GHANA DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION

GHANA DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION

GDPC

WE PROTECT YOUR DEPOSITS

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31ST DECEMBER 2024

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GHANA DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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	Mr Seth Twum-Akwaboah	- Member *(Appointed Jun. 2025)*
	Mr. Benjamin K. Amenumey	- Member *(Appointed Jun. 2025)*
	Mr. Prosper Ayinbilla Awuni	- Member *(Appointed Jun. 2025)*
	Mr. Galahad Alex Andoh, Esq.	- Member/CEO *(Appointed Mar. 2025)*
	Dr. Ernest Addison	- Old Chairman *(Exited Jan.2025)*
	Bishop Mrs. Patricia Sappor	- Member *(Exited Jan.2025)*
	Mr. George Amissah Jnr	- Member *(Exited Jan.2025)*
	Dr. Daniel K. Seddoh	- Member *(Exited Jan.2025)*
	Mr. Andy Mensah	- Member *(Exited Jan.2025)*
	Mrs. Grace Mbrokoh-Ewoal	- Member *(Exited Jan.2025)*
	Mrs. Pearl Esua-Mensah	- Member/CEO *(Exited Feb.2025)*

BOARD SECRETARY

Sandra Elizabeth Baffoe-Bonnie Anaman
1st Floor, Cedi House
1 Liberia Road
P. O Box CT 9273 Cantonments
Accra

REGISTERED OFFICE

1st Floor, Cedi House 1 Liberia Road
P. O Box CT 9273 Cantonments
Accra

AUDITORS

Baker Tilly Andah + Andah
Chartered Accountants
18, Nyanyo Lane, Asylum Down
P. O. Box CT 5443 Cantonments
Accra

BANKER

Bank of Ghana
One Thorpe Road
P.O. Box GP 2674
Accra

GHANA DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

Ghana Deposit Protection Act, 2016 (Act 931) as amended by the Ghana Deposit Protection (Amendment) Act, 2018 (Act 968) hereinafter referred to as the GDP Act, requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Corporation as at the end of the financial year and of the operating results of the Corporation for that year.

It also requires the Directors to ensure that the Corporation keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Corporation. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Corporation and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In preparing these annual financial statements, the Directors have selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently, made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent in the circumstances and followed IFRS® Accounting Standards and complied with the requirements of the GDP Act.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the GDP Act. The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Corporation and of its operating results. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial controls.

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

The external Auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Corporation's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the Corporation's external Auditors and their report is presented on pages 22 to 26.

Approval of financial statements

The annual financial statements set out on pages 27 to 68, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Board of Directors on **7th November 2025** and were signed on their behalf by:

....	....
Dr. Johnson Pandit Asiama	**Mr Galahad Alex Andoh, Esq.**
Board Chairman	**Chief Executive Officer**

7th November 2025

GHANA DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the audited financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended 31st December 2024.

Principal Activities

The principal activities carried out by the Corporation during the year under review are within the limits permitted by the GDP Act, which are:

- To manage the Deposit Protection Scheme efficiently and effectively to protect a small depositor from loss incurred by the depositor as a result of the occurrence of an insured event and
- to support the development of a safe, sound, efficient and stable market-based financial system in Ghana by ensuring prompt payouts to insured depositors on the occurrence of an insured event.

There have been no changes to the nature of the Corporation's business from the prior year.

Corporation's Results

The results of the Corporation's operations for the year ended 31st December 2024 are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, and the Notes to the financial statements from pages 27 to 68.

The results of the year are as follows:	2024 GHS'000	2023 GHS'000
Surplus for the year	1,278,527	866,187
which is added to the opening balance brought forward on the fund and reserves	1,542,440	676,253
leaving a closing balance to be carried forward on the fund and reserves	**2,820,967**	**1,542,440**

State of Affairs

The Corporation participated in the Ghana Domestic Debt Exchange Programme (GDDEP) and exchanged GHS1.2 billion old bonds with new ones at face value and settlement done on 21st February 2023. The Directors assessed the Government debt instruments held by the Corporation at balance sheet date and beyond. The Government has settled all matured coupons on the new bonds and also paid all matured treasury bills to date.

The future economic value of the instruments was assessed in terms of the issuer's capacity to honour its obligations under the contract when they fall due to determine any possible expected credit loss (ECL). The ECL reflects the Board's expectations of shortfalls in the collection of contractual cash flows. Based on the past, present and forecast for the future, the Board believes credit risks have moderated significantly and expected credit loss has been assessed on amortised cost using the underlying effective interest as at balance sheet date. The financial assets are simple debt instruments, and the objective of the Corporation's business model is to hold and collect the assets' contractual cash flows (and generally not to sell the assets) and that contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Thus, expected credit loss (impairment) on government bonds has been assessed at GHS20.8 million (2023: GHS384 million) as at balance sheet date.

The Directors consider the state of the Corporation's affairs to be satisfactory.

Capacity building of Directors to discharge their duties

On appointment to the Board, Directors are provided with full, formal, and tailored programmes to enable them gain in-depth knowledge about the Corporation's business, the risks and challenges faced, the knowledge of the economic, legal, and regulatory environment in which the Corporation operates. Programmes of strategic importance provided during the year ensure Directors continually update their skills, knowledge and understanding of the Corporation's business. This further provides insights into the industry and other developments to enable them to effectively fulfil their role on the Board and other Committees.

Auditors

In accordance with Section 43 (4) of Act 931, as amended, the Auditor-General of the Republic of Ghana under Article 187(2) of 1992 Constitution appointed Baker Tilly Andah + Andah as the external Auditors for the year ended 31st December 2024. In line with section 43(5) they have served five(5) consecutive years as auditors and are therefore not eligible for appointments for the next five(5) years.

....
Dr. Johnson Pandit Asiama
Board Chairman

....
Mr Galahad Alex Andoh, Esq.
Chief Executive Officer

7th November 2025

GHANA DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Corporate governance is the exercise of ethical and effective leadership by the governing body towards the achievement of four governance outcomes; ethical culture, superior performance, effective control, and legitimacy. Corporate governance seeks the achievement of the long-term goals of the organisation while maintaining the right balance with stakeholders' interests.

Strict adherence to the Corporation's Corporate Governance Policy and International best practices remains high on the agenda of Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation. As such, a framework that facilitates checks, balances, and ensures that appropriate controls are put in place to facilitate best practices for the Board of Directors and Senior Management to maximise stakeholder value governs the Corporation.

There are currently three (3) main committees through which the Board of Directors discharges its functions: Board Risk and Strategy Committee; Board Technical, Finance and Investment Committee and the Board Human Resource, Corporate Governance and Legal Committee.

Further, there is an established Audit Committee, independent of the Executive Management, drawn from Internal Audit Agency, Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana and the Board.

In addition to the Board Committees, there are three (3) Management Committees to ensure effective and good corporate governance at the Management level.

The Board and Board Committees

The Board of Directors is made up of a Non-Executive Chairman, five (5) other Non-Executive Directors and one (1) Executive Director/Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The Chairman of the Board is the Governor of the Bank of Ghana. The other Non-Executive Directors are representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana, the Chartered Institute of Bankers, the Association of Ghana Industries, and the Ghana Bar Association.

The Board comprises persons of mixed skills with experience in different fields of human endeavour. The Directors possess the requisite skills and experience, integrity, and business acumen to bring independent judgment to bear on Board deliberations for the good of the Corporation. The Directors are conscious of their statutory responsibilities as well as their responsibilities to stakeholders. The Board is responsible for the strategic direction of the Corporation.

Separation of Powers

The roles of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are separate with a clear division of responsibilities between them.

Functions of the Board

In accordance with the GDP Act, the Board shall:

- recommend the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for appointment by the President;
- make rules and prescribe procedures for the management and operations of the Corporation;
- approve the financial and operational plans, budget, and financial statements of the Corporation;
- approve the investment and other policies, and guidelines of the Corporation;

- propose amendments to the GDP Act based on operational experiences in the implementation of the GDP Act;
- approve payments for reimbursement of depositors on the occurrence of an insured event;
- manage the Protection Fund;
- approve emergency funding and borrowing for emergency purposes in accordance with section 46 of the GDP Act.
- approve the number of staff as recommended by the Chief Executive Officer; and
- approve international bodies of which the Corporation may become a member.

The Board meets at least once every quarter but may hold extraordinary meetings as the business of the Corporation demands.

Business Strategy

The Board approves and monitors the overall business strategy of the Corporation taking into account the long- term financial interest of the Corporation, its exposure to risk and its ability to manage risk effectively. The Board approves and oversees the formulation and implementation of the:

i. overall risk strategy, including its risk tolerance/appetite;
ii. policies for risk, risk management and compliance
iii. internal control systems;
iv. corporate governance framework, principles and corporate values including a code of conduct and
v. compensation system.

Corporate culture and values

The Board has established corporate culture and values for the Corporation that promote and reinforce norms for responsible and ethical behavior in terms of the Corporation's risk awareness, investment, and risk management. The Corporation has put in place a Code of Conduct Policy and a Conflict of Interest Policy to guide the business of Deposit Insurance by staff and Board at GDPC.

Related Party Transactions

The Board ensures that transactions (if any) with related parties are disclosed prior to their execution and devoid of conflict of interest. No related party transaction occurred in the period under review.

Succession Plan

- The Corporation has empowered its staff and executives to be capable of taking up any opportunity that presents itself in the near future. This deliberate effort focuses on developing human resources to enable the Corporation to retain a pool of qualified candidates who are ready to compete for key positions when they become vacant. This is to ensure effective continuity of the deposit insurance business.

The Board Chairman

The Chairman of the Board is a non-executive director and the Governor of Bank of Ghana in accordance with Section 25 (1) (a) of the GDP Act. The Chairman provides leadership to the Board and ensures that Board decisions are taken on a sound and well-informed basis. The Chairman encourages, promotes critical discussion, and ensures that dissenting views can be expressed and discussed within the decision-making process. The Chairman encourages constructive relationship within the Board and between the Board and Management. He promotes checks and balances in the governance structure of the Corporation. He does not serve as a Chairman or member of any of the Board sub committees.

The Board Secretary

The Board Secretary serves as an interface between the Board and Management and supports the Chairman in ensuring the smooth functioning of the Board. The Board Secretary advises the Board on matters relating to statutory duties of the Directors under the law, disclosure obligations, and the GDP Act as well as on matters of corporate governance requirements and effective Board processes. The Board Secretary ensures Directors are provided with complete, adequate, and timely information before Board meetings.

Schedule of attendance at Board Meetings

Below is the schedule of attendance at Board meetings during the year 2024 by the old Board.

No	Name	21st Regular Meeting held on 8th Feb. 2024	Special Meeting held on 26th March 2024	Special Meeting held on 12th April, 2024	Emergency Meetingheld on 31st May 2024	22nd Regular Meetingheld on 7th June 2024	23rd Regular Meetingheld on 12th Aug. 2024	24th Regular Meeting held on 3rd Dec. 2024
1	Dr. Ernest Addison	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Dr. Daniel Seddoh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Bishop Mrs. Patricia Sappor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Mr. George Amissah Jnr.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Mrs. Pearl Esua-Mensah/ CEO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Mr. Andy Mensah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Mrs. Grace Mbrokoh-Ewoal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Committees

The Board is empowered by the GDP Act to establish committees consisting of members of the Board or non-members or both to perform a function. The Board delegates certain functions to well-structured committees but without abdicating the Board's responsibilities. These Committees have been set up in accordance with statutory requirements and the Board Charter. Each Committee has well-defined terms of reference to guide their functions. The Committees consider only matters that fall within their purview to avoid decision overlaps. The Committees of the Board meet each quarter but may hold extraordinary meetings to address urgent issues that may arise.

The Board Secretary serves as secretary to all the committees.

Board Risk and Strategy Committee

There are three (3) members and one (1) advisor of this committee with the CEO in attendance. The Old Committee is made up of three (3) non-executive Directors and an external advisor as follows:

Old Committee

Name		Position
Bishop Patricia Sappor	–	Chairman
Dr. Daniel Seddoh	–	Member
Mr. George Amissah Jnr	–	Member
Mr. Sampson Akligoh	–	Advisor

New Committee

Name		Position
Mr Benjamin K. Amenumey	–	Chairman
Mr Prosper Ayinbilla Awuni	–	Member

The Committee's primary role is to ensure adherence to the development and achievement of corporate strategy and risk, identification and management of financial risk and, compliance with applicable internal policies, local and international Acts and Standards.

Meetings are held on a quarterly basis. Other members of management may be invited to the Committee's meetings as and when appropriate. A report is provided to the full Board at each sitting.

Board Technical, Finance and Investment Committee

The Board's Technical, Finance and Investment Committee is responsible for overseeing and facilitating the development and implementation of the Corporations ongoing technical and investment strategy. It also ensures that the Corporation's budget is prepared and approved on schedule and investments are made in accordance with the GDP Act.

The Board Technical, Finance and Investment Committee is made up of four (4) Non-Executive Directors with the Chief Executive Officer in attendance as follows:

Old Committee

Name		Position
Dr. Daniel Seddoh	–	Chairman
Bishop Mrs. Patricia Sappor	–	Member
Mr. Andy Mensah	–	Member
Mrs. Grace Mbrokoh-Ewoal	–	Member

New Committee

Name		Position
Mr Paul Kwasi Agyemang	–	Chairman
Mr Prosper Ayinbilla Awuni	–	Member
Mr Benjamin K. Amenumey	–	Member
Mr Seth Twum Akwaboah	–	Member

The Committee reviews and submits reports to the Board on the Corporation's operational activities, financial performance, portfolio management, external and internal economic developments, market conditions and annual operating budget.

Board Human Resources, Corporate Governance and Legal Committee

The general purpose of the Human Resource, Corporate Governance and Legal Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in relation to the compensation, benefits and other human resource matters affecting the employees of the Corporation as well as overseeing corporate governance, regulatory and legal matters.

The Committee is composed of three (3) Non-Executive Directors with the Chief Executive Officer in attendance. The Human Resources, Corporate Governance and Legal Committee is as follows:

Old Committee

Name		Position
Mr. George Amissah Jnr	–	Chairperson
Mr. Andy Mensah	–	Member
Mrs. Grace Mbrokoh-Ewoal	–	Member

New Committee

Name		Position
Mr Seth Twum Akwaboah	–	Chairperson
Mr Paul Kwasi Agyemang	–	Member
Mr Prosper Ayinbilla Awuni	–	Member

The Committee is charged with strategic man-power development, enduring corporate governance system, legal and compliance with laws, rules, and regulations to execute the Corporation's mandate as enshrined in the GDP Act.

GHANA DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (CONT'D)

Audit Committee

The Committee is to provide an independent objective assurance and consulting service, that is capable of adding value and improving GDPC's operations. In particular, the Committee is to help bring a systematic disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, controls, and governance processes at the Corporation. The Committee is set up in accordance with Sections 86 and 87 of Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and complies with Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658).

The Committee is composed of five (5) members; made up of three (3) non-GDPC Directors, of which two (2) were nominated from Internal Audit Agency, and the other one (1) nominated from the Institute of Chartered Accountants (Ghana), who has been elected chairman of the Committee. The remaining two (2) members were nominated from the GDPC Board of Directors. The Chief Executive Officer , Head of Finance, and Internal Audit Manager of GDPC attend all meetings. Members are as listed below:

Old Committee

Name		Position
Mr. Stephen Frimpong	–	Chairman (external)- ICA (GH) nominee
Miss Pamela Osei	–	Member (external)- Internal Audit Agency
Mr. Frank Amedume	–	Member (external)- Internal Audit Agency
Bishop Mrs. Patricia Sappor	–	Member (GDPC board member)
Dr. Daniel Seddoh	–	Member (GDPC board member)

New Committee

Name		Position
Mr. Stephen Frimpong	–	Chairman (external)- ICA (GH) nominee
Miss Pamela Osei	–	Member (external)- Internal Audit Agency
Mr. Frank Amedume	–	Member (external)- Internal Audit Agency
Mr Paul Kwasi Agyemang	–	Member (GDPC board member)
Mr Benjamin Amenumey	–	Member (GDPC board member)

Profile of New Board of Directors

Dr. Johnson Pandit Asiama (Chairman and Non-Executive Director)

Dr. Johnson P. Asiama is the Governor of the Bank of Ghana (BoG), a position he assumed in February 2025 following his appointment by the President of the Republic. A distinguished Ghanaian economist, Dr. Asiama brings to the role over two decades of experience in central banking, financial regulation, and macroeconomic management.

Throughout his career at the Bank of Ghana, which began in 1996, Dr. Asiama served in various leadership capacities across Banking Supervision, Financial Markets, and Research departments. In 2016, he was appointed Second Deputy Governor, where he played a critical role in coordinating the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) and advancing key reforms in monetary operations, banking regulation, and financial inclusion.

Prior to his appointment as Governor, he served as Director of the Macroeconomic Management Department at the West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management (WAIFEM), where he led regional policy training and advisory programs for central banks and ministries of finance across ECOWAS member states.

Since assuming office as Governor, Dr. Asiama has provided steady leadership in a period marked by post-crisis macroeconomic adjustment. Under his stewardship, the Bank of Ghana has worked closely with the Ministry of Finance and the IMF to restore macroeconomic stability, culminating in the successful completion of the Fourth Review under Ghana's Extended Credit Facility (ECF). His leadership has contributed to restoring market confidence, stabilizing the cedi, and anchoring inflation expectations.

Dr. Asiama's policy legacy includes pivotal contributions to Ghana's financial legal framework particularly the enactment of the Banks and Specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act and the Deposit Protection Act. His role in establishing the Fintech & Innovation Office and the Payments Systems Department reflects his commitment to future-proofing Ghana's financial architecture.

As Governor, Dr. Asiama remains focused on strengthening institutional governance, prioritizing sound supervision and systemic risk management, ensuring transparency in policy communication, and deepening financial markets to support Ghana's economic transformation agenda.

Dr. Asiama holds an MPhil in Economics from the University of Ghana, Legon, and a PhD in Economics from the University of Southampton, UK. His research and professional interests span monetary economics, financial stability, and risk management, forming the backbone of his policy decisions.

Mr. Galahad Alex Andoh, Esq. (Chief Executive Officer)

Mr. Galahad Alex Andoh, Esq. is the Chief Executive Officer of the Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation (GDPC), bringing to the role a distinguished track record in financial consultancy, administration, law and policy development.

Mr. Andoh, Esq. embodies a unique blend of financial acumen and legal insight, positioning him as a key leader in advancing GDPC's mission of safeguarding depositors' funds and enhancing public confidence in the financial sector. Mr. Andoh, Esq. is responsible for overseeing the operational and financial direction of the Corporation.

Mr. Andoh, Esq. has amassed significant professional experience across the United Kingdom and Ghana. Prior to assuming his current role in March 2025, he worked remotely on a part time basis as a Financial Consultant and Legal Administrator at Rams Engineering Limited in the UK, where he played a pivotal role in drafting international and contractual agreements.

Mr. Andoh Esq. also held the position of Head of Administration at Halifax Asset Management from 2017 to 2025, where he was instrumental in managing daily operations and supporting investment and fund management activities. His prior role as Finance Officer at Elite College Ghana Limited further enhanced his experience in financial strategy and advisory services.

Mr. Andoh, Esq. holds a Bachelor of Laws (LLB) degree from the University of Cape Coast and a Bachelor of Science degree in Administration from the University of Ghana, Legon. Owing to his dedication to continuous professional development, he is a consummate lawyer, Barrister-at-Law, (BL), a qualification he obtained from the Ghana School of Law in 2025. Mr. Andoh Esq is also a GES certified professional Tutor.

Mr. Andoh's leadership is defined by strategic foresight, a deep understanding of legal frameworks, and a strong commitment to institutional governance. With expertise spanning financial consultancy, legal administration, and policy management, Mr. Andoh Esq. is driving GDPC toward greater resilience and regional influence within the global deposit insurance community.

Mr. Paul Kwasi Agyemang, FCA (Non-Executive Director)

Mr. Paul Kwasi Agyemang, FCA, is the Chief Executive Officer of Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana (ICAG), and a Fellow of the Institute.

Mr. Agyemang began his career with Coopers & Lybrand (now PricewaterhouseCoopers), where he rose through the ranks to become Audit Manager. His trajectory led him to hold key executive positions in prominent financial institutions, including Director of Finance at Fidelity Bank, General Manager of Finance and Administration at Bond Savings and Loans, and Chief Finance Officer at the National Trust Holding Company (NTHC). He also demonstrated entrepreneurial acumen by founding and managing Yabakus Coldstores, a successful venture in the FMCG sector.

In the public sector, he served with distinction as Chief Treasury Officer at the Controller and Accountant-General's Department, where he managed several high-level treasury functions. His commitment to education has seen him serve as a lecturer at both Kumasi Technical University and Zenith University College.

Mr. Agyemang has served on numerous high-level boards and committees. He is the former Chairman of the Governing Council of the Akenten Appiah-Menka University of Skills Training and Entrepreneurial Development (AAMUSTED) and the National Board for Professional and Technician Examinations (NABPTEX),

He also served as Chairman of the Audit Committees of Bui Power Authority and the Minerals Commission where he oversaw accountability, regulatory adherence, and fiscal responsibility in Ghana's power generation and mining sector.

He currently chairs the Audit Committee of the Forestry Commission and is a member of the Audit Committees of Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) and Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund).

Mr. Kwasi Agyemang, FCA, is also a Council Member of University of Professional Studies (UPSA), Accra and leads the CEO Forum of the Association of Accountancy Bodies in West Africa (ABWA). He represents Ghana on the boards of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) and the Pan-African Federation of Accountants (PAFA).

Given his versatile expertise, Mr. Agyemang has also made significant contributions to private sector development through his service as a Board Member of Capemay Properties Limited, one of Ghana's leading real estate firms. In this role, he has supported strategic initiatives aimed at advancing national infrastructure and promoting sustainable urban development.

Mr. Agyemang holds a First-Class degree in Accounting and Finance from the University of Ghana Business School and possesses over three decades of extensive professional experience spanning auditing, banking, public financial management, private enterprise, and regulatory leadership. He is the representative of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana on the board.

Mr. Seth Twum-Akwaboah (Non-Executive Director)

Mr. Seth Twum-Akwaboah is the Chief Executive Officer of the Association of Ghana Industries (AGI). He has been leading the AGI team in policy advocacy and provision of Business Development Services for industries. He heads the entire Directorate of Associations, including six regional branches and coordinates the activities of twenty-two (22) different business sectors under the AGI membership.

He joined the AGI as a Business Development Consultant and rose to head the AGI Business Development and Services Department as the Director. During this period, he managed several development projects including the Government of Ghana/World Bank/UNIDO Industrial Subcontracting and Partnership Exchange Project.

He has served on several Boards of National Institutions, International Organizations, and Private Sector organizations in Ghana, including the Boards of Ghana Export Promotion Authority, Ghana Enterprise Agency, Ghana Shippers Authority, Pyxera Global and GS1 Ghana. He is also a member of the Local Content Committee of the Petroleum Commission of Ghana.

Mr. Twum-Akwaboah was once the Ghana Coordinator of a Dutch Government Organisation supporting migrant entrepreneurs in the Netherlands to set up businesses in their home countries.

He holds a degree in Economics & Geography and Resource Development and a master's degree in Business Administration. He is the representative of the Association of Ghana Industries on the board.

Mr. Benjamin Kwabla Amenumey (Non-Executive Director)

Mr. Benjamin K. Amenumey is a distinguished banking executive, corporate governance expert, and advisory consultant in financial services with over 30 years of extensive experience in the banking sector. He has held senior management positions in international and indigenous banks in Ghana, demonstrated expertise in Risk Management, Banking Operations, Internal Control & Compliance, Change and Project Management, Treasury, and Trade Operations.

He currently serves as the President of the Chartered Institute of Bankers, Ghana, where he is committed to shaping the future of banking through professional development, regulatory excellence, and strategic industry partnerships. Additionally, he is a Governing Council Member of the Chartered Institute of Supply Chain Management (CISCM), contributing to policy formulation.

Mr. Amenumey is also an Advisory Consultant to Financial Services, leveraging his deep expertise to support financial institutions, corporations, and policymakers in strategic planning, risk mitigation, and operational transformation. His leadership skills extend to business transformation initiatives as an Executive Director at Munpesa Consult Limited.

Previously, he served as Group Managing Director of Tobinco Group of Companies, overseeing strategic planning, financial management, and business development of over 10 subsidiaries. His tenure as Chief Executive Officer of Universal Merchant Bank (UMB) was marked by key achievements, including the successful recapitalization of the bank, attaining ISO 27001 certification, securing PCI-DSS compliance, and leading digital banking innovations such as UMB's SpeedApp.

A visionary leader, Mr. Amenumey advocates for integrating technology to drive operational excellence and position financial institutions for global competitiveness. His leadership philosophy is deeply rooted in Emotional Intelligence, mentoring, and coaching, ensuring individuals and organizations reach their full potential.

He holds an Executive MBA (Marketing Option), from University of Ghana Business School and is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers, Ghana. He is the representative of the Chartered Institute of Bankers, Ghana on the board.

Mr. Prosper Ayinbilla Awuni (Non-Executive Director)

Mr. Prosper Ayinbilla Awuni is a results-driven macro-fiscal economist with over eight years of progressive experience in public financial management, macroeconomic policy analysis, fiscal forecasting, and macroeconomic risk assessment.

He currently serves as Head of the Macro-Fiscal Policy Unit at the Ministry of Finance, Ghana, where he leads the design, implementation, and monitoring of key economic policies and fiscal frameworks supporting national budget processes and Ghana's IMF programme engagements.

His work has included preparing Ghana's medium-term fiscal frameworks, coordinating critical IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF) reviews, and producing fiscal performance reports aligned with the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM). He is highly skilled at translating complex macroeconomic data into strategic insights for sound policy decisions and risk mitigation.

A published researcher and former university lecturer, Mr. Awuni has contributed to journals such as the African Journal of Economic Review and Global Business Review and has mentored the next generation of economists through academic teaching and research supervision. He is nearing completion of the final level of the Association of Certified Chartered Economists (ACCE), specializing in Economics of Banking, Investment, Risk Management, International Economics, and Financial Economics.

Mr. Awuni holds both an MPhil and a BA in Economics from Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) and has undertaken advanced training with global institutions including the IMF, World Bank, WAIFEM, and the Africa Training Institute. He is the representative of the Ministry of Finance on the board.

Profile of Old Board of Directors

Dr. Ernest Addison (Chairman and Non-Executive Director)

Dr. Ernest Addison was the immediate past Governor of the Bank of Ghana and Chairman of the Board of Directors of GDPC. He graduated from the University of Ghana with B.A. (Hons) Economics in June 1986, attained M. Phil. Economics and Politics at the Cambridge University in the United Kingdom, and then obtained PhD in Economics at McGill University in Montreal, Canada in June 1993 with specialization in Monetary Economics, Economic Development, and International Economics. In addition to these degrees, Dr. Addison has taken several central banking training programmes in the USA, Switzerland, England, and Israel, to name a few.

Dr. Addison has worked extensively in the economic policy arena, with a focus on economic development, monetary policy formulation and implementation, and macroeconomic surveillance. He has chaired several committees, including the International Taskforce on WAMZ, Economic Policy Coordinating Committee, and the Technical Committee on Redenomination of the Cedi, and the Taskforce on Second Monetary Zone Project.

Dr. Addison was appointed the Lead Economist, Regional Operations South B, at the African Development Bank from 2011 to 2013, and then as Lead Regional Economist Southern African Resource Centre from 2014 to 2016 where he led the policy dialogue in the Southern African region of the African Development Bank. Dr. Addison was appointed Governor of the Bank of Ghana on April 3, 2017.

Dr. Addison was elected the 2020 Chair of the Board of Governors of the IMF and World Bank at the 2020 Annual meetings of the World Bank and the IMF in Washington DC. He is currently Co-chair of the Financial Stability Board (FSB), a Regional Consultative Group for Sub-Saharan Africa, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ghana International Bank, and a member of the Ghana Cocoa Board, among others.

Dr. Addison demonstrates strong leadership, management, and policy skills, and inspires confidence and credibility within the financial sector.

Mrs. Pearl Esua-Mensah (Chief Executive Officer)

Mrs. Pearl Esua-Mensah is an experienced world-class business leader with a demonstrated history of working experience in the financial services industry. Prior to being appointed Chief Executive Officer of GDPC, she was the Founder and Managing Consultant of Feniks Ltd (a business consulting firm). She was the Chief Executive Officer of Media General Ltd, a group of media organizations in Ghana from September 2017 to September 2018 and prior to that served as the Deputy Managing Director of UT Bank Ghana. Other appointments include Group Financial Accountant for Parity Group PLC and Group Reporting Accountant for Kantar Group in the United Kingdom.

She chaired the Ashesi University's Board of Directors from 2017 to 2023. Before taking the chair, Mrs. Esua-Mensah served on the Board from 2013 and headed the Board's Finance Committee. Mrs. Esua-Mensah has over 25 years global experience in a number of sectors including Banking and Finance, IT and Media. She has experience in mergers and acquisitions, capital raising, total business re-organisations, strategy development and implementation, project management and development of operational systems.

Mrs. Esua-Mensah holds a BSc in Business Administration from the University of Ghana, Legon and an MBA from the Manchester Business School. She is also a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA).

She is the immediate former Chief Executive Officer of GDPC.

Dr. Daniel Seddoh (Non-Executive Director)

Dr. Daniel Seddoh is the former Chief Executive Officer of the National Pensions Regulatory Authority. He was also the Acting Managing Director of Universal Merchant Bank during the bank's transitional period.

Dr. Seddoh served as a Board Member and the Audit Committee Chairman for Universal Merchant Bank for four (4) years and also served as the Board Chairman for All Terrain Services Limited, (a hospitality company which operates in over ten (10) countries across Africa), Millennium Insurance Company Limited and Appointed Time Screen Printing Company Limited. He is currently a Non-Executive Director of Databank MFund PLC and Kasapreko PLC. He is also an Executive Director of Riscovery Limited – an insurance brokerage and consultancy firm.

Dr. Seddoh's employment history spans across the financial services sector (pensions, insurance, banking, finance,and leasing among others); and his relationship with the insurance industry covers over two decades.

Dr. Seddoh, is a Chartered Accountant, trained with KPMG. His formal education took him through the Manchester Business School for his Master's in Business Administration and University of Bradford for his doctorate in Business Administration, all in the United Kingdom. Dr. Seddoh is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants-Ghana, and a member of Chartered Institute of Taxation-Ghana and Chartered Insurance Institute of Ghana.

He was the representative of the Institute of Chartered Accountants (Ghana) on the Board.

Bishop Mrs. Patricia Sappor (Non-Executive Director)

Bishop Mrs. Patricia Sappor is the immediate past president of the Chartered Institute of Bankers. She currently serves on the Council of the Chartered Institute of Bankers and is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Chartered Institute of Bankers. Bishop Sappor also serves on the Ethics Committee of the Council of the Chartered Institute of Bankers.

Bishop Sappor previously served as Group Head of Customer Service for Ecobank, ensuring a positive customer experience across the 26 countries in Africa where Ecobank was present at the time. Bishop Mrs. Sappor later rose to the position of Regional Head of Corporate Communications, Ecobank Ghana and Anglophone West Africa (AWA), where she became responsible for corporate communications and marketing for Ecobank Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Guinea, having previously worked in various areas of banking such as Risk Management, Treasury, Operations, Trade Service, Retail and Branch Banking, among others.

Prior to being elected President of CIB, Bishop Mrs. Sappor served as Vice President of the Institute from 2012 to 2016, after having served for over 13 years representing Ecobank on the Institute's Governing Council. She is a proactive and results oriented professional with over 33 years' experience in banking, among others.

Bishop Mrs. Sappor is a Chartered Banker with the Institute of Financial Services, UK, and an alumnus of the University of Leicester, UK, where she graduated with an MBA (Finance Option). She also holds a CPD diploma in Public Relations and Reputational Management with the London School of Public Relations.
She was the representative of the Chartered Institute of Bankers (Ghana) on the Board.

Mr. Andy Mensah (Non-Executive Director)

Mr. Andy Mensah (a holder of BSC Administration (Accounting), FCMA, CGMA, MSc Development Finance (SPIIRi), has over 18 years working experience with many organizations spanning public services, manufacturing, and IT sectors, of which 12 years was in senior management position. He started his career with the Coca Cola bottling plant in Kumasi, before moving to the UK where he worked for Birmingham City Council and Denise Mastersons International Ltd.

He has also worked with Ayum Forest Products Ltd, a timber manufacturing and exporting firm in Ghana as a Chief Accountant and subsequently joined IBM Ghana Limited as a Financial Analyst until he was later asked to start the HR practice for IBM in Ghana. At IBM, Mr. Mensah was later given the added responsibility for Middle East Africa, advising managers on HR and ER matters. He is currently the Human Resource and Administration Manager for Tropical Cable & Conductor Ltd, and also serves on the management teams of Western Rod & Wire Ltd as well as Premier Quality Ltd.

Andy Mensah is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA) and holds a Senior Professional qualification in Human Resources.

Mr. Andy Mensah was the Association of Ghana Industries (AGI) representative on the Board.

Mr. George Amissah Jnr. (Non-Executive Director)

Mr. George Amissah is an Attorney and a Notary Public with over twenty-five (25) years of post-qualification experience in legal practice at the Ghana Bar. His specialization includes corporate and investment law, banking and finance law, labour and employment law, corporate governance, immigration law, among others.

Mr. George Amissah Jnr has previously served on the Boards of Accra City Car Parks Limited and currently serves on the Board of Newco Catering & Logistics Limited.

He holds an LLB Degree from the University of Ghana and a Bachelor of Laws Degree from the Ghana School of Law. He is a member of the Ghana Bar Association.

He was the representative of the Ghana Bar Association on the Board

Mrs. Grace Mbrokoh-Ewoal (Non-Executive Director)

Grace Mbrokoh-Ewoal graduated from the University of Ghana with a Bachelor of Law with Political Science in June 1994.

A qualified Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Ghana and a Notary Public, she holds a Qualifying Certificate in Law from, the Ghana School of Law, having been called to the Bar in Ghana in February 1997, and appointed a Notary Public in October 2019.

Grace also has proficiency in the field of finance, having undertaken training in some finance-focused courses over the years, such as the IMF's course on Fiscal and Tax Law as well as Islamic Banking and Finance in 2016.

She started her career as a State Prosecutor from November 1997 to February 2002. Between February 2002 and March 2009, she worked as the Legal Officer in the Recoveries Unit of the Risk Management Division of the then SG-SSB Bank (now Société Générale, Ghana), attaining the position of Assistant Manager. She was re- engaged by the Ministry of Justice in September 2009 as Senior State Attorney.

She has 25 years of post-qualification experience as a legal practitioner. Mrs. Grace Mbrokoh-Ewoal assumed the role of Director, Legal Department of the Ministry of Finance in January 2022.

Prior to her current appointment, she served as Chief State Attorney in the Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice, having risen through the ranks upon her initial appointment as an Assistant State Attorney in 1997.

Mrs. Ewoal was the representative of the Ministry of Finance on the Board.

Management Committees

Management Committees are various committees comprising of senior management of the Corporation. The Committees are strategy driven as they are set up to identify, analyse and make recommendations on strategic options, risks arising from the day-to-day activities of the Corporation. They also ensure that risk appetite as contained in the governance policies and GDP Act, are always complied with. They provide input for the respective Board Committees and ensure that recommendations of the Board and Audit Committee, and external Auditors are effectively implemented.

They meet regularly to deliberate on implementation of strategic objectives and assess the outcome from strategic actions and take corrective actions and decisions within the confines of their powers for the attainment of corporate objectives.

The key Management Committees in the Corporation are:

- Executive Management Committee (EXCO)
- Investment Advisory Committee (IAC)
- Entity Tender Committee (ETC)

Executive Management Committee (EXCO)

The committee is the highest management decision-making body of GDPC, made up of the Chief Executive Officer as the Chair. Other members are the Head of Risk & Strategy, the Head of Operations, and InformationTechnology, the Head of Legal, and the Head of Finance.

The committee meets every week to review implementation of Corporation's strategy, technical and operational performance, management information system, IT deployments, infrastructure, network, and applications. Other critical areas considered are legal and governance issues, financial performance, investments, fund management, human capital efficiency and administration.

Investment Advisory Committee (IAC)

The committee is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer. Other members are the Head of Risk & Strategy, the Head of Operations and Information Technology, and Head of Finance. The investment manager is the secretary to the committee with other relevant managers and officers in attendance.

The committee is charged with the management of the DP Funds in line with the Board approved Investment Policy and Strategy of the Corporation, with the objective of growing the Deposit Protection Fund Scheme in a safe, sound, and sustainable manner, in line with the GDP Act.

Entity Tender Committee (ETC)

The Corporation has an Entity Tender Committee (ETC), in compliance with the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) as amended by the Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914), that ensures procurement procedures for goods, services and works have been adhered to as prescribed by the Public Procurement Act,2003 (Act 663), as amended.

Systems of Internal Control

The Corporation has well-established internal control systems for identifying, managing, and monitoring risks.These are designed to provide reasonable assurance of the effectiveness of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and Acts.

Code of Ethics

The Board is guided to maintain a strong ethical culture communicated in the Board Charter and the Oath of Confidentiality every member took on induction to the Board. Also, Management has communicated the principles in the Staff Manual to its employees in the discharge of their duties. This manual sets the professionalism and integrity required for business operations which covers compliance with the law, confidentiality, conflict of interest, bribery, and strict adherence to these principles to eliminate the potential for illegal practices.

Conflict of Interest

Directors have a statutory duty in terms of the GDP Act, not to place themselves in a position which gives rise to real, perceived, or substantial possibility of conflict of interest or duty in relation to any matter(s) which is, or are likely to be brought, before the Board. In that regard Board Members are bound by the Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy as approved by the Board. This Policy applies to both Board Members and Employees of the Corporation.

Annual Certification

The Board certifies that:

i. It has independently assessed and documented the corporate governance process of the Corporation and has generally achieved its objectives.
ii. The Directors are aware of their responsibilities to the Corporation as persons charged with governance.
iii. It confirms that it shall report any material deficiencies and weaknesses that it identifies in the course of the year along with action plans and timetables for any corrective action.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation, which the comprise Statement of Financial Position as at 31st December, 2024 and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Fund Balances and Reserves, and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies as set out on pages 27 to 68.

In our opinion, the financial statements of Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at 31st December, 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in the manner required by Act 931, as amended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

Impairment of financial assets is a key audit matter due to the significance, complexity and subjectivity of estimating timing and the amount of impairment. The Corporation's financial assets and impairment as at 31st December 2024, were as follows.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (CONT'D)

	2024		2023	
	Gross Amount GHS'000	Impairment GHS'000	Gross Amount GHS'000	Impairment GHS'000
Cash & Cash Equivalents	9,542	-	5,112	-
Investment Securities (Short Term)	1,414,555	-	612,239	-
Accounts Receivable	147,843	3,585	105,993	3,401
Investment Securities (Long & Medium Term)	1,275,700	20,766	1,211,860	384,435
	2,847,640	**24,351**	**1,935,204**	**387,836**

The impairment of financial assets was determined on a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model as required by IFRS 9. IFRS 9 requires the application of considerable judgement and interpretation in its implementation. These judgements define the development and implementation of the new models used to measure the expected credit losses on relevant financial assets.

Forward-looking information, which shows management's assessment of probable future economic environment, is required to be factored in the determination of Expected credit losses (ECLs). This can be a complicated process and requires significant judgement in establishing appropriate methodologies to arrive at a reasonable outcome.

IFRS 9 models come along with increases in data inputs, and this increases the risk of obtaining comprehensive data that gives the correct description of appropriate and real-world variable in its right context and attributes. In instances where data is not available, alternatives were applied to make calculations possible.

We have focused on the following significant judgements and estimates which could give rise to material misstatement or management bias:

- Significant increase in credit risk – with particular emphasis on the qualitative and quantitative criteria used by the Corporation in such determination.
- Definition of default and credit impaired assets with particular emphasis on the qualitative and quantitative criteria used by the Corporation.
- Probability of Default - PD - (estimate of the likelihood that debt instrument issuers and premium defaulters will be unable to meet their debt obligations over a particular time horizon).
- Exposure At Default - EAD - (amount expected to be owed the Corporation at the time of default).
- Loss Given Default - LGD - (percentage exposure at risk that is not expected to be recovered in an event of default).
- Forward looking economic information and scenarios used in the models.
- Completeness, accuracy, and integrity of data used in the model and the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculations.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (CONT'D)

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

We obtained an understanding and evaluated controls supporting management's estimates, judgements and assumptions and tested selected key controls focusing on the completeness and accuracy of data used as input to the models including the transfer of data between source systems and the impairment models.

We examined a sample of receivables which had not been identified by management as impaired or for which there was no significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date and formed our own judgement.

We tested data used in the ECL calculation on investment securities by reconciling to source systems to check data quality. We assessed the reasonableness of forward-looking information incorporated into the impairment calculations.

We also performed procedures including the following:

- We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over:
  - The internal credit management process to assess the investment securities and receivable quality classification used to identify ECL and impaired receivables;
  - Implementation of the definition of default and significant increase in credit risk applied in calculating the modelled receivable impairments; and
  - The valuation of future cash flows, based on the appropriate use of key parameters for the impairment allowance.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of the model methodology and performed recalculation of the expected credit losses for investment securities and receivables.
- We tested input data in respect of the critical data elements, challenged management assumptions and obtained reasonable explanations and evidence supporting the key model parameters (including the significant increase in credit risk, PD, LGD and EAD).
- We assessed the reasonableness of forward-looking information incorporated into the impairment calculations by challenging the multiple economic scenarios chosen and the weighting applied.
- We tested completeness and accuracy of the transfer of data from underlying source systems to the expected loss calculations.
- We selected appropriate samples of individually credit-impaired investment securities, receivables and considered whether the key judgements and significant estimates applied in the impairment were reasonable. We:
  - recalculated the expected credit losses on the individually credit-impaired investment securities, receivables and
  - assessed the adequacy of the disclosures, including disclosures on estimation uncertainty and judgements, to assess compliance with the disclosure requirements included in IFRS 7- *Financial Instrument: Disclosures.*

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (CONT'D)

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report there on.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the planning and performance of 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (CONT'D)

- 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 entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Corporation'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 Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Audit Service Act, 2000 (Act 584) requires that in carrying out our audit work 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 the audit;
- in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Corporation, so far as appears from the examination of those books;
- the Corporation's financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in the independent auditor's report is **SAMUEL ABIAW (ICAG/P/1454)**

Baker Tilly Andah + Andah   7th December 2025

Baker Tilly Andah + Andah (ICAG/F/2025/122)
Chartered Accountants
18 Nyanyo Lane, Asylum Down
Accra

GHANA DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 GHS'000	2023 GHS'000
Annual Premiums	7	562,557	406,037
Interest Income	8	388,741	228,736
Other Income	9	3,779	12,195
NET INCOME		955,077	646,968
Impairment Gain on Financial Assets	10	363,328	251,640
Employee Costs	11	(21,160)	(17,280)
Administrative Expenses	12	(17,400)	(12,168)
Depreciation and Amortization	13	(1,318)	(2,973)
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		1,278,527	866,187
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**1,278,527**	**866,187**

The Corporation is exempt from income tax in accordance with section 7(1) (c) of the Income Tax Act, 2015, (Act 896) as amended and section 48 of the GDP Act.

GHANA DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 GHS'000	2023 GHS'000
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	14	1,076	1,575
Intangible Assets	15	159	624
Investment Securities (Long & Medium Term)	16	1,254,934	827,425
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,256,169	829,624
CURRENT ASSETS			
Investment Securities (Short Term)	17	1,414,555	612,239
Accounts Receivable	18	144,258	102,592
Cash and Cash Equivalents	19	9,542	5,112
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,568,355	719,943
TOTAL ASSETS		2,824,524	1,549,567
RESERVES & LIABILITY			
FUND & RESERVES			
Fund A	5 & 20	2,465,342	1,342,746
Fund B	5 & 20	212,304	119,591
GDPC Reserve Fund	5 & 20	143,321	80,103
TOTAL FUND & RESERVES		2,820,967	1,542,440
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred Grant	21	-	232
Accounts Payable	22	3,557	6,895
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITES		3,557	7,127
TOTAL FUND & RESERVES & LIABILITIES		**2,824,524**	**1,549,567**

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Dr. Johnson Pandit Asiama
Board Chairman

....

Mr Galahad Alex Andoh, Esq.
Chief Executive Officer

7th November 2025

GHANA DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES AND RESERVES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	Fund A GHS'000	Fund B GHS'000	GDPC Reserves GHS'000	Total GHS'000
2024				
Opening balance as at 1st January	1,342,746	119,591	80,103	1,542,440
Surplus for the year	1,122,596	92,713	63,218	1,278,527
Closing balance as at 31st December	2,465,342	212,304	143,321	2,820,967

	Fund A GHS'000	Fund B GHS'000	GDPC Reserves GHS'000	Total GHS'000
2023				
Opening balance as at 1st January	581,463	53,476	41,314	676,253
Surplus for the year	761,283	66,115	38,789	866,187
Closing balance as at 31st December	1,342,746	119,591	80,103	1,542,440

GHANA DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 GHS'000	2023 GHS'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Surplus for the year		1,278,527	866,187
Adjustments For:			
Depreciation and Amortization		1,318	2,568
Revenue Grant Appropriation		-	(10,978)
Impairment Gain on Financial Assets		(363,328)	(251,640)
Operating Surplus Before Working Capital Changes		916,517	606,137
Increase in Accounts Receivable		(41,666)	(24,035)
(Decrease)/Increase in Accounts Payable		(3,338)	2,257
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities		871,513	584,359
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Investments		(866,729)	(589,641)
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment		(187)	(339)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets		-	(265)
Work in Progress		(167)	-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(867,083)	(590,245)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		4,430	(5,886)
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1st January		5,112	10,998
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 31st December	19	**9,542**	**5,112**

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	01/01/2024 GHS'000	Change During the Year GHS'000	31/12/2024 GHS'000
Cash	135	172	307
Bank Balances	4,977	4,258	9,235
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,112	4,430	9,542

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation was established by the GDP Act 931, as amended, to protect the small depositor from loss upon occurrence of an insured event. The registered office of Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation is located on the 1st Floor, Cedi House, Liberia Road, Accra, Ghana.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a. Statement of Compliance

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

b. Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis, which is Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation's functional currency, rounded to the nearest thousand cedis. They are prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss which are stated at their fair values

c. Use of Estimates and Judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgement about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the notes to the financial statements.

d. Useful life of Property Plant and Equipment

The Corporation's Board determines and reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and related depreciation charges. The rates applied are set out in note 3(c)(iii). Changes in the estimate in the future years might affect the carrying amounts of associated property, plant, and equipment with corresponding effect on the depreciation, and impairment.

e. Determining Fair Values

A number of the Corporation's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Corporation regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation judgements. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Corporation uses market observable data as far as possible.

f. Contingencies

The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement as the outcome of the future events cannot be predicted with certainty. The Corporation, based on the availability of latest information, estimates the value of contingent assets and liabilities which may differ on the occurrence/non-occurrence of the uncertain future event(s).

g. Segment Reporting

The Corporation has elected not to provide segmental information in the financial statements.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently for the period presented in these financial statements by the Corporation.

a. Revenue Recognition

For the purposes of revenue recognition, the Corporation fully takes into account the provisions of IFRS 15 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether the criteria for revenue recognition have been met, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Revenue is recognised to depict the transfer of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Corporation expects to be entitled in exchange for the services.

This core principle is achieved through a five-step methodology as required to be applied to all contracts with customers.

- The Corporation determines whether a contract exist between the Corporation and a customer,
- Performance Obligations of the contract are identified,
- The transaction price is determined (the amount the Corporation expects to be owed for the service it has delivered),
- The transaction price is allocated to each of the performance obligations identified in the contract,
- The Corporation recognises performance obligations that are satisfied.

The above model has been applied in the recognition of the following:

i. Premium

Premium income comprises initial and annual premiums invoiced deposit-taking financial institutions licensed by Bank of Ghana in the country. Premiums are recognised as earned in the period in which they are invoiced and fall due, except premiums issued to members with long-outstanding unpaid premiums, which are on cash basis.

ii. Interest Income

Interest income for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those that are held for trading or designated as fair value through profit and loss, are recognised as interest income in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instruments or, when appropriate, a shorter year, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, or the amortised cost of the financial liability.

The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate; the Corporation estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not premium-impaired losses. The calculation includes all fees received or paid between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

iii. Calculation of interest income and expenses

In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired).

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

iv. Presentation

Interest income presented in the statement of comprehensive income includes interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest basis.

Where applicable, interest income on all trading assets is considered to be incidental to the Corporation's business operations and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value of business assets in net income from other financial instruments carried at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Interest income on other financial assets at FVTPL are presented in interest income.

b. Foreign Currency Transactions

The Corporation's foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses (if any), resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from translation at the year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (if any), are recognized in the Statement of comprehensive income.. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates if held at historical cost, exchange rate at the date fair value was determined if held at fair value, and the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses (if any) are recognized in the Statement of comprehensive income or shareholder's equity as appropriate.

c. Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Corporation pays fixed contributions into a separate fund and has no legal or contractual obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The Corporation contributes to the contributory three-tier pension scheme consisting of a mandatory Basic National Social Security Scheme (defined benefit scheme- Tier 1), mandatory fully funded and privately managed occupational pension scheme (defined contribution- Tier 2) and voluntary fully funded and privately managed provident fund pension scheme (defined contribution tier 3) in accordance with the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766) as amended. The obligations under the tier-one, tier-two and tier-three schemes are limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time, including vesting rules for provident funds. Currently an amount equal to 13.5%, 5% and 12.5% of an employee's basic salary per month are paid into staff Tier 1, Tier 2 and Provident Fund accounts , held with relevant trustees. The contributions to the above schemes by the employer are 13% into tier 1 and 2 (combined) and 7.5% into tier 3 (i.e. the Corporation's obligation) and employees contribute 5.5% into both tier 1 and 2 (combined) and 5% into tier 3 (i.e. employees' obligation). Some staff exercise their right to contribute extra 4% to provident fund. The schemes are funded by contributions from both the employees and employer. Benefits are paid to retiring staff in accordance with the scheme rules.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they are due.

Short-Term Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are amounts payable to employees that fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The cost of short-term employee benefits is recognised as an expense in the period when the economic benefit is given, as an employment cost. Unpaid short-term employee benefits as at the end of the accounting period are recognised as an accrued expense and any short-term benefit paid in advance are recognised as prepayments.

Wages and salaries payable to employees are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income at gross. The Corporation's contribution to social security fund is also charged as an expense.

d. Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. When part of an item of property, plant and equipment has different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items(major components).

(ii) Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Corporation and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment. Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognised or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5.

Depreciation is computed using the following annual rates:

Motor Vehicles	20%
Furniture and Fittings	25%
Office Equipment	25%
Computer software	33.33%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and carrying amounts are reassessed at each reporting date. The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are assessed whether they are recoverable in the form of future economic benefits.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized in the income statement as other income.

e. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The carrying amount of the Corporation's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive income.

Impairment losses recognised in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

f. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets acquired by the Corporation is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Computer software
Generally, costs associated with developing computer software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred. However, costs that are clearly associated with an identifiable and unique product which will be controlled by the Corporation and has a probable benefit exceeding the cost beyond one year, are recognised as an intangible asset. Expenditure which enhances and extends computer software programmes beyond their original specifications and lives is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original costs of the software.

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives not exceeding a period of 3 years. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

g. Grants

The Corporation recognizes a grant when it is received. Grants that compensate the Corporation for expenses incurred are initially recognized as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Corporation will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. The grant is then recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the period the grant covers, or any other reasonable period determined by the Board, where the grant does not come with defined timelines and conditions. Grants relating to Property Plant and Equipment are recognised over the estimated useful life of the assets involved. Government assistance grants are disclosed in the financial statements in the period they are received.

The Corporation's grants represent grants received from the Bank of Ghana (BoG) in the forms of financial support and property, plant, and equipment. The amount was treated as a liability (deferred income) for subsequent release into income. Grant income recognized periodically in income statement is arrived at by amortizing grant received over the useful lives of the assets, in this case property, plant and equipment.

The Government of Ghana provided seed funding amounting to GHS83.12 million, (equivalent to 13 million Euros sourced from KfW) to set up the protection fund.

h. Financial Assets and Liabilities

(i) Initial measurement of financial instruments
The Corporation recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the trade date when the Corporation becomes a party to the instrument's contractual provisions. Financial assets or liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification and Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities
The Corporation has classified all its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:
- Amortised cost.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).
- Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

The Corporation may designate financial instruments at FVTPL, if so doing eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies.

The classification depends on the Corporation's business model (i.e., business model test) for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset's cash flows (i.e., solely payments of principal and interest -SPPI test).

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows; and
- selling financial assets; and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets held by the Corporation that are not measured at amortised cost and are also not held at FVOCI are classified at FVTPL. In addition, on initial recognition, the Corporation may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Business model assessment

The Corporation determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages separate fund's financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Corporation's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios of each fund and is based on observable factors such as: How the performance of the separate funds (that is Fund A and B) and the financial assets held within each fund are evaluated and reported to the Corporation's Board and key Management personnel, the risks that affect the performance of the separate funds (and the financial assets held within that fund) and; in particular, the way those risks are managed to grow the Deposit Protection Fund.

The Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) test

As a second step of its classification process the Corporation assesses the contractual terms of financial instruments to identify whether they meet the SPPI test. 'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset. The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk.

(iii) Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading

The Corporation classifies financial assets or financial liabilities as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking. Held-for trading assets and liabilities are recorded and measured in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in net trading income.

(iv) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9.

(v) Modifications of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Corporation evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cashflows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value. Any difference between the amortised cost and the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the modified asset or consideration received on derecognition is recorded as a separate line item in profit or loss as 'gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost'.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Corporation recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss as part of impairment charge for the year.

In determining when a modification to the terms of a financial asset is substantial or not to the existing terms, the Corporation considers the following non-exhaustive criteria.

Quantitative criteria

A modification would lead to derecognition of existing financial asset and recognition of a new financial asset, i.e., substantial modification, if:

- The discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees received net of any fees paid and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.

In addition to the above, the Corporation also considers qualitative factors as detailed below.

Qualitative criteria

Scenarios where modifications will lead to derecognition of existing securities and recognition of a new investment, i.e., substantial modification, are:

- The exchange of an investment for another financial asset with substantially different contractual terms and conditions such as the restructuring of investment to repo, loan, etc.
- Use of an investment as security for a loan within or outside the country
- Conversion of investment from one currency to another currency.

Other factors to be considered:

Extension of maturity dates

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset or liability is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower or issuer, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised (see below) and Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Financial liabilities
The Corporation derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. Consideration paid includes non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. For floating rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

(vi) Impairment of financial assets

The Corporation recognises Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments or securities; and
- Deposit claim receivables

The Corporation measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- Government debt securities that are determined to have medium credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The calculation of ECLs
The Corporation calculates ECLs based on a probability weighted scenario to measure the expected cash short falls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. They are measured as follows:

- **Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date:** ECL is the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the Corporation in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Corporation expects to receive) using the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof as the discount rate;
- **Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date:** ECL represents the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows using the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof as the discount rate;

- **Deposit claim receivables**: ECL is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Corporation if the claim receivable is drawn down and the cash flows that the Corporation expects to receive. The discount rate is the borrowing effective market interest rate or an approximation thereof that will be applied to the financial asset resulting from the claim receivable.

Significant increase in credit risk
When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Corporation considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Corporation's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) as at the reporting date; with
- The remaining lifetime PD for this point was estimated at the time of initial exposure recognition (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

Based on the consideration of a variety of external actual and forecast information, the Corporation formulates a 'base case view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios (see discussion below on incorporation of forward-looking information). The Corporation then uses these forecasts to adjust its estimates of PDs.

Generating the term structure of PD

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in PDs and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency. The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Corporation's quantitative modelling, the remaining lifetime PD is determined to have increased by more than a predetermined percentage/range.

Using its expert credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience, the Corporation may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

As a backstop, the Corporation considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days from the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the member institution.

The Corporation monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

- the criteria is capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default;
- the criteria does not align with the point in time when an asset becomes 30 days past due; and
- there is no unwarranted volatility in loss allowance from transfers between 12-month PD (stage 1) and lifetime PD (stage 2).

Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a credit may be modified for several reasons, including changing market conditions, member or issuer peculiarities and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the member or issuer.

When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly reflects comparison of:

- its remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms; with
- the remaining lifetime PD is estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms.

The Corporation considers a financial asset to be in default when:

i. the issuer or borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Corporation in full, without recourse by the Corporation to actions such as penalising; or
ii. the issuer or borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Corporation.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary overtime to reflect changes in circumstances.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Corporation incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Based on market performance (lack of investor confidence in the bond market), coupled with domestic fiscal performance, a variety of external actual and forecast information, the Corporation formulated a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. This process involves developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. External information includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and Bank of Ghana and selected private-sector and academic forecasters.

The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Corporation for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. Periodically, the Corporation carries out stress testing of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of these other representative scenarios.

The Corporation has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. The economic scenarios used as of 31st December 2024 included the ratings assigned to Ghana as a Sovereign state because all the Corporation's assets are government guaranteed securities. Other variables considered were ongoing discussions with external creditors, energy sector risks, fiscal performance, among others.

Predicted forward looking macro-economic scenarios published about the Ghanaian economy have been considered for all portfolios held by the Corporation.

Measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD);
- Exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data.They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

(i) Probability of default (PD)
PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. Where it is available, market data may also be used to derive the PD for large corporate counterparties. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between rating classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated repayment rates.

(ii) Loss given default (LGD)
LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Corporation estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted members or issuers of securities. Loss Given Default represents the Corporation's expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should default occur. It is expressed as percentage loss per unit of exposure. It typically varies by type of issuer, type of exposure and seniority of claim and availability of other credit support.

(iii) Exposure at default (EAD)
EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Corporation derives the EAD from the current exposure to the issuer and potential changes to the current amount under the contract including, where applicable, amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased, the Corporation measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any issuer or borrower's extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for risk management purposes, the Corporation considers a longer period.

Where modelling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristic that include instrument type and credit risk grading;

The groupings are subject to regular review to ensure that exposures within a particular group remain appropriately homogeneous. For portfolios in respect of which the Corporation has limited historical data, Bank of Ghana data as well as external benchmark information is used to supplement the internally available data.

(vii) Restructured financial asset

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the issuer or borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised and ECL are measured as follows.

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the applicable borrowing interest rate of the existing financial asset.

(viii) Credit-impaired financial assets

On each reporting date, the Corporation assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for security because of financial difficulties.
- The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

A security or an asset which payment date has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's or issuer's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, premiums and securities and investments that are more than 90 days or more overdue are considered impaired except for claim receivables where the receiver's timetable for realizing assets is within schedule.

In assessing whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Corporation considers the following factors:

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Claim receivables as subrogated deposits contracts: generally, as a provision; and
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the retained earnings.

(ix) Write-off

After a full evaluation of a non-performing exposure, in the event that either one or all the following conditions apply, such exposure shall be recommended for write-off (either partially or in full):

- continued contact with the member is impossible;
- recovery cost is expected to be higher than the outstanding debt;
- amount obtained from receiver of collapsed member assets leaves a balance of the debt; or
- It is reasonably determined that no further recovery of the member or receiver is possible.

All asset write-offs are endorsed by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. Assets write-off approval is documented in writing and properly captured in the minutes of the Board of Directors and written off in line with section 53 of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (921).

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities until all chances of recovery have been exhausted. Whenever amounts are recovered on previously written-off assets, such an amount recovered is recognised as income on a cash basis only.

(x) Derecognition of financial instruments:

Financial Assets

The Corporation derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Corporation neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Corporation recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Corporation retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Corporation continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial assets that are transferred to a third party but do not qualify for derecognition are presented in the statement of financial position as 'Assets pledged as collateral' if the transferee has the right to sell or repledge them.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities
The Corporation derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

i. Off-setting

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 set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Corporation or the counterparty.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRSs, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Corporation's business activity.

j. Provision for Insured Deposit Claim

Provisions are recognised when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions for payments to insured depositors are recognized in the financial statements in the period the member or contributory institution is placed under liquidation by Bank of Ghana. Any payments that exceed the provisions made are considered in determining the year's operating results. Provisions that relate to unclaimed protected deposits are written back to income on expiry of the statutory period.

k. Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal market or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Corporation has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the Corporation measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Corporation uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors market participants would consider in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Corporation determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data, or the transaction is closed out. If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Corporation measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Corporation on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for the particular risk exposure. Portfolio level adjustments e.g., bid ask adjustment or credit risk adjustments that reflect the measurement on the basis of the net exposure are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (e.g., a prepaid premium or insured deposit claim) is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid. The Corporation recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

l. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held with Bank of Ghana and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities less than three months which are not subject to insignificant liquidity risk.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

m. Investments in Securities

This comprises investments in treasury bills and Government of Ghana bonds. Investments in Securities are initially measured at fair value plus any incremental increases in transaction cost. Subsequent measurement of investments in securities is dependent on their classification as hold to collect or hold to sell. Investment securities of the Corporation are held to maturity.

On 14 February 2023, the Corporation exchanged its existing Government of Ghana bonds amounting to GHS1.2 billion for 19 series of new bonds at par value, with maturity dates commencing from 2027 to 2038, through Ghana's Domestic Debt Exchange Programme (GDDEP). The new bonds were successfully settled on the 21 February 2023 and have been allotted to the Corporation on the Central Securities Depository.

n. Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

o. Taxation

The Corporation is exempt from income tax in accordance with section 7(1) (c) of the Income Tax Act 2015, (Act 896) as amended by the Income Tax (Amendment) Act 2016, Act 907, and section 48 of Act 931, as amended. Consequently, no provisions have been made in respect of income and deferred taxes in the Financial Statement.

p. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is uncertain or cannot be reliably measured. These obligations, where they exist, are accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions, and disclosed as contingent liabilities.

q. Deposit Protection Fund

The Deposit Protection Fund (DPF) is the Deposit Protection Scheme financial resources set up specifically for reimbursement of depositors of a member of the scheme on the occurrence of an insured event in respect of that member. This is in line with the GDP Act. There are two (2) Funds:

Deposit Protection Fund A

This represents the Protection Fund for scheme members of all licensed Universal Banks in Ghana. There are currently twenty-three (23) licensed Universal Banks who contribute premiums to the scheme.

Deposit Protection Fund B

This represents the Protection Fund for scheme members of all licensed Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions (SDIs) in Ghana. These are Rural and Community Banks (RCB), Savings and Loans Companies (S&L), Finance Houses, and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) which contribute premiums to the scheme.

r. Reserve Fund

The Reserve Fund is the fund into which the Corporation's operational results are transferred. Where the funds in the deposit protection funds are not sufficient to meet scheme obligations in the event of loss event, withdrawals may be made from the Reserve Fund to meet scheme obligations to insured depositors of a failed institution under the scheme.

s. Comparatives

Except when a standard or an international interpretation permits or requires otherwise, all amounts are reported or disclosed with comparative information. Where necessary, the comparative information has been restated to agree with the current year's presentation.

t. Segmental reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Corporation that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

The Corporation's business and mandate does not qualify for segmental reporting because it is one line of product (deposit insurance) located at one geographical area- Ghana. However, in line with the GDP Act, income statement for Protection Funds and GDPC Reserve Fund are disclosed as a note.

u. Events after the Reporting Period

Events subsequent to the balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements only to the extent that they relate to the year under consideration and the effect is material. The Corporation adjusts the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period.

Where there are material events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, the Corporation discloses, by way of note, the nature of event and the estimate of its financial effect, or the statement that such an estimate cannot be made. Significant post balance sheet event is stated below:

v. Dissolution of the Board and Inauguration of the New Board

The old Board was dissolved in January 2025. This has affected the approval of the audited financial statements in line with the GDP Act. As a consequence, the accounts could not be published on or before 31st March 2025 as required by the GDP Act.

w. Standards issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31st December 2024 reporting period and have not been adopted by the Corporation.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, which replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The new standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Early application is permitted, provided that fact is disclosed.

IFRS 18 introduces significant changes to the presentation and structure of financial statements, including:

- A requirement for entities to classify income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss into five prescribed categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations.
- Mandatory presentation of new subtotals including 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes', and 'profit or loss'.

The standard also introduces guidance on identifying an entity's main business activities, such as investing in assets or providing financing to customers, which influences the classification of income and expenses. Judgement is required in making this assessment.

IFRS 18 requires entities to disclose management-defined performance measures (MPMs) subtotals of income and expenses used in public communications that reflect management's view of financial performance.

These must be disclosed in a single note, along with details on how each MPM is calculated and a reconciliation to the most comparable IFRS-defined subtotal.

In addition, IFRS 18 establishes principles for:

- The location of information in primary financial statements versus the notes, based on defined roles;
- Aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on characteristics of the data; and
- The use of meaningful labels for aggregated items.

Consequential Amendments

- IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* has been amended to require the indirect method to start from 'operating profit or loss' rather than 'profit or loss'. The optional classification of interest and dividend cash flows has also been restricted.
- IAS 33 *Earnings per Share* now limits disclosure of additional per share amounts to those based on totals or subtotals permitted by IFRS 18 or defined MPMs.
- Certain requirements from IAS 1 have been moved to the newly renamed IAS 8 *Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements.*
- IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* has been updated to include disclosure of MPMs.

The standard is to be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of IFRS 18 on its financial reporting and disclosures.

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

In August 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates,* addressing how entities should assess exchangeability between currencies and determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early application is permitted, provided it is disclosed.

The amendments define a currency as *exchangeable* into another when an entity can obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for normal administrative delays and through a mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations in an exchange transaction.

Where exchangeability is lacking, the entity must estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. The estimated rate should reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would occur between market participants under current economic conditions. This may involve using an observable exchange rate without adjustment or applying an appropriate estimation technique.

Disclosure Requirements

If an estimated spot exchange rate is used due to lack of exchangeability, the entity is required to disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the situation affects, or is expected to affect, its financial performance, position, and cash flows. Disclosures must include:

- The nature and cause of the lack of exchangeability,
- The estimation method used, and
- Significant judgements applied in the process.

Transition

The amendments must be applied prospectively from the beginning of the annual reporting period in which they are first applied. Comparative information is not to be restated. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed if elected.

The company is currently evaluating the potential impact of these amendments on its foreign currency translation processes and related financial disclosures.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

In May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, addressing key aspects of classification, measurement, and disclosure of financial instruments. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early application is permitted for the classification-related amendments and their corresponding disclosures.

Key Amendments

The amendments include the following clarifications and new requirements:

- Derecognition of Financial Liabilities: A financial liability is considered derecognised on the *settlement date*, that is, when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, or expires. An accounting policy option has been introduced to allow derecognition of liabilities settled via electronic payment systems before the formal settlement date, subject to specific conditions.
- Contractual Cash Flow Characteristics: The guidance clarifies how to assess whether the contractual cash flows of a financial asset meet the "solely payments of principal and interest" (SPPI) criterion, particularly in cases where the asset includes ESG-linked features or other contingent terms.
- Non-recourse and Contractually Linked Instruments: Clarifications are provided regarding how these instruments should be evaluated under the SPPI test, supporting consistent classification and measurement.
- Enhanced Disclosures (IFRS 7): New disclosure requirements have been introduced for:
  - Financial instruments with terms that reference contingent events (including ESG-linked features),
  - Equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

These changes complete the IASB's post-implementation review (PIR) of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9.

Transition

The amendments are to be applied retrospectively, with any adjustments recognised in the opening balance of retained earnings. Restatement of prior periods is not required and, if undertaken, must be done without the use of hindsight. Entities are required to disclose information on any financial assets that change measurement categories as a result of the amendments.

The company is currently assessing the potential impact of these amendments on the classification and measurement of its financial instruments and the related disclosures.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

In December 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* relating to contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early application is permitted, provided that fact is disclosed.
The amendments apply specifically to contracts that expose an entity to variability in the quantity of electricity due to natural, uncontrollable conditions—typically from renewable sources such as wind or solar power.

Key Amendments

- 'Own-use' Scope Clarification: The amendments clarify that the sale of unused electricity from nature-dependent sources can still meet the 'own-use' criteria if certain conditions are met. This means such contracts may be scoped out of IFRS 9 if they align with the entity's expected purchase or usage requirements.

- Cash Flow Hedge Designation: Entities may now designate forecast electricity purchases with variable nominal volumes as hedged items in cash flow hedge relationships, subject to specified criteria. This addresses the inherent variability in volumes due to the dependence on natural conditions.
- IFRS 7 Disclosures: Amendments to IFRS 7 require enhanced disclosures to provide investors with insight into the financial impact of such contracts. Entities must disclose details of contracts that are excluded from the scope of IFRS 9 due to the amended 'own-use' provisions.

Transition

- The own-use exception amendments must be applied retrospectively, with no requirement to restate prior periods unless this can be done without the use of hindsight.
- The hedge accounting amendments must be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated from the date of initial application.
- The IFRS 7 disclosure requirements must be applied in the same period in which the IFRS 9 amendments are applied. If comparative figures are not restated, then comparative disclosures must also not be presented.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.* The new standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed if elected.

IFRS 19 permits eligible subsidiaries to apply the recognition, measurement, and presentation requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards while benefiting from reduced disclosure requirements. The objective of the standard is to ease the financial reporting burden for subsidiaries that do not have public accountability, without compromising compliance with full IFRS.

Eligibility Criteria

A subsidiary may elect to apply IFRS 19 if, at the end of the reporting period:

- It meets the definition of a subsidiary under IFRS 10;
- It does not have public accountability; and
- Its ultimate or intermediate parent prepares consolidated financial statements that are available for public use and prepared in full compliance with IFRS.

An entity is considered to have *public accountability* if:

- Its equity or debt instruments are traded, or in the process of being issued, in a public market; or
- It holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of external parties as a primary business activity.

Disclosure Framework

Entities applying IFRS 19 are exempt from the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards unless specifically stated otherwise. IFRS 19 groups the required disclosures under subheadings for each applicable IFRS Standard. However, disclosures under IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*, IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*, and IAS 33 *Earnings per Share* are excluded from IFRS 19, meaning that if an entity is required to or voluntarily applies any of these standards, it must also comply with their full disclosure requirements.

IFRS 19 mandates that an entity clearly state in its financial statements that it is applying IFRS Accounting Standards, including IFRS 19, and that its financial statements are compliant in all respects.

Future Updates
The disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 are based on IFRS standards as at 28 February 2021. Amendments to IFRS standards issued after that date and up to 1 May 2024 were incorporated into IFRS 19 without modification. The IASB has since published an exposure draft to consider possible reductions to the disclosure requirements for newer IFRS amendments, with final amendments to IFRS 19 expected in the second half of 2025.

Transition
IFRS 19 is to be applied from 1 January 2027, with earlier adoption permitted. When first applied, an entity is required to align comparative period disclosures with the new disclosure requirements, unless IFRS 19 or another standard allows or requires otherwise.

The company is currently assessing the applicability of IFRS 19 and the potential benefits of early adoption where eligible.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

In the performance of its statutory duties, the Corporation analyses, evaluates and assumes positions of taking calculated risks as provided by the GDP Act. The degree of risk management taken on by the Corporation is meant to be within what it can comfortably manage. The Corporation's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Corporation defines risk as the possibility of losses or profits forgone, or the occurrence of uncertain events,which may be caused by internal or external factors thereby affecting expectations. The most important typesof risk faced by the Corporation include:

- Pay Out Risk
- Liquidity/Funding Risk
- Investment Risk
- Operational Risk
- Compliance Risk

Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors has overall oversight responsibility for the establishment and implementation of the Corporation's risk strategy and management framework. The Board executes this mandate through the Risk & Strategy Committee. The Risk & Strategy Committee, constituted exclusively by non-executive Directors, with the CEO as an attendee with no voting rights, is responsible for developing the Corporation's risk appetite and business strategy, and ensuring their implementation, monitoring, and reporting on a regular basis to the Board.

The Board Risk and Strategy Committee is also responsible for monitoring compliance with the Corporation's risk management policies and procedures and reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Corporation. The Committee is assisted in these functions by management reports submitted to it regularly.

The Corporation's risk management procedures are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Corporation, set appropriate risk limits and controls consistent with its risk appetite, and monitor risks and adhere to Board approved limits. The Corporation's Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the Corporation's operating environment and developments in the global financial regulatory environment. The Corporation, through its policies, procedures, and human capital development initiatives, aims to cultivate a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

4(a) Pay Out Risk

The Corporation's core mandate is to pay insured deposits in the event of a Bank and SDI failure. Pay out risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to execute timely reimbursement of depositors as stipulated in the GDP Act. This risk has been mitigated to some extent with a well laid out operations procedures manual for handling the depositor pay-out process, the performance of periodic simulations, and the oversight function of the Board Committee on Finance, Technical and Investment and the Board Committee on Risk & Strategy.

4(b) Liquidity / Funding risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of a potential loss resulting from the scheme's inability to meet its funding obligations or not able to convert its assets into cash at reasonable prices to meet its funding needs.

The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Corporation's reputation. To ensure the maintenance of adequate liquidity, the Corporation maintains a portfolio of liquid assets, made up of short-term and medium-term liquid investment securities with which it can easily access liquidity or convert to cash at reasonable prices to meet its funding commitments if needed.

Furthermore, the Corporation has partly mitigated its liquidity and funding risk by signing a Memorandum of Understanding with Bank of Ghana to access liquidity, using the Corporation's liquid investment securities, which are in Treasury Bills and Bonds guaranteed by the Government of Ghana when the need arises. In addition, the GDP Act also affords the Corporation a series of options to raise additional funding including, charging an additional, extraordinary premium on member institutions, issue bonds in compliance with the GDP Act and Bank of Ghana rules, and/or borrow funds, guaranteed in line with the GDP Act or by the instructions of Bank of Ghana if need be.

The liquidity position is monitored regularly, and liquidity stress tests are conducted periodically under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by the Board and periodic reports on the liquidity position of the Corporation, including any exceptions and proposed remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to Technical, Finance and Investment Committee of the Board.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Corporation for managing liquidity risk is the composition of short-term liquid assets to long-term investments as well as the investment mix ratio (liquid ratio). Liquid assets comprise cash and cash equivalents and investment securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any short-term liabilities. The Corporation also uses gap analysis based on budgetary cashflow needs to determine the liquidity position of the Corporation and where necessary, recommend remedial action.

The Corporation's liquid assets are set out below:

Liquid Assets	2024 **GHS'000**	2023 **GHS'000**
Cash on Hand	307	135
Bank Balances	9,235	4,977
Investment Securities (Short Term)	1,414,555	612,239
Total	**1,424,097**	**617,351**

4(c) Investment Risk

Investment risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if an issuer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Corporation's investment risk-taking decisions to investment securities. For risk management reporting purposes, the Corporation considers and consolidates all elements of investment risk exposure. For risk management purposes, credit risk arising on investment securities is managed independently, but reported as a component of market risk exposure.

Management of Investment Risk

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the management of investment risk to its Board Finance, Technical and Investment Committee. This committee reports regularly to the Board on matters relating to Finance, Premium management and determination, and investment, including:

- Formulating premium policies in consultation with operations department, covering scheme member relations, target fund, coverage, premium management process in line with GDP Act 931, as amended.
- Establishing the target market for the investment decisions to ensure sustainability, safety, and liquidity of the scheme resources.
- Reviewing and assessing investment mix to guide Management in taking appropriate investment decisions for optimum returns and managing duration risk.
- Providing advice, guidance, and specialist skills to operations to promote best practice throughout the Corporation in the management of operational risk.

Investment risk exposure

The following table sets out the classification of the investment securities:

Government Bonds and Treasury Bills

	2024 GHS'000	2023 GHS'000
Treasury Bills (maturities up to 12 months)	1,217,073	546,046
Treasury Bonds (maturities more than 12 months)	1,275,700	1,211,860
Impairment Loss	(20,766)	(384,435)
Total	**2,472,007**	**1,373,471**

The bonds have maturities between 2027 and 2038. This therefore exposed the bonds to long-term risk. Coupons on these bonds are at rates of between 8.35% to 10%. Cash coupons are at 5% from 2023 to 2025 and the remaining 3.35% termed payment-in-kind (PIK) are reinvested and only payable on maturity of instruments they relate to.

4 (d) Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Corporation's processes, personnel, technology, and infrastructure, and from external factors other than pay out, interest rate and liquidity/funding risks such as those arising from market or economic disruptions. Global pandemics, like COVID 19 disruptions, Ebola outbreak and other exogenous factors heighten operational risk. Operational risk also refers to the risk that the Corporation's operations may be halted temporarily or permanently by inadequate internal and/or systems controls, thereby allowing people to take advantage to commit fraud.

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

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

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- compliance with GDP Act, and other legal requirements
- documentation of controls and procedures
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action
- development of contingency plans
- training and professional development
- ethical and business standards
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.
- As an additional layer of protection, the Internal Audit Function, undertakes periodic testing of controls embedded in the Corporation's operations to determine their effectiveness and ensure consistency with the Corporation's risk appetites

4(e) Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the risk of legal sanctions, financial loss, or loss to reputation that the Corporation may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with all applicable laws, Acts, and codes of conduct and standards of good practice (together, laws, rules, and standards").

As part of its efforts to address and enhance sound compliance practices in the Corporation, the Board, through its Board Risk and Strategy Committee manages compliance related risks of the Corporation.

Compliance with laws, rules and standards helps maintain the Corporation's reputation and meet the expectations of its stakeholders, the markets and society. Compliance with laws, rules and standards has been identified as an important risk management activity and has accordingly been formalized within the Corporation as a distinct risk management discipline.

Management of Compliance Risk

The Internal Auditor oversees the compliance functions of the Corporation. The Internal Auditor on quarterly basis, updates the Board through the Audit Committee on critical compliance issues within the period pertaining to statutory Act and Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation policies. Management of issues related to Ghana Deposit Protection Act, 2016 (Act 931), as amended, is of core importance to management.

Another layer of compliance activity is carried out by the Independent Audit Committee, which periodically reviews and evaluates the controls, processes and operating effectiveness, including compliance with risk management procedures. The Committee presents reports periodically to the Board as assurance service to the effectiveness of the Corporation's operations and financial performance.

5. FUNDS AND RESERVES MANAGEMENT

Deposit Protection Fund

The GDP Act 931, as amended, establishes the Deposit Protection Funds (DPF) for the scheme. There are two Funds. The Deposit Protection Fund "A" and Fund "B".

- Fund "A" is for premiums paid by a bank that is a member of the Scheme and any other fee paid by that bank to the Scheme and returns on investment of Fund A.
- Fund "B" is for premiums paid by a Specialised Deposit-Taking Institution that is a member of the Scheme and any other fee paid by that Specialised Deposit-Taking Institution to the Scheme and returns on investment of Fund B.

In line with the Act, the Corporation takes an amount not exceeding 20% of the investment income of each fund to meet operational expenses of the Corporation.

The object of the Deposit Protection Fund is to provide the financial resources needed for the operation of the Scheme particularly for the reimbursement of the depositors of a member of the Scheme on the occurrence of an insured event in respect of that member.

Reserves

The GDP Act 931, as amended, requires the Corporation to establish and operate a Reserve Fund into which the Corporation shall transfer its operating results. The Board may however withdraw money from the Reserve Fund to meet the obligations of the Scheme to insured depositors if money in the Protection Fund is not sufficient.

Fund Balance and Reserves

(a) 2024

	Fund A GHS'000	Fund B GHS'000	GDPC Reserves GHS'000	Total GHS'000
GoG Seed Fund Contribution	74,810	8,313	-	83,123
BoG Monetary Contribution	58,119	6,458	35,354	99,931
Retained Surplus: 1st Jan 2024	1,209,817	104,820	44,749	1,359,386
Total DPF & GDPC Reserves Bal: Jan 2024	1,342,746	119,591	80,103	1,542,440
Surplus for the year: 2024	1,122,596	92,713	63,218	1,278,527
DPF & GDPC Reserves Bal: Dec. 2024	**2,465,342**	**212,304**	**143,321**	**2,820,967**

(b) 2023

	Fund A GHS'000	Fund B GHS'000	GDPC Reserves GHS'000	Total GHS'000
GoG Seed Fund Contribution	74,810	8,313	-	83,123
BoG Monetary Contribution	58,119	6,458	35,354	99,931
Retained Surplus: 1st Jan 2023	448,534	38,705	5,960	493,199
DPF & GDPC Reserves Bal: Jan 2023	581,463	53,476	41,314	676,253
Surplus for the year: 2024	761,283	66,115	38,789	866,187
DPF & GDPC Reserves Bal: Dec. 2023	**1,342,746**	**119,591**	**80,103**	**1,542,440**

The Statement of Comprehensive income for the respective Deposit Protection Funds and GDPC Operating fund are presented below:

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Deposit Protection Fund Scheme and the GDPC Reserves for the year ended 31st December 2024

	Fund A GHS'000	Fund B GHS'000	GDPC Reserves GHS'000	Total GHS'000
Annual - Premiums Income	522,574	39,983	-	562,557
Net Investment Interest	340,898	29,064	18,779	388,741
Interest Income Transf. to Reserves (20%)	(68,269)	(5,818)	74,087	-
Other Income	-	252	3,527	3,779
Impairment Gain on Investment Securities	327,393	29,573	6,703	363,669
Impairment Loss on Premium Receivables	-	(341)	-	(341)
Total Operating Expenses	-	-	(39,878)	(39,878)
Net DP Fund & Reserves Income	1,122,596	92,713	63,218	1,278,527

Statement of comprehensive Income for the Deposit Protection Fund Scheme and the GDPC Reserve for the year ended 31st December 2023

	Fund A GHS'000	Fund B GHS'000	GDPC Reserves GHS'000	Total GHS'000
Annual - Premiums Income	374,899	31,138	-	406,037
Investment Interest	200,815	17,608	10,313	228,736
Interest Income Transf. to Operations (20%)	(40,163)	(3,522)	43,685	-
Other Income	-	-	12,195	12,195
Impairment Gain on Investment Securities	225,732	21,256	5,017	252,005
Impairment Loss on Premium Receivables	-	(365)	-	(365)
Total Operational Expenses	-	-	(32,421)	(32,421)
Net DP Fund and Reserves Surplus	**761,283**	**66,115**	**38,789**	**866,187**

6. GOING CONCERN

The Corporation has reviewed its business activities as of 31st December 2024, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance, and position. Based on the above, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Corporation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and nothing has come to the attention of the Board and Management otherwise as at the balance sheet date.

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
7. ANNUAL PREMIUMS		
Annual Premium	**562,557**	**406,037**

7(a) Sources of Premiums

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Banks	522,574	374,899
Savings and Loans Companies	8,010	6,170
Finance Houses	2,770	2,555
Microfinance Companies	1,689	1,345
Rural and Community Banks	27,514	21,068
	562,557	**406,037**

8. INTEREST INCOME

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Interest Received	180,918	153,275
Interest Accrued	208,320	75,461
Total Interest Income	**389,238**	**228,736**
Investment fees	(497)	-
	388,741	**228,736**

9. OTHER INCOME

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Grant Appropriation	-	10,978
Sundry Income	3,779	1,217
	3,779	**12,195**

Sundry Income relates to grant receipts, notional income equivalent to the cost of occupancy of Bank of Ghana (building facilities usage, rent) and penalty charged members for infractions.

10. IMPAIRMENT GAIN ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Corporation assessed the credit risks associated with the investment securities (Treasury bills & bonds) carrying value as at the balance sheet date under IFRS 9. Expected Credit Loss (ECL) of GHS20.8 million was determined as impairment loss (2023: GHS384.4 million) resulting in recovery of GHS363.6 million (GHS384.4 less GHS20.8 million) to income.

	2024 GHS'000	Change during the year GHS'000	2023 GHS'000
Total Investment Securities	2,690,255	866,156	1,824,099
Impairment Position as at	(20,766)	363,669	(384,435)
	2,669,489	**1,229,825**	**1,439,664**

As a result, the carrying amounts of the investment securities were stated at fair value using an effective interest rate at amortised cost. Thus, risks to the credit moderated as at balance sheet date December 2024, compared to the previous year end of December 2023. The net value of Government securities stood at GHS2,669 million (2023: GHS1,439 million) as shown above.

Premium receivable impairment relates to Fund B Premium Receivables outstanding beyond the billing cashflow cycle of 91 days. The assessment of the probability of future cashflow receipts from such members was doubtful and an impairment loss of GHS341,000 (2023: GHS365,000) was charged for the year.

Summary of the impairment gains on Government securities and impairment charges on premium receivables are shown below.

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Impairment Gain on Bonds	(363,669)	(252,005)
Impairment Loss on Premium Receivable	341	365
Net impairment Gain recovered to P&L	**(363,328)**	**(251,640)**

11. EMPLOYEE COSTS

Payroll Expenses	17,481	15,007
Employee Health Costs	632	531
Staff Training Costs	2,975	1,666
Others	72	76
	21,160	**17,280**

The number of permanent persons employed by the Corporation as of 31st December 2024 was 34 (December 2023 was 32) and the average number of staff for 2024 was 34.

12. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Board Expenses	3,749	2,963
IT Expenses	2,462	3,383
Sensitisation and operations	295	319
Public Awareness and Communication	3,533	2,584
Legal and Other Professional Fees	1	26
Auditor's Remuneration	191	121
Special Project Expenses	3,506	-
General & Administrative Expenses	3,663	2,772
	17,400	**12,168**

13. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Depreciation (Own Acquisition)	621	563
Amortisation	465	2,006
	1,086	2,569
Depreciation (capital grant)	232	404
	1,318	**2,973**

14. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

2024

	Motor Vehicles GHS' 000	Furniture & Fittings GHS' 000	Office Equipment GHS' 000	Work-In Progress GHS' 000	Total GHS' 000
Cost					
Opening balance as at 1st January	1,983	1,336	1,816	-	5,135
Additions	-	-	187	167	354
Closing balance as at 31st December	1,983	1,336	2,003	167	5,489
Accumulated Depreciation					
Opening balance as at 1st January	1,331	1,122	1,107	-	3,560
Charge for the year	396	86	371	-	853
Closing balance as at 31st December	1,727	1,208	1,478	-	4,413
Net Book Value					
Closing balance as at 31st December	256	128	525	167	1,076

2023

	Motor Vehicles GHS' 000	Furniture & Fittings GHS' 000	Office Equipment GHS' 000	Total GHS' 000
Cost				
Opening balance as at 1st January	1,983	1,249	1,564	4,796
Additions	-	87	252	339
Closing balance as at 31st December	1,983	1,336	1,816	5,135
Accumulated Depreciation				
Opening balance as at 1st January	935	924	734	2,593
Charge for the year	396	198	373	967
Closing balance as at 31st December	1,331	1,122	1,107	3,560
Net Book Value				
Closing balance as at 31st December	652	214	709	1,575

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Cost		
Opening balance as at 1st January	7,142	6,877
Additions	-	265
Closing balance as at 31st December	7,142	7,142
Amortisation		
Opening balance as at 1st January	6,518	4,512
Charge for the Year	465	2,006
Closing balance at 31st December	6,983	6,518
Net Book Value as at 31st December	**159**	**624**

16. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (LONG & MEDIUM TERM)

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Fund A Securities	1,146,462	1,088,659
Fund B Securities	104,849	99,836
Reserve Fund Securities	24,389	23,365
Impairment on Financial Assets (Note 10)	(20,766)	(384,435)
	1,254,934	**827,425**

The investment securities (Long & Medium term) were held in Government of Ghana Bonds in tenors as presented below:

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
3 Year Treasury Notes	135,741	-
4 Year Treasury Notes	135,389	129,403
5 Year Treasury Notes	131,942	129,197
6 Year Treasury Notes	131,931	125,896
7 Year Treasury Notes	121,910	125,848
8 Year Treasury Notes	122,004	116,136
9 Year Treasury Notes	122,139	116,136
10 Year Treasury Notes & Above	374,644	469,244
Impairment on Financial Assets (Note 10)	(20,766)	(384,435)
	1,254,934	**827,425**

17. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (SHORT TERM)

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Fund A Securities	1,052,156	459,745
Fund B Securities	87,142	39,366
GDPC Reserve Fund Securities	77,775	46,935
	1,217,073	546,046
Interest Receivable	197,482	66,193
	1,414,555	**612,239**

The investment securities (short term) were held in Government of Ghana treasury bills in tenors as presented below:

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
91 Days Treasury Bills	300,412	534,012
182 Days Treasury Bills	378,918	-
364 Days Treasury Bills	537,743	12,034
	1,217,073	546,046
Interest Receivable	197,482	66,193
	1,414,555	**612,239**

18. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Premium Receivable (Less Premium in Suspense)	143,838	104,415
Impairment	(3,585)	(3,401)
	140,253	101,014
Prepaid Expenses	1,198	781
Other Receivables	2,807	797
	144,258	**102,592**

Premiums are invoiced quarterly, and members have one Month credit period to pay. The premium receivable relates to the last quarter premium invoiced in December 2024 and was therefore due at the end of January 2025.

Premiums in suspense relate to member invoices overdue and outstanding for more than three (3) quarters. The Corporation will continue to invoice these members as long as they remain members of the scheme, and holds valid licenses issued by Bank of Ghana. The Corporation will recognize premium income for such members on a cash basis.

PREMIUM IN SUSPENSE

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Opening balance as at 1st January	10,933	6,505
Additions	4,306	4,633
Recoveries	(341)	(205)
Closing balance as at 31st December	**14,898**	**10,933**

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Cash on hand	307	135
Balances held with Bank of Ghana	9,235	4,977
	9,542	**5,112**

20. FUND AND RESERVES

This represents the Deposit Protection Fund balances and the Reserve Fund as presented below:

	Fund A GHS' 000	Fund B GHS' 000	Reserve Fund GHS' 000	Total GHS' 000
Opening balance as at 1st January 2024	1,342,746	119,591	80,103	1,542,440
Surplus for the year	1,122,596	92,713	63,218	1,278,527
Closing balance as at 31st December 2024	**2,465,342**	**212,304**	**143,321**	**2,820,967**

21. DEFERRED GRANT

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Capital Grant	-	232
	===	===

Deferred grants represent capital and revenue contributions received from Bank of Ghana for the set-up and running of the Corporation. Capital grant relates to assets granted to the Corporation by the Bank of Ghana and the Revenue grant relates to cash received from Bank of Ghana as reimbursement for expenses as shown below:

Capital Grant

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Motor Vehicles	-	232
	====	===

The capital grant of GHS232,000 was charged to other income in line with the accounting policy of the Corporation.

Revenue Grant

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Opening balance as at 1st January	-	10,978
Appropriations:		
Appropriation towards Income	-	(10,978)
	---------	---------
Closing balance as at 31st December	-	-
	====	====

22. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	2024	2023
Sundry Payables	3,527	6,839
Other Liabilities	30	56
	---------	---------
	3,557	6,895
	====	====

23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date. (2023: Nil)

24. COMMITMENTS

There were ongoing capital and operational expenditure commitments in respect of Software upgrade as of 31st December 2024 amounting to GHS 617,000.00 (2023: Nil).

25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Events subsequent to the balance sheet date are reflected in the Financial Statements only to the extent that they relate to the period under review and the effect is material.

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions, or one other party controls both.

Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation is a statutory institution set up by an Act of Parliament.

Remuneration of key management personnel:

The key management personnel and connected persons considered to be related parties for disclosure purposes are defined to include close members of family of key personnel and other entities which such persons exercise control.

Directors' compensation during the year is shown below:

	2024 GHS' 000	2023 GHS' 000
Directors' Fees	808	817
	===	===