

HORDS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2020.

HORDS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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HORDS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,2020

GENERAL INFORMATION

Board of Directors:

Mr. Kwame Ofori Asomaning (Chairman)
Mr. Nana Ofori Owusu
Mr. Fiifi Simpson
Mr. Harold Otabil (Managing Director)
Mr. Kobina Nkum Akwa

Secretary:

GN Legal Limited
H/NO. 5 Mozambique link Road, North Ridge
P.O. BOX CT 3998
Cantonments. Accra

Registered Office:

3 Kanda, Accra
Kade avenue street

Bankers:

Zenith Bank

HORDS LIMITED


UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE, 2020 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)


	Notes	2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
ASSETS			
Non - current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	1,088,615	1,179,757
Intangible Assets	6	267,140	311,768
Total non-current assets		1,355,755	1,491,525
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	884,614	792,643
Trade and other receivables	8	385,969	469,968
Taxation	14	3,000	3,000
Deferred Tax		164,316	212,179
Financial instruments	9	1,871,473	1,808,040
Cash and cash equivalents	10	39,301	21,946
Total current assets		3,348,673	3,307,776
Total assets		4,704,428	4,799,301
Equity			
Share capital	11	3,250,000	3,250,000
Reserves and Surplus	12	(174,425)	(174,425)
Retained earnings		1,487,911	1,224,938
Total equity		4,563,486	4,300,513
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	108,587	466,433
Borrowings	13	32,355	32,355
Total current liabilities		140,942	498,788
Total equity and liabilities		4,704,428	4,799,301

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 29 form part of these financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:


 23/7/2020

Date:


 Date: 23/07/2020

HORDS LIMITED

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE HALF YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE, 2020 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)

	Notes	2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Revenue		1,552,166	1,442,587
Cost of sales	16	(1,015,083)	(1,023,062)
Gross profit		537,083	419,525
Selling and Distribution costs	17	(23,340)	(31,306)
General and Administrative Expenses	18	(449,919)	(382,594)
Operating (loss)/profit		63,824	5,625
Finance Income	9	-	141,130
Profit before tax		63,824	146,755
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit after tax		63,824	146,755
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		63,824	146,755
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share		0.0006	0.0013
Diluted earnings per share		0.0006	0.0013

HORDS LIMITED

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT THE HALF YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE, 2020 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)

	Share Capital	Retained Earr	Total Equity
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
2020			
Balance at 1 January 2020	3,250,000	1,424,087	4,674,087
Total comprehensive income	-	63,824	63,824
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at June 30, 2020	<u>3,250,000</u>	<u>1,487,911</u>	<u>4,737,911</u>

HORDS LIMITED**UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED****30 JUNE, 2020 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)**

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit/ (Loss) before Taxation	63,824	146,755
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	41,432	42,281
Amortization	30,925	28,343
Other Income	-	(141,130)
	-----	-----
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	136,181	76,249
	-----	-----
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivables	(45,628)	86,886
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	165,144	227,112
Increase / (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(305,088)	(379,504)
	-----	-----
Net cash flow from operating activities	(49,391)	10,743
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(10,200)
	-----	-----
Net cash flow used in investing activities	-	(10,200)
	-----	-----
(Decrease)/ Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(49,391)	543
Cash and cash equivalent at 1st January	88,692	21,403
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at June 30	39,301	21,946
	=====	=====

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

HORDS Limited is a wholly own Ghanaian indigenous company, registered in 1999 as a limited liability company to research, develop and produce Cereals, detergents and other food supplements in Ghana.

The company adds value to raw material such as cocoa, cassava, soya, and herbs to produce food supplements, breakfast cereals detergents and disinfectants and laundry starch. In the last 12 years, HORDS has focused on researching its products and has launched Brown Gold, Soyabetix, Cocobetix, and Spray Starch as flagship brands to the market.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The company adopted international financial reporting standards (IFRS) with effect from 1 January 2015 which is the date of transition to IFRS.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with the requirement of the companies Act 1963 (Act 179).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note...

2.1. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2.2. Functional and Presentational Currency

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis (GH¢) which is the functional and presentation currency.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Employee Benefits

i. Short term obligations

Wages and salaries paid to employees are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income during the period when the expense is incurred. Also, the expected cost of outstanding leave as at the statement of financial position date is also recognized as an additional amount. Liabilities for wages, salaries, and outstanding or unused annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognized in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

ii. Pensions obligations

The Company contributes towards the defined contribution plans in compliance with The National Pensions Act (Act 766). The Company is required to make a monthly contribution of 13% of employees' basic salaries, whilst the employee makes a contribution of 5.5%, making a total of 18.5% of workers basic salaries. The Act seeks to implement a three-tier pension scheme which is regulated by the National Pension Regulatory Authority (NPRA):

a) Tier 1 & 2- Basic National Social Security Scheme & Occupational pension scheme

Employees and employers contribute 5.5% and 13% respectively of employees' basic salaries, making a total of 18.5%, towards the Tier 1 & 2 pension schemes. The first-tier is a basic national social security scheme and is mandatory for all employees. Out of the total 18.5%, 13.5% is paid to Social Security and National Insurance Trust who manages 11% of the amount, and remit the rest (2.5%) to the National Health Insurance Scheme. However, the second-tier is also mandatory and it is 5% of basic salaries of employees. The second-tier provides a lump sum payment upon retirement or death and can also be used by employees to secure mortgages. Retirement can result from either or attainment of retirement age, due to medical reasons, becoming self-employed or unemployed at the age of fifty or a result of permanent disability.

b) Tier 3 – Provident Fund Scheme

The Company is yet to establish a provident fund scheme for its employees.

Foreign currency translation

The company's financial statements are presented in Ghana cedis (GH¢) which is also the company's functional currency. Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the income statement

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined

Revenue recognition

i. Sale of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered and title has passed. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and sales-related taxes collected on behalf of the Government

ii. Investment income

Investment income for all financial instruments, including financial instruments measured at fair value through income statement is recognized within 'investment income' in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method. When a receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

Financial instrument

Assets and liabilities in this category are classified as current assets and current liabilities if they are expected to be realized within 12 months of the balance sheet date. Those not expected to be realized within 12 months of the balance sheet date are classified as non-current.

Financial assets are derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Investment income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income within investment income when the right to receive payments is established. Investment income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial Instruments Disclosure

HORDS limited discloses information about the right to set-off and related party transaction.

Impairment of financial assets

The company assess 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 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 has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event 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 debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as change in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

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

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under the "pass-through" arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, a new asset is recognized to the extent of the company's continuing involvement in the asset.

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 company could be required to repay.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for indications of impairment annually, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units to which the asset belongs are written down to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is the greater of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For assets, excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the assets recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the income statement unless the asset is carried at revalue amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Taxation

(a) Income tax

Income tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in shareholders' equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in shareholders' equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods 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 tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company intends to settle on net basis and the legal right to set-off exists.

(b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method 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 recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

when the deferred income tax liability arises from 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, and in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when 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.

(All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)

Deferred income tax assets are recognized 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 utilized except:

- when the deferred income tax assets relating to the deductible temporary differences 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, and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that 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 utilized.
- The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 income tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Property, plant and equipment

The company recognizes an item of property, plant and equipment as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to it and the cost can be reliably measured by the company.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is provided on the depreciable amount of each asset on a straight-line basis over the anticipated useful life of the asset. The depreciable amount related to each asset is determined as the difference between the cost and the residual value of the asset.

HORDS LIMITED**UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2020(CONTINUED)**

(All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)

The residual value is the estimated amount, net of disposal costs that the company would currently obtain from the disposal of an asset in similar age and condition as expected at the end of the useful life of the asset.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation respectively. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

The current annual depreciation rates for each class of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Computer and Accessories	33.33%
Office Equipment	20%
Motor Vehicle	20%
Plant and Machinery	10%
Furniture and Fittings	20%

Costs associated with day-to-day servicing and maintenance of assets is expensed as incurred. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. 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 item) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year the item is derecognized.

Residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation for property and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Intangible Assets***Development Cost***

Cost associated with developing the company's products are capitalized where;

- The technical and commercial feasibility associated with the product is established.
- The products have been fully developed and can be offered for sale.
- It is probable that future economic benefits associated with the products will flow to the entity
- The company is able to reliably measured the cost associated with developing the products

These costs are amortized over their estimated useful life (15 years)

Where the above criteria are not met the expenditures incurred are written off in the profit or loss account.

(All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)

Computer Software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives (three years).

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognized as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognized as intangible assets. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Computer software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives (not exceeding five years).

Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and selling price less cost to complete and sell. Cost is calculated using the first in first out (FIFO) method.

Trade and other Receivables

Most sales are made on the basis of credit terms. At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of trade and other receivables are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If so, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Trade payable and accruals

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Liabilities are recognized for amount to be paid in the future for goods or services received whether billed by the supplier or not.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand, demand deposits and short term highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash on hand and at the bank and short-term deposits, which are held to maturity are carried at cost. For the purpose for the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposit in bank and highly liquid investments.

Borrowing cost

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference in the proceeds (net transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized as borrowing cost.

Borrowings are classified as current liability unless the company has unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

Borrowing costs are accounted for in line with IAS 23 allowed for alternative treatment. Borrowing costs which are directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of specified assets is capitalized as part of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in profit and loss in the period they were incurred.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or 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.

i. Operating lease

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

ii. Finance lease

Asset acquired under the finance leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the lower of their fair value and the estimated present value of the underlying lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charge so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligation, net of finance charges, are included in non-current liability. The interest element of the finance charge is charge to the statement of comprehensive income over the lease period.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

The company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 9. Given the nature of the company's operations, this standard is expected to have a pervasive impact on the company's financial statements. In particular, calculation of impairment of financial instruments on an expected credit loss basis is expected to result in an increase in the overall level of impairment allowances.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts.

IFRS 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with early adoption permitted.

The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognized when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards. A new five-step process must be applied before revenue can be recognized:

- identify contracts with customers
- identify the separate performance obligation
- determine the transaction price of the contract
- allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Key changes to current practice are:

Any bundled goods or services that are distinct must be separately recognized, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price must generally be allocated to the separate elements.

Revenue may be recognized earlier than under current standards if the consideration varies for any reasons (such as for incentives, rebates, performance fees, royalties, success of an outcome etc) – minimum amounts must be recognized if they are not at significant risk of reversal.

The point at which revenue is able to be recognized may shift: some revenue which is currently recognized at a point in time at the end of a contract may have to be recognized over the contract term and vice versa.

There are new specific rules on licenses, warranties, non-refundable upfront fees and, consignment arrangements, to name a few.

As with any new standard, there are also increased disclosures.

Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization – Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38

The amendments clarify that a revenue-based method of depreciation or amortization is generally not appropriate.

This amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted.

The IASB has amended IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment to clarify that a revenue-based method should not be used to calculate the depreciation of items of property, plant and equipment.

IAS 38 Intangible Assets now includes a rebuttable presumption that the amortization of intangible assets based on revenue is inappropriate. This presumption can be overcome if either:

- The intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue (i.e. where a measure of revenue is the limiting factor on the value that can be derived from the asset), or

- It can be shown that revenue and the consumption of economic benefits generated by the asset are highly correlated.

Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments clarify that a temporary difference is calculated by comparing the carrying amount of an asset against its tax base at the end of the reporting period. When an entity determines whether or not a temporary difference exists, it should not consider the expected manner of recovery of the related assets (for example, by sale or by use); or whether it is probable that any deferred tax asset arising from a deductible temporary difference will be recoverable. How is future taxable profit estimate?

The IASB clarified that: determining the existence and amount of temporary differences; and estimating future taxable profit against which deferred tax assets can be utilized are two separate steps.

Estimating future taxable profit inherently includes the expectation that an entity will recover more than the carrying amount of an asset. Therefore, if an entity considers it is probable that it can realize more than the carrying amount of an asset at the end of a reporting period, it should incorporate this assumption into its estimate of future taxable profit

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and the other factors, including experience of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

i. Critical accounting estimates and assumption

Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculation for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the course of business. The company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final outcome of these matters are different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Property, plant and equipment

The company's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its property, plant and equipment. This estimate is based on management understanding of the operations of the company and could change based on actual usage. Management will increase or decrease the depreciation charge where the useful lives differ from previously estimated lives, or it will write-off or write-down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold.

Receivables

Critical estimates are made by the directors in determining the recoverable amount of impaired receivables.

ii. Critical judgments in applying the company's accounting policies

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made judgement in determining

- The classification of non current assets
- Whether assets are impaired, and
- Provisions and contingent liabilities.

HORDS LIMITED
UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)

5. Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Land and Building		Motor Vehicle		Plant and Machinery		Office Equipment		Furniture and Fittings		Computer and Accessories		Total
	GH¢		GH¢		GH¢		GH¢		GH¢		GH¢		
As at 1 January	1,251,997		268,880		59,076		16,086		22,682		7,234		1,625,955
Additions for the year	-		-		-		-		-		-		-
As at 30 June	1,251,997		268,880		59,076		16,086		22,682		7,234		1,625,955
Accumulated Dep.													
As at 1 January	184,509		226,784		46,837		16,086		14,458		7,234		495,908
Charge for the year	10,160		26,888		2,831		-		1,553		-		41,432
As at 30 June	194,669		253,672		49,668		16,086		16,011		7,234		537,340
Net Book Value	1,057,328		15,208		9,408		-		6,671		-		1,088,615

HORDS LIMITED

UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,2020 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)

6. Intangible Assets

2019	Development Cost GH¢	Computer Software GH¢	Total GH¢
Cost			
As at 1 January	821,364	39,500	860,864
Additions for the year	-	-	-
	<u>821,364</u>	<u>39,500</u>	<u>860,864</u>
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at 1 January	537,938	24,861	562,799
Charge for the year	28,342	2,583	30,925
	<u>566,280</u>	<u>27,444</u>	<u>593,724</u>
Net Book Value	<u>255,084</u>	<u>12,056</u>	<u>267,140</u>

7. Inventories

	2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Finished Goods	95,062	86,873
Raw Materials	714,765	625,023
Packaging Materials	74,787	80,747
	<u>884,614</u>	<u>792,643</u>

8. Trade and Other Receivables

	2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Trade receivables	383,496	468,724
Prepayment	2,473	1,244
	<u>385,969</u>	<u>469,968</u>

HORDS LIMITED**UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30,2020 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)****9. Financial Instrument**

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Investment in Mutual Funds as at 1s January	1,871,473	1,666,910
Net movement in investment securities	-	-
Accrued interest	-	141,130
	<u>1,871,473</u>	<u>1,808,040</u>

The financial asset has been classified as fair value through profit or loss

10. Cash and Cash Equivalent

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Bank	12,949	8,374
Cash on hand	26,352	13,572
	<u>39,301</u>	<u>21,946</u>

11. Stated Capital

The authorized shares of the company are 200,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value of which 114,947,561 have been issued as follows:

	No. of shares	2020	2019
		GH¢	GH¢
At January 1	114,947,561	3,250,000	3,250,000
Issue of Shares	-	-	-
	<u>114,947,561</u>	<u>3,250,000</u>	<u>3,250,000</u>

There is no unpaid liability on any shares and there are no treasury shares

12. Reserve and Surplus

This relates to floatation cost incurred in raising the GH¢ 3 million equity in 2015

HORDS LIMITED**UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR****ENDED JUNE 30,2020 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)****13. Borrowings - Short term**

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Ghana Growth Fund Limited	32,355	32,355
	-----	-----
	32,355	32,355
	=====	=====

14. Taxation

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
(a) Income Tax Expense		
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	-----	-----
	-	-
	=====	=====

(b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is calculated, in full on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 25% (2019: 25%). The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
At start of year	164,316	212,179
Income statement charge	-	-
	-----	-----
At end of year	164,316	212,179
	=====	=====

The income statement charge for the year is made up of tax effect from temporary differences arising from Property, Plant and Equipment

15. Trade and Other Payables

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Trade payables	56,297	401,399
Other Payables	52,290	65,034
	-----	-----
	108,587	466,433
	=====	=====

HORDS LIMITED**UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30,2020 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)**

16. Cost of sales

This comprise of raw materials, packaging material and production costs as follows

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Raw/Packaging Materials Consumed	1,004,721	1,004,567
Production overhead	10,362	18,495
	-----	-----
	1,015,083	1,023,062
	=====	=====

17. Selling and Distribution Expenses

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Fuel and Lubricants	12,460	18,795
Transport and Travel	4,980	5,677
Marketing Expenses	5,900	6,834
	-----	-----
	23,340	31,306
	=====	=====

HORDS LIMITED**UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30,2020 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)****18. Administrative and General Expenses**

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Depreciation Expense	75,357	70,628
Bank Charges	537	875
Cleaning And Sanitation	2,496	2,621
Directors' Fees	22,500	22,500
Insurance	4,946	10,965
IT Services	1,800	1,200
Legal Expense	9,500	6,300
Printing & Stationery	2,515	735
Registration And Licensing	6,090	6,447
Staff Cost	299,610	225,899
Staff Welfare Expenses	1,500	-
Telecommunication	7,325	8,675
Travel And Transport	2,688	2,839
Water Expenses	4,878	4,475
Repairs And Maintenance	6,177	12,530
Electricity Expenses	2,000	5,700
Food and Refreshment	-	205
	-----	-----
	449,919	382,594
	=====	=====

19. Related party transactions

The majority shareholder is GN investment limited. Gold coast fund management and Ghana growth fund limited are within the GN investment group

The company's related parties include the majority shareholder and its associated companies, key management personnel, close family members of key management personnel and entities which are controlled or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their close family member.

The company has an investment in mutual fund managed by Gold Coast Fund Management since 2016 as follows:

Investment in mutual fund	<u>1,871,473</u>	<u>1,808,040</u>
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During the year, the following were the related party balances;

Ghana Growth Fund Limited	<u>32,355</u>	<u>34,305</u>
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Transactions with key management personnel

The company's key management personnel and persons connected with them are also considered to be related parties for disclosure purposes. The key management personnel have been identified as the executive and non-executive directors of the company. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence or being influenced by that individual in their dealings with the company.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the were as follows:

Salaries	<u>40,882</u>	<u>40,882</u>
Directors fees	<u>22,500</u>	<u>22,500</u>

(a) Risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- i. credit risk
- ii. liquidity risk
- iii. market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks and the Company's management of capital

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to risks faced by the Company.

The Audit Committee gains assurances on the effectiveness of internal control and risk management from: summary information relating to the management of identified risks; detailed reviews of the effectiveness of management of selected key risks; results of management's self-assessment processes over internal control which provide the audit committee and management with results of procedures carried out on key risks, including extent of compliance with standards set on governance; and assurances over the quality of the Company's internal control.

The Company also has a control, compliance and ethics function in place, which monitors compliance with internal procedures and processes and assesses the effectiveness of internal controls.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze risks faced by the Company, set appropriate risk limits and controls, and 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 training, standards and procedures, the Company aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from receivable from customers.

HORDS LIMITED
UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30
JUNE 2020 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The credit control committee has established a credit policy under which new customers are assessed individually for credit worthiness before the Company's standard payment terms and conditions are offered.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company would either not have sufficient financial resources available to meet all its obligations and commitments as they fall due, or can access them only at excessive cost. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it maintains adequate liquidity to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. The Company assesses its debt position every month. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables on a daily basis.

The following are contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	Carry amount	Less than 6 months	6 – 12 months	More than one year
2020				
Non derivative financial instrument				
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Trade and Other payables	108,587	108,587	-	
Borrowings	<u>32,355</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,355</u>
	<u>140,942</u>	<u>108,587</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,355</u>
2019				
Non-derivative financial instrument				
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Trade and Other payables	466,433	466,433	-	-
Borrowings	<u>32,355</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,355</u>
	<u>498,788</u>	<u>466,433</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,355</u>

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company'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 optimizing the return.

(a) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange risk. The company's principal transactions are carried out in Ghana cedis and hence do not have any significant exposure to foreign exchange risk.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating rate instrument expose the company to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the company to fair value interest risk. The company's interest risk policy requires it to manage interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of mixed and variable rate instruments. The policy also requires it to manage the maturities of interest-bearing financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities. The company does not currently have any policy in place to manage gap between fixed and variable rate instruments and their maturities.

(c) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications or can lead to financial loss. The company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but by initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the duties access controls, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit. Business risks such as changes in environment, technology and the industry are monitored through the company's strategic planning and budgeting process.

21. Event after the reporting period

There has been no significant event after the Statement of financial position date that materially changed the company's financial statements.

22. Contingent liabilities

There were no commitments for contingent liabilities at the reporting date.

23. Going concern considerations

The directors of the company have made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and

HORDS LIMITED**UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30,2020 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)**

24. Shareholdings

Below are the details of shareholdings as at 30 June 2020.

Name of Shareholder	Shares held	%
Teak Tree Brokerage	56,491,100	50
Mr. Harold Ekow Egyir Otabil	26,747,561	24
African Tiger Holding Limited	10,000,000	9
GNI/GGFC-Prime Equity	8,514,300	8
Nduom Foundation	3,000,000	3
Wienco Ghana Limited	2,000,000	2
Cocoa Abrabopa Association	2,000,000	2
Groupe Nduom	1,000,000	1
Others	5,194,600	3
Total	114,947,561	100