employees:		
Directors	(29,244)	(29,244)
Other employees	(240,395)	(191,498)
To Government:		
Income tax	-	-
To provider of capital		
Dividend to shareholders	-	-
To Expansion and Growth		
Depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(41,305)</u>
Retained Earnings	<u>(190,206)</u>	<u>(185,601)</u>

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022 (continued)****27. Information on KIVA Activities****Nature of operations of KIVA User Funds**

KIVA User Funds LLC (referred to hereinafter as "KUF") is a Limited Liability Company ("LLC") whose sole member is Kiva Micro Funds ("Kiva"). Founded in November 2005, Kiva is a major nonprofit internet platform in the United States (U.S.) that offers individuals ("lenders" or "users") opportunities to support economic development and entrepreneurship, mostly in developing countries, through partnerships with local institutions. As part of its efforts to alleviate poverty and create more economic opportunity by connecting people through lending, Kiva facilitates the collection and transfer of philanthropic capital, funded by its lenders, to approximately 290 active microfinance institutions ("MFI") and other socially-minded organisations and enterprises (such as entities providing agricultural inputs or portable, sanitary toilets for urban slums) (collectively "field partners" or "partners") around the world to fund interest-bearing loans to entrepreneurs and other borrowers in their communities.

KUF was established to hold users' funds in several pooled accounts for the benefits of the applicable users who have transactional credits (e.g. funds deposited by a lender to make a microloan or repayments made to a lender by a borrower). The lending activities that take place on Kiva's website are transacted through the KUF account in order to maintain a separation between the two entities' holdings and ensure that funds belonging to Kiva's users are distinct from funds that are designated for Kiva's operations.

Kiva screens, rates, and monitors each MFI field partner on its platform and assigns it a risk rating for lenders to consider in their funding decisions. Kiva performs administrative functions and record-keeping duties for individual user balances and transactions (such as microloans made or repayments received) relating to Kiva users' participation on the Kiva platform, and accounts for the users' corresponding funds held in, or transacted via, the FBO account.

Kiva allows lenders to register for an online account to select and fund loans to borrowers, primarily in developing countries, who are seeking money to support their small business (microenterprise) operations or other needs (e.g. school tuition). Kiva aggregates loan funds from lenders and transmits those funds to field partners who administer the loans to borrowers. Field partners transmit borrowers' repayments to Kiva, which in turn distributes the lenders' shares of the funds received back to the lenders' accounts.

Individuals are eligible to become lenders on Kiva's platform by providing basic information, including their name and e-mail address. Once lenders have registered, Kiva automatically generates a profile page; however, lenders may choose to remain anonymous. Through the platform website, lenders can review the loan requests and select the borrowers they are interested in funding.

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022 (continued)**

Kiva relies on the local field partner organisation to screen and evaluate borrowers and set loan amounts terms. Additionally, the field partners work with the borrowers to collect their stories, pictures, and loan details and upload the information to Kiva's website for potential lenders to view. When lenders select the borrowers they want to fund on Kiva's platform, they generally do not make loans directly to the borrowers. Rather, the loan proceeds typically reimburse the field partners for the loans that they distributed to borrowers when they were needed. Often, the loans are disbursed to the borrower before the loan details are posted on Kiva's website for lender to view and fund. Even though Kiva lenders provide loan funds free of interest, the intermediary field partner institutions typically charge the borrowers interest on their loans to help cover the institutions' operating cost. As the intermediary field partner institutions collect the scheduled repayments from borrowers, they retain in the interest payments and any other fees they charge to help finance their operations, and transfer the amount of principal repayments to Kiva, which credits lenders' accounts for their share of the corresponding loans. If a borrower fails to make a scheduled payment, the field partner notifies Kiva and lenders could potentially receive a late or partial payment or receive no payment.

GWF as a KIVA MFI field partner

The partnership of GWF with KIVA was approved on December 19, 2014 with the purpose of financing GWF's water and sanitation loan portfolio which is aimed at helping residents in Ghanaian slums to assess clean drinking water of sanitary facilities into their communities.

Total KIVA funds managed by GWF, amounts to US\$125,850.

Summarised below is a Statement of Affairs GWF's KIVA's funded activity:

	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and Bank with CBG	12,791	24,781
Loans to Customers	<u>93,338</u>	<u>110,143</u>
Total Assets	<u>106,129</u>	<u>134,924</u>
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accruals	-	-
Amount Due GWF	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Represented by:		
KIVA Loan Fund	<u>106,129</u>	<u>134,924</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity	<u>106,129</u>	<u>134,924</u>

GHANA WOMEN FUND LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022 (continued)

Analysis of Shareholding

- a) The company's number of shareholders at December 31, 2022 with equal voting rights are distributed as follows:

Holding	No. of holders	Holder %	No. of Shares	% Holding
1-100,000	14	35	810,117	0.20
100,001-200,000	8	20	1,919,929	0.30
200,001-500,000	7	17.5	2,324,683	0.58
500,001-1,000,000	6	15	4,226,697	1.06
1,000,001-2,000,000	1	2.5	1,408,899	0.35
2,000,001 and over	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>390,037,675</u>	<u>97.51</u>
	<u>40</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>400,728,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>

- b) Eleven largest shareholders at December 31, 2021:

	No. of Shares	% Holding
1. Government of Ghana	270,037,675	67.51
2. Ghana Association of Women Entrepreneurs	40,000,000	10.00
3. International Federation of Women Lawyers	40,000,000	10.00
4. National Council for Women and Development	40,000,000	10.00
5. Nana Boakye Yiadom	1,408,899	0.35
6. Lydia Amissah	704,450	0.18
7. Dinoria Dudome	704,450	0.18
8. Nana Oye Mansah Yeboaa	704,450	0.18
9. Ghana Commercial Bank Ladies	704,450	0.18
10. Social Security Bank Ladies	704,450	0.18
11. Trade Union Congress Ladies	<u>704,450</u>	<u>0.18</u>
	<u>395,673,274</u>	<u>98.94</u>

- c) The Directors named below held the following number of shares in the company as at December 31, 2022:

Director	No. of Shares	% Holding
Cecilia Bentsi	<u>352,225</u>	<u>0.09</u>
	<u>352,225</u>	<u>0.09</u>