



**BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

TABLE OF CONTENT	PAGE(S)
CORPORATE INFORMATION	1
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS	2 - 3
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	4 - 7
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:	
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	8
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	9
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	10
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	11
NOTES	12-39

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Mr. Ekow Hackman	Chairman
Mr. Edwin Alfred Provencal	Managing Director
Mrs. Comfort Aniagyei	Member
Mrs. Joyce Agyeman Attafuah	Member
Mr. Kamal – Deen Abdulai	Member
Mrs. Francisca Aba Addison	Member
Mr. Desmond Afutu Nartey	Member
Mr. John Kweku Akyene Duncan	Member
Mr. Nana Yaw Owusu Akwanuasa	Member

REGISTERED OFFICE

Plot No. 12
1st Dzorwulu Crescent
West Airport Residential Area
Accra, Ghana

AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants
PwC Tower
A4 Rangoon Lane
Cantonments City
Accra, Ghana

COMPANY SECRETARY

Joyce Agyeman Attafuah
H/No. 13B, Odoko Lane
Ashongman
Accra, Ghana

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Directors in office

The directors who held office during the year are as follows:

Name of director	Designation	Tenure
Mr. Ekow Hackman	Chairman	Appointed on 31 October 2018
Mrs. Comfort Aniagyei	Member	Appointed on 31 October 2018
Mrs. Joyce Agyeman Attafuah	Member	Appointed on 30 August 2017
Mr. Kamal - Deen Abdulai	Member	Appointed on 30 August 2017
Mr. Desmond Afutu Nartey	Member	Appointed on 30 August 2017
Mr. John Kweku Akyene Duncan	Member	Appointed on 30 August 2017
Mr. Nana Yaw Owusu Akwanuasa	Member	Appointed on 30 August 2017
Mr. Alfred Boateng Obeng	Managing Director	Appointed on 30 August 2017 and resigned on 11 June 2018
Mrs. Angelina Baiden-Amissah	Member	Appointed on 30 August 2017 and resigned on 31 October 2018
Dr. Kwame Achampong-Kyei	Chairman	Appointed on 30 August 2017 and resigned on 31 October 2018
Mr. Alex Tetteh Djornobuah	Member	Appointed on 30 August 2017 and resigned on 25 July 2019
Mr. George Mensah Okley	Managing Director	Appointed on 11 June 2018 and resigned on 26 August 2019

Dividend

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Going Concern

The directors consider the state of affairs of the Company to be satisfactory and have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Company will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

By order of the board

Name of director: EDWIN PROVENCAL

Signature:

Date:

6/10/2020

Name of director: EKOW HACKMAN

Signature:

Date:

06/10/2020

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited (the "Company") as at 31 December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and the independence requirements of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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 Company's financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

Key audit matters (continued)

<p>Impairment of trade receivables - GH¢325 million</p> <p>Trade receivables at 31 December 2018 amount to GH¢129 million after impairment of GH¢325 million.</p> <p>We consider allowance for impairment of trade receivables as a key audit matter because the determination of appropriate levels of provisioning for impairment requires significant judgement.</p> <p>Management performs an assessment of the ability of the customers to settle their outstanding debts in accordance with the agreed credit terms. This is used in the determination of the probability of default and loss given default.</p> <p>The impairment loss is determined using the expected credit loss (ECL) model which considers cash short falls in various default scenarios. The short falls are determined based on management's assessment of the timing of future cash flows which is based on customers' credit risk and their historic default rates, as well as forward looking information such as gross domestic product.</p> <p>The accounting policies, judgements and disclosures are set out in note 3.4, note 3.16, note 4 and note 17 of the financial statements.</p>	<p>We updated our understanding and tested the operating effectiveness of management's controls around the revenue and receivables cycle.</p> <p>We circularised selected trade receivables amounts to determine the existence of debtor balances.</p> <p>We tested the probability of default and loss given default used in the estimation of the expected credit loss provision for the year.</p> <p>We tested the customer credit risk, default scenario buckets and assessed the reasonableness of the historic default rates.</p> <p>We assessed the reasonableness of the forward looking information by agreeing economic information to independent external sources.</p> <p>We assessed the appropriateness and completeness of the related disclosures made in the financial statements.</p>
---	---

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Information and Report of the Directors but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 Company's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- 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.

We communicate with the 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 directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and have communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the 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 auditor's 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 REQUIREMENTS

The Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- the Company's statement of financial position and the Company's statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is George Kwesi Arhin (ICAG/P/1187).



PricewaterhouseCoopers (ICAG/F/2021/028)
Chartered Accountants
Accra, Ghana
25 January 2021



BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Revenue	5	263,637,599	1,801,295,256
Cost of sales	6	<u>(154,286,206)</u>	<u>(2,044,106,775)</u>
Gross profit/(loss)		109,351,393	(242,811,519)
Other operating income	7	57,552,332	400,593,014
Administrative expenses	8	<u>(241,523,247)</u>	<u>(190,602,050)</u>
Other operating expenses	9	<u>(167,585,340)</u>	<u>(33,817,651)</u>
Operating loss		<u>(242,204,862)</u>	<u>(66,638,206)</u>
Finance income	10	6,009,855	11,073,567
Finance costs	11	<u>(51,550,937)</u>	<u>(56,631,892)</u>
Loss before income tax		<u>(287,745,944)</u>	<u>(112,196,531)</u>
Income tax credit	12	<u>51,815,555</u>	<u>32,858,415</u>
Loss for the year		<u>(235,930,389)</u>	<u>(79,338,116)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in the fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (15)	15	<u>24,295,514</u>	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	15	<u>24,295,514</u>	-
Total comprehensive income for the year - (loss)		<u>(211,634,875)</u>	<u>(79,338,116)</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	As at 31 December	
		2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	872,127,431	930,256,710
Intangible assets	14	7,687,537	9,694,562
Investment securities	15	<u>235,117,878</u>	<u>210,822,364</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>1,114,932,846</u>	<u>1,150,773,636</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	16	127,451,196	203,289,226
Trade and other receivables	17	146,622,344	130,091,024
Cash and bank balances	18	<u>8,878,552</u>	<u>86,486,092</u>
Total current assets		<u>282,952,092</u>	<u>419,866,342</u>
Total assets		<u>1,397,884,938</u>	<u>1,570,639,978</u>
Equity			
Stated capital	19	500,000	500,000
Other reserves	24	192,264,204	43,356,215
Retained earnings		<u>(651,042,398)</u>	<u>(290,499,534)</u>
Total equity		<u>(458,278,194)</u>	<u>(246,643,319)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	20	812,283,575	755,607,885
Deferred tax liability	12(d)	<u>2,976,290</u>	<u>54,791,845</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>815,259,865</u>	<u>810,399,730</u>
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	20	114,218,650	85,730,087
Trade and other payables	21	856,332,658	806,023,208
Taxation	12(c)	220,060	220,060
Employee benefit obligations	22	578,325	768,991
Provisions	23	<u>69,553,574</u>	<u>114,141,221</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>1,040,903,267</u>	<u>1,006,883,567</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,856,163,132</u>	<u>1,817,283,297</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,397,884,938</u>	<u>1,570,639,978</u>


The notes on pages 12 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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

Name of director: EDWIN PROVENCAL

Signature:


Date:


6/10/2020

Name of director: Ekwon Hackman

Signature:

Date: 06/10/2020


06/10/2020

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2018	Stated capital GH¢	Other reserves GH¢	Retained earnings GH¢	Total GH¢
As at 1 January 2018	500,000	43,356,215	(290,499,534)	(246,643,319)
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9 (Note 32)	-	<u>124,612,475</u>	<u>(124,612,475)</u>	-
Restated total equity at 1 January 2018	<u>500,000</u>	<u>167,968,690</u>	<u>(415,112,009)</u>	<u>(246,643,319)</u>
Loss for the year	-	-	(235,930,389)	(235,930,389)
Fair value gain on investment securities	-	<u>24,295,514</u>	-	<u>24,295,514</u>
Total comprehensive income	-	<u>24,295,514</u>	<u>(235,930,389)</u>	<u>(211,634,875)</u>
As at 31 December 2018	<u>500,000</u>	<u>192,264,204</u>	<u>(651,042,398)</u>	<u>(458,278,194)</u>
Year ended 31 December 2017				
As at 1 January 2017	500,000	43,356,215	(211,161,418)	(167,305,203)
Loss for the year	-	-	<u>(79,338,116)</u>	<u>(79,338,116)</u>
Total comprehensive income	-	-	<u>(79,338,116)</u>	<u>(79,338,116)</u>
As at 31 December 2017	<u>500,000</u>	<u>43,356,215</u>	<u>(290,499,534)</u>	<u>(246,643,319)</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Operating activities			
Loss before tax		(287,745,944)	(112,196,531)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation	13	59,011,488	58,727,812
Amortisation cost on intangible assets	14	2,007,025	340,564
Fair value gain	15	-	(124,612,475)
Finance income	10	(6,009,855)	(11,073,567)
Other adjustment		54,573,867	(63,001,162)
Exchange loss on borrowings	9	63,774,159	3,830,000
Finance cost	11	<u>51,550,937</u>	<u>56,631,892</u>
Operating loss before working capital changes		(62,838,323)	(191,353,467)
Working capital adjustments:			
Decrease in inventories		75,838,030	558,634,021
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables (excluding treasury bills and fixed deposits with banks)		(16,531,320)	248,543,538
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		50,309,450	(958,706,245)
(Decrease)/increase in employee benefit obligations		(190,666)	190,666
Decrease in provisions		<u>(44,587,647)</u>	<u>(23,952,336)</u>
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		1,999,524	(366,643,823)
Interest received	10	6,009,855	11,073,567
Interest paid		<u>(51,550,937)</u>	<u>(52,367,280)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities		(43,541,558)	(407,937,536)
Investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets	14	-	(4,469,278)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	13	<u>(882,209)</u>	<u>(1,958,744)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		(882,209)	(6,428,022)
Financing activities			
Loan drawdowns		102,723,707	648,468,103
Loan repayments		<u>(135,907,480)</u>	<u>(287,181,840)</u>
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(33,183,773)	361,286,263
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(77,607,540)	(53,079,295)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	18	<u>86,486,092</u>	<u>139,565,387</u>
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	18	<u>8,878,552</u>	<u>86,486,092</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES

1. Corporate information

The financial statements of Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors. Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited is a Company incorporated and domiciled in Ghana. The Company was incorporated to engage in strategic storage, management and distribution of bulk petroleum stocks and other supplementary business through depots sited at strategic locations across Ghana. The registered address of the Company is Plot No. 12, 1st Dzorwulu Crescent, West Airport Residential Area, Accra.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have also been prepared in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

The directors do not have the ability to amend the audited financial statements after issue.

Going concern

The Company incurred a net loss of GH¢211,634,875 during the year ended 31 December 2018 and as of that date, the Company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by GH¢458,278,194. The directors acknowledge that the Company may require further funding in order to continue as a going concern and has arranged for such funding from its shareholder to enable the Company meet its obligations as they fall due, and continue operations in the foreseeable future. The financial statements have, thus, been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. Significant accounting policies

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

3.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances and rebates.

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities, as described below:

Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from petroleum products sold are recognised at a point in time when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Revenue from services rendered

Revenue represents invoiced value of services rendered during the year in relation to transportation and storage of petroleum products, net of value added tax. Local and export services fees are recognised based on deliveries made to customers on a monthly basis. The storage and loading and racking fees are recognised on an accrual basis once customer products are delivered to the company's storage facilities. Revenue from services rendered is at a point in time on the basis of act storage and loading and racking services provided to customers. Interest income is recognised as it accrues.

Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

Financing components

The company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the products to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. Sales are made with a credit term of 30 days. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

3.2 Current versus non-current classification

Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- ▶ Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- ▶ Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period.

Or

- ▶ Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- ▶ It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
- ▶ It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- ▶ It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.

Or

- ▶ There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

3.3 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business. Net Realisable Value (NRV) is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, based on market prices at the reporting date and discounted for the time value of money if material, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks as and when determined.

Inventory belonging to the Bulk Distributing Companies (BDCs) which are stored or transmitted by BOST are not included in these financial statements as they are not owned by BOST.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Inventories (continued)

Deadstock

Oil which is necessary to bring a tank into working order, is treated as a part of the related tank.

This is on the basis that it is not held for sale or consumed in a production process, but is necessary to the operation of a facility during more than one operating cycle, and its cost cannot be recouped through sale (or is significantly impaired). This applies even if the part of inventory that is deemed to be an item of property, plant and equipment cannot be separated physically from the rest of inventory. It is valued at cost and is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset.

3.4 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for products sold in the ordinary course of business.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment allowance.

Prepayments are recognised originally at cost and subsequently at cost less amortisation over the period.

The entity applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of trade receivables over a defined period and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within the defined period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors (where data is available and is obtained without undue effort or cost) affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

3.5 Employee benefits

For defined contribution schemes, the Company recognises contributions due in respect of the accounting period in profit or loss. Any contributions unpaid at the reporting date are included as a liability.

Short-term employee benefits, such as salaries, paid absences, and other benefits, are accounted for on an accruals basis over the period which employees have provided services in the year. Bonuses are recognised to the extent that the Company has a present obligation to its employees that can be measured reliably. The Company also has a policy of awarding long standing employees for faithful service. These employee benefits are payable upon the achievement of ten years of service by an employee to the Company.

All expenses related to employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in staff costs, which is included within operating expenses.

Other long term-employment benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) which do not fall wholly due within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

The amount recognised in the other long term-employment benefits provision is determined using the projected unit credit method. The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of the other long term employee benefit plans is the present value of the obligation at the end of the reporting period. Actuarial gains and losses are charged or credited the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past service costs are also recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand and short-term deposits in banks that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, with original maturities of three months or less.

Short-term investments that are not held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments and restricted margin accounts are not considered as 'cash and cash equivalents'.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts when applicable.

3.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

3.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

3.9 Foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis.

Transactions and balances

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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

3.10 Taxation

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Ghana Revenue Authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT except where the value added tax incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value added tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable. The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the Ghana Revenue Authority is included as part of other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

3.11 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation, if any, and, for qualifying assets, the borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate of the amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

The straight line method is adopted to depreciate the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less any estimated residual value of the assets over their expected useful lives. The Company estimates the useful lives of other assets in line with their beneficial periods. Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives and is significant to the total cost, the cost of that item is allocated on a component basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately.

	Rate (%)
Land and buildings	4
Motor vehicles	25
Operational equipment	5
Office equipment	20
Furniture and fittings	25
Computer and IT equipment	33.3
Household equipment	33.3
Marine equipment	10
Freehold land is not depreciated.	

Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed and, adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date. Changes are accounted for prospectively.

The cost of assets built by the Company includes the cost of material and direct labour as well as any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition as intended by management. Once the assets are available for use, depreciation commences.

NOTES (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Dead-stock values have been capitalised as part of the tanks they enable for use and have been depreciated over the useful lives of the respective tanks to which they relate.

Expenditure on major maintenance or repairs comprises the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets and overhaul costs. Where an asset or part of an asset that was separately depreciated and is now written off or is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company, the replacement expenditure is capitalised. Where part of the asset was not separately considered as a component, the replacement value is used to estimate the carrying amount of the replaced assets which is immediately written off. All other maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised 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 de-recognition 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 period in which the item is derecognised.

3.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The carrying values of intangible assets 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 are written down to their recoverable amount.

An intangible asset is derecognised 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 de-recognition of the intangible asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset) is included in profit or loss when the intangible asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life, which does not exceed five years. Useful lives and methods of amortisation for intangible assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

3.13 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any differences between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings, using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.14 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3.15 Investments

Investment securities are measured at fair value. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in OCI. These changes are accumulated within other reserves within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

3.16 Financial instruments

Classification

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company classifies its financial instruments into the following categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost;
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

The Company holds financial assets with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.16 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and borrowings. All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligations specified in the contracts are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 24 months before 31 December 2018 or 1 January 2018 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period.

The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial instrument have expired or have been transferred and the entity has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited's statement of financial position) when:

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

Or

It 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 the 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 it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.16 Financial instruments (continued)

Prior year accounting policy on financial instruments and impairment

In the prior year, all financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: held-for-trading, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets or other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments classified as held-for-trading are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

Financial instruments classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value using quoted prices in an active market. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income until the item is derecognised or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. When actively quoted prices are not available, fair value is determined using other valuation techniques. If fair value cannot be reliably estimated, the item is carried at cost.

Financial instruments classified as held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables or other financial liabilities are measured at fair value upon initial recognition and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Transaction costs on financial instruments are expensed when incurred. Purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade dates.

Financial instruments include disclosures on their liquidity risk and the inputs to fair value measurement, including their classification within a hierarchy that prioritises those inputs.

Impairment of financial assets

In the prior year, the Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or 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 reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For the Company's loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

3.17 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). The impairment test also can be performed on a single asset when the fair value less costs to sell or the value in use can be determined reliably. Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.18 New and amended standards adopted during the year

The Company has applied the following amendments to existing standards for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2018:

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2017 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue.

The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 15 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2017, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. Early application of previous versions of IFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) is permitted if the date of initial application is before 1 February 2017. The adoption of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets, but no impact on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial liabilities.

3.19 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

IFRS 16 Leases

The IASB has developed a new Leases Standard, IFRS 16, which supersedes IAS 17 Leases. The IASB worked jointly with the FASB on this project. The FASB expects to publish its new Leases Standard in early 2018. The company is required to apply IFRS 16 from 1 January 2019.

IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases for a lessee. Instead all leases are treated in a similar way to finance leases applying IAS 17. Leases are 'capitalised' by recognising the present value of the lease payments and showing them either as lease assets (right-of-use assets) or together with property, plant and equipment. If lease payments are made over time, a company also recognises a financial liability representing its obligation to make future lease payments.

The Company will apply IFRS 16 from 1 January 2019.

Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The interpretation explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. In particular, it discusses:

- how to determine the appropriate unit of account, and that each uncertain tax treatment should be considered separately or together as a group, depending on which approach better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty;

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.19 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (continued)

- that the entity should assume a tax authority will examine the uncertain tax treatments and have full knowledge of all related information, ie that detection risk should be ignored;
- that the entity should reflect the effect of the uncertainty in its income tax accounting when it is not probable that the tax authorities will accept the treatment;
- that the impact of the uncertainty should be measured using either the most likely amount or the expected value method, depending on which method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty; and
- that the judgements and estimates made must be reassessed whenever circumstances have changed or there is new information that affects the judgements.

While there are no new disclosure requirements, entities are reminded of the general requirement to provide information about judgements and estimates made in preparing the financial statements.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made various judgements. Those which management has assessed to have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements have been discussed in the individual notes of the related financial statements line items.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

Income taxes

Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the course of business. The Company recognises liability for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due.

Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Impairment of accounts receivable

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of the account receivable balances to assess impairment on a regular basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income, the Company makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that the receivable balance is impaired. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of debtors.

Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of accounts receivable (continued)

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows (based on the customer's financial situation and forward-looking factors) are reviewed regularly by management to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. Impairment allowances are recognised when there is objective evidence to suggest that the accounts receivable balance is impaired. The accuracy of the allowances depends on how well the entity estimates future cash flows.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its equipment. This estimate is based on projected product lifecycles for its high-tech segment. It could change significantly as a result of technical innovations and competitor actions in response to severe industry cycles. Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or it will write-off or write-down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

5. Revenue

	2018	2017
	GH¢	GH¢
Petrol sales	6,667,845	497,427,788
Diesel sales	91,023,610	589,330,066
LPG sales	-	35,601,112
Aviation Turbine Kerosene (ATK)	-	12,798,071
Dual Purpose Kerosene (DPK)	-	21,560,725
Crack fuel sales	-	26,052,712
Atmospheric residue sales	35,266,241	-
Naphthalene sales	-	487,462,254
BOST margin	114,411,575	97,274,318
Storage fees	6,930,020	14,847,645
Loading rack fees	<u>9,338,308</u>	<u>18,940,565</u>
	<u>263,637,599</u>	<u>1,801,295,256</u>

6. Cost of sales

	2018	2017
	GH¢	GH¢
Cost of petrol sold	5,635,192	593,934,431
Cost of diesel sold	91,060,723	563,343,938
Cost of LPG sold	-	24,044,334
Cost of kerosene sold (including ATK, DPK, Crack fuel and Naphthalene)	-	648,743,310
Atmospheric residue cost	48,823,347	-
Pipeline handling costs	1,723,915	169,347,062
Direct operational costs	<u>7,043,029</u>	<u>44,693,700</u>
	<u>154,286,206</u>	<u>2,044,106,775</u>

7. Other operating income

	2018	2017
	GH¢	GH¢
Rental income	4,800	160,600
FV gain on investment securities (Note 15)	-	124,612,475
Net exchange gain	6,627,333	2,136,873
Sundry income	<u>50,920,199</u>	<u>273,683,066</u>
	<u>57,552,332</u>	<u>400,593,014</u>

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

8. Administrative expenses

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Employee benefits	44,864,876	34,524,720
Training, welfare and other staff costs	4,363,755	2,948,903
Insurance	335,920	5,049,067
Other administrative expenses	354,819	109,879
Entertainment costs	6,266	17,792
Information technology and other communication costs	2,378,106	2,155,691
Utility service costs	3,434,732	3,049,543
Repairs and maintenance	590,081	287,163
Office material supplies and other cleaning costs	1,358,076	1,259,730
Motor running costs	2,047,679	272,521
Operational maintenance cost	14,817,418	9,824,033
Operating lease, other rentals and rates	2,855,467	2,131,622
Research and development costs	-	659,420
Travelling and transport costs	1,716,824	589,035
Donations	713,507	1,617,226
Seminars and Conferences costs	2,451,625	269,246
Directors' emoluments	1,729,670	624,930
Auditor's remuneration	252,500	300,000
Legal and other professional fees	337,029	638,493
Consultancy	3,148,276	1,166,535
Security	1,414,646	1,497,578
Advertising, publicity and promotions	524,607	127,175
Bank charges	4,437,562	12,333,167
Depreciation	59,011,488	58,727,812
Amortisation	2,007,025	340,564
Impairment allowance (Note 17)	<u>86,371,293</u>	<u>50,080,205</u>
	<u>241,523,247</u>	<u>190,602,050</u>

8a. Employee benefits comprise:

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Wages and salaries	17,111,240	13,440,535
Social security costs	3,006,597	2,502,830
Allowances	20,764,285	13,317,595
Casual labour	-	10,235
Gratuity cost and other employee benefits	<u>3,982,754</u>	<u>5,253,525</u>
	<u>44,864,876</u>	<u>34,524,720</u>

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

9. Other operating expenses		
	2018	2017
	GH¢	GH¢
Voyage expenses	40,242	7,460,472
Product settlement expenses	81,083,206	17,840,000
Net exchange loss	749,201	2,754,806
Foreign exchange loss on borrowings	63,774,159	3,830,000
License, permits and property rates	1,833,061	1,509,313
Taxes	7,418	423,060
Stock valuation adjustment (Kerosene)	15,098,053	-
Impairment on investments	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>167,585,340</u>	<u>33,817,651</u>
10. Finance income		
	2018	2017
	GH¢	GH¢
Interest income on fixed deposits	<u>6,009,855</u>	<u>11,073,567</u>
11. Finance costs		
	2018	2017
	GH¢	GH¢
Interest on borrowings	<u>51,550,937</u>	<u>56,631,892</u>
12. Income tax		
12a. Income tax credit		
The major components of income tax credit for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 are:		
	2018	2017
	GH¢	GH¢
Current income tax charged	-	-
Deferred taxes:		
Relating to accelerated depreciation, tax losses and other temporary difference	<u>(51,815,555)</u>	<u>(32,858,415)</u>
Income tax credit reported in the statement of comprehensive income	<u>(51,815,555)</u>	<u>(32,858,415)</u>

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

12. Income tax (continued)

12b. Effective tax reconciliations

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Accounting loss before tax	(287,745,944)	(112,196,531)
Tax at statutory income tax rate of 25% (2017: 25%)	(71,936,486)	(28,049,133)
Non-deductible expenses	20,739,025	519,001
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred taxes	175,438	2,911,177
Effect of other timing differences	<u>(793,532)</u>	<u>(8,239,460)</u>
At the effective income tax rate	<u>(51,815,555)</u>	<u>(32,858,415)</u>

12c. Corporation tax

<u>Year ended 31 December 2018</u>	Balance as at 1 January GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payments during the year GH¢	Balance as at 31 December GH¢
Up to 2017	220,060	-	-	220,060
2018	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>220,060</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>220,060</u>
<u>Year ended 31 December 2017</u>	Balance as at 1 January GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payments during the year GH¢	Balance as at 31 December GH¢
Up to 2016	220,060	-	-	220,060
2017	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>220,060</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>220,060</u>

12d. Deferred income tax

Deferred tax as presented on the statement of financial position relates to the following:

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	178,026,172	187,486,248
Other temporary differences	(113,528,216)	(88,451,622)
Tax losses	<u>(61,521,666)</u>	<u>(44,242,781)</u>
Net deferred income tax liabilities	<u>2,976,290</u>	<u>54,791,845</u>

The movement on the deferred income tax liability account is as follows:

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
At 1 January	54,791,845	87,650,260
Credit for the year	<u>(51,815,555)</u>	<u>(32,858,415)</u>
At 31 December	<u>2,976,290</u>	<u>54,791,845</u>

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

13. Property, plant and equipment

2018	Land and buildings GH¢	Motor vehicles GH¢	Operational equipment GH¢	Office equipment GH¢	Furniture & fittings GH¢	Computer & IT equipment GH¢	Household equipment GH¢	Marine equipment GH¢	CWIP Building GH¢	Total GH¢
Cost As at 1 January 2018	169,218,443	2,621,175	863,257,982	1,023,525	1,237,840	1,158,372	1,912	73,025,000	30,641,350	1,142,185,599
Additions As at 31 December 2018	40,410	-	132,538	275,598	191,048	213,301	-	-	29,314	882,209
	169,258,853	2,621,175	863,390,520	1,299,123	1,428,888	1,371,673	1,912	73,025,000	30,670,664	1,143,067,808
Accumulated Depreciation As at 1 January 2018	13,718,140	1,813,569	165,194,563	509,647	788,100	692,958	1,912	29,210,000	-	211,928,889
Charge for the year As at 31 December 2018	6,810,354	655,294	43,169,526	259,825	357,222	456,767	-	7,302,500	-	59,011,488
Net book Value - As at 31 December 2018	148,730,359	152,312	655,026,431	529,651	283,566	221,948	1,912	36,512,500	30,670,664	872,127,431
Net book Value - As at 31 December 2017	155,500,303	807,606	698,063,419	513,878	449,740	465,414	-	43,815,000	30,641,350	930,256,710

No borrowing cost was capitalised during the year (2017: Nil).

No property, plant and equipment has been used as collaterals for any borrowings held as at the reporting date.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

2017	Land and buildings GH¢	Motor vehicles GH¢	Operational equipment GH¢	Office equipment GH¢	Furniture & fittings GH¢	Computer & IT equipment GH¢	Household equipment GH¢	Marine equipment GH¢	CWIP Building GH¢	Total GH¢
Cost										
As at 1 January 2017	169,167,938	2,621,175	862,956,307	952,595	1,184,818	973,449	1,912	73,025,000	29,343,661	1,140,226,855
Additions	50,505	-	301,675	70,930	53,022	184,923	-	-	1,297,689	1,958,744
As at 31 December 2017	169,218,443	2,621,175	863,257,982	1,023,525	1,237,840	1,158,372	1,912	73,025,000	30,641,350	1,142,185,599
Accumulated Depreciation										
As at 1 January 2017	6,951,345	1,158,275	122,039,206	315,409	485,159	342,271	1,912	21,907,500	-	153,201,077
Charge for the year	6,766,795	655,294	43,155,357	194,238	302,941	350,687	-	7,302,500	-	58,727,812
As at 31 December 2017	13,718,140	1,813,569	165,194,563	509,647	788,100	692,958	1,912	29,210,000	-	211,928,889
Net book Value - As at 31 December 2017	155,500,303	807,606	698,063,419	513,878	449,740	465,414	-	43,815,000	30,641,350	930,256,710
Net book Value - As at 31 December 2016	162,216,593	1,462,900	740,917,101	637,186	699,659	631,178	-	51,117,500	29,343,661	987,025,778

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

14. Intangible assets

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Cost		
At 1 January	10,035,126	5,565,848
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>4,469,278</u>
At 31 December	<u>10,035,126</u>	<u>10,035,126</u>
Accumulated Amortisation		
At 1 January	340,564	-
Charge for the year	<u>2,007,025</u>	<u>340,564</u>
At 31 December	<u>2,347,589</u>	<u>340,564</u>
Net book amount at 31 December	<u>7,687,537</u>	<u>9,694,562</u>

15. Investment securities

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
At 1 January	210,822,364	86,209,889
Fair value gains on investment securities recognised in profit or loss (Note 32)	-	124,612,475
Fair value gains on investment securities recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>24,295,514</u>	<u>-</u>
Fair Value as at 31 December	<u>235,117,878</u>	<u>210,822,364</u>

Investment securities relates to shares acquired in GOIL by BOST. Management's intention is to hold this investment for long-term strategic purposes.

16. Inventories

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Diesel	84,997,403	69,282,789
Petrol	17,601,589	45,232,833
Kerosene	3,802,688	18,900,741
Crack fuel	1,767,489	1,767,489
ATK/DPK	89,609	89,609
Crude oil	13,831,232	13,831,232
Residue	<u>5,361,186</u>	<u>54,184,533</u>
	<u>127,451,196</u>	<u>203,289,226</u>

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

17. Trade and other receivables

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Trade accounts receivables	454,187,174	359,444,122
Impairment allowance	<u>(325,267,563)</u>	<u>(238,896,270)</u>
	128,919,611	120,547,852
Other receivables	3,729,801	5,193,661
Prepayments	106,602	1,170,435
Treasury bills and fixed deposits with banks	<u>13,866,330</u>	<u>3,179,076</u>
	<u>146,622,344</u>	<u>130,091,024</u>
Impairment of trade receivables		
Increase in loss allowance	<u>86,371,293</u>	<u>50,080,205</u>

Trade accounts receivables are presented net of impairment allowance.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets set out above (trade and other receivables excluding prepayments) approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

18. Cash and bank balances

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Bank balances	<u>8,878,552</u>	<u>86,486,092</u>

18a. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Cash and bank balances (Note 18)	8,878,552	86,486,092
Fixed deposits with banks (Note 17)	<u>13,866,330</u>	<u>3,179,076</u>
	<u>22,744,882</u>	<u>89,665,168</u>

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

19. Stated capital

The number of authorised shares of the Company is 1,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value of which the following have been issued for cash consideration.

	2018 Number issued	2018 Amount GH¢	2017 Number issued	2017 Amount GH¢
Issued for cash consideration	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>

There are no unpaid liabilities on any share and there are no treasury shares.

20. Loans and borrowings

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Standard Chartered Bank Limited	133,433,159	128,667,440
EX-IM Bank - US	156,179,346	186,996,162
Ghana Commercial Bank	23,018,747	44,266,820
Fidelity Bank Loan	30,595,483	39,837,550
Fidelity NPA Loan	86,813,783	-
GNPC/LITASCO Loan	482,000,000	441,570,000
UMB Overdraft	<u>14,461,707</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>926,502,225</u>	<u>841,337,972</u>
Current portion	114,218,650	85,730,087
Non-current portion	<u>812,283,575</u>	<u>755,607,885</u>
Total	<u>926,502,225</u>	<u>841,337,972</u>

Loans from Standard Chartered bank Limited is restructured with a tenor of five (5) years.

In 2007, the Company entered into a credit agreement with Citibank N.A. and Export - Import Bank of the United States of America with Government of Ghana as guarantor for an amount of US\$123.44 million for the purchase and construction of oil storage tanks and pipelines.

The details of the loan facility are as follows:

Export-import Bank	US\$109.54 million
Citibank N.A.	US\$13.9 million

The loan from Citibank N.A. has been repaid. However, the Export - Import Bank loan facility which is for a period of five (5) years with a 24 month moratorium and an interest rate of 2.25% per annum, is outstanding. The Company's obligation under the loan has been guaranteed unconditionally by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Ghana.

Standard Chartered Bank

Bank borrowings represent a medium-term loan facility of \$97,480,209. The facility bears an interest rate of 26% per annum.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

20. Loans and borrowings (continued)

EX-IM Bank – US

Borrowings represent a long-term loan facility of US\$109,533,785. This facility bears interest at a rate of 6 months LIBOR plus 3% per annum.

Ghana Commercial Bank

Bank borrowings represent a medium-term facility. The facility bears an interest rate of 23.16% per annum.

Fidelity Bank Loan

Bank borrowings represent a long-term loan. This facility bears an interest rate of 2% above the lender's base rate.

Fidelity NPA Loan

Bank borrowings represent a medium-term loan of US\$20,000,000. This facility bears interest at a rate of 6% per annum plus a minimum spread of 400 basis points.

GNPC/LITASCO Loan

Borrowings represent a trade finance loan facility in a maximum principal amount of \$100,000,000. This facility bears interest at the aggregate of LIBOR and a margin.

Bank overdraft

Bank overdraft represents an unsecured facility of GHS15,000,000 to supplement working capital needs and bears an interest rate of 26.2% per annum.

21. Trade and other payables

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Trade accounts payable	727,255,804	647,099,220
Other accounts payable	74,176,304	90,001,274
Accrued expenses	4,718,190	68,906,003
Staff creditors	182,360	16,711
Settlement by Government on behalf of the Company	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>856,332,658</u>	<u>806,023,208</u>

The Company's trade and other payables approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

22. Employee benefit obligations

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Long service awards as at 1 January	768,991	578,325
Changes in actuarial assumptions	(406,630)	(21,318)
Interest cost	126,884	131,684
Current service costs	<u>89,080</u>	<u>80,300</u>
Long service awards as at 31 December	<u>578,325</u>	<u>768,991</u>

Employee benefit obligation relates to the Company's policy of awarding long standing employees for serving the company for ten years and five years thereafter till 25 years of service.

Net benefit expense recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in relation to other long term employee benefits are as follows:

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Changes in actuarial assumptions	(406,630)	(21,318)
Interest cost	126,884	131,684
Current service costs	<u>89,080</u>	<u>80,300</u>
	<u>190,666</u>	<u>190,666</u>

In determining the other long term employee benefits obligation, actuarial assumptions employed were the annual salary growth rate, the staff turnover rate and the discount rate.

	2018	2017
Salary growth rate:		
Increase/(decrease) in other long-term benefits	5%	5%
Staff turnover rate:		
Increase/(decrease) in other long-term benefits	7%	7%
Discount rate:		
Increase/(decrease) in other long-term benefits	16.5%	22.77%

The analysis was based on changing one assumption whilst the others were held constant. It may not be representative of changes in the liability recognised as it is unlikely that the actuarial assumptions would change in isolation of one another as they may be correlated.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

23. Provisions

	Litigation provisions GH¢	Provision for stock owed to BDCs GH¢	Total GH¢
As at 1 January 2018	69,553,574	44,587,647	114,141,221
Arising during the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(44,587,647)</u>	<u>(44,587,647)</u>
As at 31 December 2018	<u>69,553,574</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,553,574</u>
As at 1 January 2017	112,849,473	25,244,084	138,093,557
Arising during the year	<u>(43,295,899)</u>	<u>19,343,563</u>	<u>(23,952,336)</u>
As at 31 December 2017	<u>69,553,574</u>	<u>44,587,647</u>	<u>114,141,221</u>

Provision for litigations

The Company's legal counsel was of the opinion that the above legal suits had an above 50% possibility that the claims will be settled against the Company. Thus the most likely outcome method was applied in estimating the litigation provisions.

Provision for stock owed

Provision has been made for stock owed to Bulk Distributing Companies (BDCs) concerning shortfalls of stock stored in the Company's facilities.

24. Other reserves

	Land GH¢	Revaluation gain on investment securities GH¢	Total GH¢
At 1 January 2018	43,356,215	-	43,356,215
IFRS 9 first time impact	-	124,612,475	124,612,475
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>24,295,514</u>	<u>24,295,514</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>43,356,215</u>	<u>148,907,989</u>	<u>192,264,204</u>

Land relates to land contribution by the Government of Ghana with no recourse to settlement and yet to be transferred to stated capital. Revaluation on investment securities relates to changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities. There was no movement in the Company's other reserves during the year.

25. Retained earnings

Retained earnings relates to cumulative income retained. The amount is available for distribution to members subject to regulations imposed by Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

26. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's risk management is managed by the finance department, in close cooperation with the Board of Directors, and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to volatile financial markets. Short-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

26. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

Market risk analysis

The Company is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk which result from both its operating and investing activities.

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing and investing activities. The Company has no interest rate risk as its investments and loans were held at fixed interest rates.

Price risk

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investment securities held by the Company. These investment securities are measured at fair value through profit or loss. These investment securities are publicly traded on the Ghana Stock Exchange.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from borrowings. The Company calculates its exposure to interest rate based on a defined interest rate shift. Based on the simulations performed, the impact on post-tax loss of a 1% shift would be a maximum increase or decrease in finance cost of GH¢669,119 (2018: 554,737) per annum.

Foreign currency risk

Most of the Company's transactions are carried out in Ghana Cedi. However, the sourcing of petroleum products is carried out in United States Dollar and Euro. This means that the Company is exposed to variations of the exchange rates to the United States Dollar and Euro.

At 31 December 2018, if the Ghana cedi had weakened by 11% (2017: 11%) against the United States Dollar with all other variables held constant, post-tax loss for the year would have been GH¢60,232,457 (2017: 11,973,850) lower/higher mainly as a result of cash and bank balances and borrowings denominated in United States Dollars.

At 31 December 2018, if the Ghana cedi had weakened by 11% (2017: Nil) against the Euro with all other variables held constant, post-tax loss for the year would have been GH¢32,094 (2017: Nil) lower/higher mainly as a result of cash and bank balances and borrowings denominated in Euro.

Credit risk analysis

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Customer credit risk is managed by requiring customers to pay some advances before sale of goods. This therefore, substantially reduces the company's credit risk in this respect.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 17, (trade and other receivable excluding prepayment). The fair value of these financial assets approximates their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature.

The Company does not hold collateral as security.

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as high, as its customers are largely operated in the downstream oil sectors or are Government of Ghana related entities.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

26. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk analysis (continued)

The table below shows the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial instrument:

Financial instruments by category

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	146,515,742	128,920,589
Cash at bank	<u>8,878,552</u>	<u>86,486,092</u>
	<u>155,394,294</u>	<u>215,406,681</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Investment securities	<u>235,117,878</u>	<u>210,822,364</u>
	<u>390,512,172</u>	<u>426,229,045</u>

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on the days past due. The expected loss rates based on the payment profiles of customers and the credit terms given to them over a stipulated period before 31 December 2018 or 1 January 2018 respectively are as follows:

31 December 2018			
	Aged		
	1-180 days	Over 180 days	Total
Expected loss rate	0%	78.57%	
Gross carrying amount	<u>40,204,062</u>	<u>413,983,113</u>	<u>454,187,175</u>
Loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>325,267,563</u>	<u>325,267,563</u>
1 January 2018			
	Aged		
	1-180 days	Over 180 days	Total
Expected loss rate	0%	85.40%	
Gross carrying amount	<u>79,700,271</u>	<u>279,743,861</u>	<u>359,444,122</u>
Loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>238,896,270</u>	<u>238,896,270</u>

Liquidity risk analysis

The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of customer's deposits, loans and other payables.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

26. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk analysis (continued)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments (including interest payments):

Year ended 31 December 2018	Within 1 year GH¢	1 to 5 years GH¢	Total GH¢
Borrowings	114,218,650	812,283,575	926,502,225
Trade accounts and other payables	<u>856,332,658</u>	-	<u>856,332,658</u>
	<u>970,551,308</u>	<u>812,283,575</u>	<u>1,782,834,883</u>
Year ended 31 December 2017	Within 1 year GH¢	1 to 5 years GH¢	Total GH¢
Borrowings	85,730,087	755,607,885	841,337,972
Trade accounts and other payables	<u>806,023,208</u>	-	<u>806,023,208</u>
	<u>891,753,295</u>	<u>755,607,885</u>	<u>1,647,361,180</u>

27. Related party disclosures

The Company is solely owned by the Government of Ghana.

Compensation of those charged with governance

	2018 GH¢	2017 GH¢
Directors emolument	<u>1,729,670</u>	<u>624,930</u>

28. Fair value measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Company's investment securities (Note 15) are measured using quoted prices on the Ghana Stock Exchange.

BULK OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTES (continued)

29. Post-reporting date events

The World Health Organisation characterised the spread of Covid-19 pandemic on 11 March 2020. Measures taken by governments to contain the virus is expected to impact economic activity. We have taken a number of measures to monitor and mitigate the effects of COVID-19, such as safety and health measures for our people. At this stage, the impact of the pandemic and the actions taken by the government to contain it have not significantly affected the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. We will continue to follow the various government policies and advice and, in parallel, we will do our utmost to continue our operations in the best and safest way possible without jeopardising the health of our people.

The directors are not aware of any other material events that have occurred between the date of the statement of financial position and the date of the financial statements are approved by the directors.

30. Contingent liabilities

Legal claim contingency

There were no new claims against the Company concerning non-payment of fees regarding product losses during the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: Nil).

Tax exposure

There was a contingent liability of GH¢47,404,201 in respect of possible tax exposure as a result of tax audit performed by Ghana Revenue Authority as at 31 December 2018 for 2000 to 2017 years of assessment. The Company objected to the tax exposure and has not yet received a final response from Ghana Revenue Authority.

31. Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2018. (2017: Nil).

32. Changes in accounting policies

The adoption of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' from 1 January 2018 resulted in changes in accounting policies as set out in note 3.16. The impact of these changes on the Company's equity is as follows:

	Notes	Effect on other reserves GH¢	Effect on retained earnings GH¢
Opening balance – IAS 39		43,356,215	(290,499,534)
Reclassify non-trading equities from available-for-sale to Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	(a)	<u>124,612,475</u>	<u>(124,612,475)</u>
Total impact		<u>124,612,475</u>	<u>(124,612,475)</u>
Opening balance – IFRS 9		<u>167,968,690</u>	<u>(415,112,009)</u>

(a) Equity investments previously classified as available-for-sale.

The Company elected to present in other comprehensive income (OCI) changes in the fair value of all its equity investments previously classified as available-for-sale, because these investments are held as long-term strategic investments that are not expected to be sold in the short to medium term. As a result, assets with a fair value of GH¢210,822,364 were reclassified from available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets at FVOCI and fair value gains of GH¢124,612,475 were reclassified from retained earnings to the FVOCI reserve on 1 January 2018.