



Capital Management Ltd.

...Growing People, Growing Businesses

LEGACY UNIT TRUST

**ANNUAL
REPORT - 2019**



LEGACY UNIT TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31ST DECEMBER, 2019

Abbew-Dadzie Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

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Legacy Unit Trust

Notice Of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 6th Annual General Meeting of Legacy Unit Trust will be held via Zoom on Wednesday, December 23, 2020 at 11:00am-12:00pm prompt to transact the following businesses:

AGENDA

1. To receive the report of the Manager for the year 2019
2. To receive the Audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 together with the Trustees and Auditors report thereon
3. To authorize the Manager to appoint and fix the remuneration of the Auditors for the year 2020.

The AGM Report, Zoom meeting ID and Passcode will be shared with Unitholders via their contact details with IFS Capital Management Limited.

For all questions and enquires, kindly contact us on;

Phone: 0302777081 / 0571386759

Email: clientservice@ifscapitalgh.com

IFS Capital Management Limited
Plot No. 7, Nii Yemoh Street
East Legon, Accra

Dated this 30th day of November, 2020

BY ORDER OF THE FUND MANAGER
For: IFS Capital Management Limited

Richie Rich Unit Trust Full Year Investors Report For The Period Ended December 31, 2019

Legacy Unit Trust is an open-ended unit trust managed by IFS Capital Management Limited and it is governed by the laws of Ghana. The Fund is established with an unlimited duration and is authorized to operate under the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Unit Trust and Mutual Funds Regulations 2001 (LI 1695).

Manager	IFS Capital Management Ltd Nii Yemoh Avenue Plot No.7, East Legon Accra.
Trustee/Custodian	Universal Merchant Bank (UMB), SSNIT Emporium, Airport City, Accra P. O. Box GP 401, Accra
Investment Advisor	IFS Capital Management Ltd Nii Yemoh Avenue Plot No.7, East Legon Accra.
Auditor	OBS Accounting (Chartered Accountants) P. O. Box NK 154, North Kaneshie- Accra
Lawyer	Samuel Adu Boahen, Esq IFS Capital Management Limited Nii Yemoh Avenue, Plot No. 7 East Legon, Accra
Objectives of the Scheme	The Fund seeks to provide long term growth of capital and current income. It invests primarily in stocks with long-term growth potential and fixed income securities of all maturities issued by governments and corporations around the world.
Fund Category	Income Fund
Investment Policy	The investment policy is to carefully select growth assets that will ensure best rewards while minimizing risk exposure of investments. The investment in fixed income securities provides a cushion of down-side protection to the portfolio.

Statement of Trustees and Fund Managers Responsibilities

The Companies Code 1963 (Act 179) and the Unit Trust and Mutual Fund Regulation 2001 (LI 1695) require the Trustees and Fund Managers to prepare Financial Statements for each financial period which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust and of the Income and Distribution for the period. In preparing these Financial Statements the Trustees/ Fund Managers are required to:

- Select suitable Accounting Policies and apply them consistently;
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements; and Select suitable Accounting Policies and apply them consistently;
- To ensure that the Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis unless it is iv) inappropriate to presume that the Fund will continue in business

The Trustees and Fund Managers are responsible for keeping proper

accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Trust which enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies Code 1963 (Act 179) and the relevant Legislative instrument. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Trust and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The above Statement which should be read in conjunction with the Statement of the Auditors' responsibilities set out on page 2 is made with a view to distinguishing for unit holders/investors the respective responsibilities of the Trustees, Fund Managers and the Auditors in relation to the Financial Statements



TRUSTEE



FUND MANAGER

Report of the Trustees to the Unit Holders

In our opinion, according to the information made available to us and the explanations provided, we confirm that in all material respects, the manager has managed the scheme during the period covered by this Financial Statements in accordance with the Trust Deeds dated 6th October, 2008 and all regulations for the time being in force under the Unit Trust and Mutual Fund's Regulations, 2001, (L.I. 1695)

Dated this 5th Day of November, 2020

For: Universal Merchant Bank

Fund Manager's Report of the Trustees to the Unit Holders

Dear Valued Unit holders, you are welcome to the 6th Annual General Meeting of your fund, Legacy Unit Trust. I wish to extend to you my deep appreciation for your commitment to the fund as an avenue for investing. It gives me great pleasure to address you today and especially our new unitholders who joined us in 2019.

Your fund remained relatively stable during the period under review and posted a positive performance even in the face of declining interest rates and market uncertainty.

Before I delve into the performance of the fund in 2019, permit me to submit to you a brief overview of how the world and local economies performed during the course of the year.

I shall then present to you our 2019 performance report and our outlook and expectations for the year 2020.

Global Economic Review

Growth of the global economy was generally repressed in 2019. Falling to about 2.3% by year end, it recorded its weakest pace since the global financial crisis a decade ago, reflecting common influences across countries as well as country-specific factors. The loss in momentum was however mainly attributable to geopolitical factors such as the imposition of tariffs by major economies including the United States, trade tensions between the US and China and Brexit negotiations.

Further pressures came from country-specific weakness in large emerging market economies such as Brazil, India, Mexico, and Russia. Worsening macroeconomic stress related to tighter financial conditions (Argentina), geopolitical tensions (Iran), and social unrest (Venezuela, Libya, Yemen) rounded out the difficult picture. The recent outbreak of the Coronavirus in China additionally poses new threats to the global growth outlook though we are yet to witness its full impact.

According to the latest U.N. annual report, (World Economic Situation and Prospects) the US recorded a slowdown in GDP growth from 2.9% in 2018 to 2.2% in 2019. Despite significant headwinds, East Asia remains the world's fastest growing region and largest contributor to global growth. The region ended the year with a GDP of 6.1%. In China, the world's second largest economy and the region's powerhouse, the economy grew to 6.6% in 2018 then slowed to 6.1% in 2019.

The European Union recorded a GDP of 1.4% by year end with its manufacturing sector mainly affected by global uncertainty.

Average real incomes in one-third of commodity-dependent developing countries are also lower than they were in 2014 according to the report. This includes several large countries including Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. Nonetheless, the U.N. mentioned that GDP growth in Africa rose from 2.7% in 2018 to 2.9% in 2019.

Local Economic Review

Provisional GDP for 2019 was estimated at 6.0% by the third quarter. Overall GDP growth is

projected at 7.0 percent in 2019, and Non-oil growth at 5.9 percent. This compares with GDP growth of 6.3% and non-oil growth of 6.5% in 2018.

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) noted risks to the inflation and growth outlook as broadly balanced and as such maintained the policy rate at 16% by close of year. The decision was taken by the committee upon considering in particular, the benign global financing conditions as beneficial to emerging market economies with strong macroeconomic fundamentals.

The Central Bank introduced a new higher denomination of banknotes and coins into circulation in November 2019. The currency series introduced were a new GH¢2 coin, and GH¢100 and GH¢200 banknotes. According to the Governor of the Central Bank, the new higher value denominations would significantly reduce the deadweight burden and high transaction cost in making high-valued purchases in a cash-based economy like Ghana.

On 8th November 2019, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) revoked the licenses of fifty-three (53) Fund

Management Companies. The SEC concluded after extensive engagement with these institutions that their continuous existence in the light of their conduct (failing to return client funds which remain locked up and in some cases folded operations) pose severe risks to the stability of the capital market and to the interests of investors.

Inflation

Headline inflation rose to 8.2 percent in November 2019 from 7.7 percent in October 2019. It however edged down to 7.9 percent in December 2019. The decline was largely due to lower prices for food and non-alcoholic beverages. Food inflation dropped sharply to 7.2% in December 2019 from 8.4% in November 2019. Non-food inflation however rose to 8.5% from 8.0% over the same period. The result muted the impact of the decline in food inflation on headline inflation.

Currency Market

Records from the Bank of Ghana indicate that the Ghana Cedi cumulatively depreciated against the US Dollar by 12.9% in the year to December 2019 compared with 8.4% depreciation in December 2018. Against the British pound and Euro, the Ghana Cedi cumulatively depreciated by 15.7% and 11.2%

respectively, compared with 3.3% against the Pound and 3.4% against the Euro over the same corresponding periods in 2018.

Money Market / Interest Rates

Interest rates on the money market increased slightly across the various maturities of the yield curve. The 91-day Treasury bill rate inched up to 14.7% in December 2019 compared with 14.6% a year ago. Interest rates on the 182-day instrument also moved up to 15.2%, from 15.0% over the same period a year ago.

In contrast, rates on the secondary bond market broadly declined or remained stable. Yields on the 7 and 15-year bonds marginally declined to 21.0% and 19.9% in December 2019, from respective 21.0% and 21.4% in December 2018. The yield on the 10-year bond, however edged up slightly to 21.3% from 21.2% over the same review period.

Stock Market

The Ghana Stock Exchange's Composite Index (GSE-CI) contracted by 12.3% year-on-year at the end of December 2019, compared with a measured contraction of 0.3% in the same period in 2018. This was

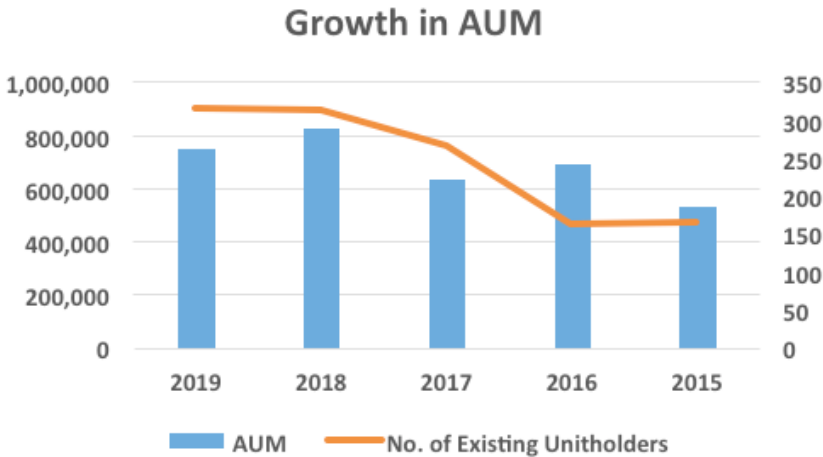
mainly on account of weak stock performances in the Finance, Agriculture, Distribution, IT, and Food & Brewery sectors. Additionally, high yields on fixed income and other industry-specific issues continued to hamper the performance of stocks. The Financial Stocks Index (GSE-FSI) also contracted marginally year-on-year by close of the year to 6.2% from 6.8%.

Fund Performance

Legacy Unit Trust posted a positive return during the review period. Although the stock market continued to sway into negative trajectory, the fund yielded 5.11% by close of year 2019. Assets of the fund closed at GH¢750,074 and Net Investment Income was GH¢42,335. The fund’s assets were mainly allocated to long term fixed income securities and listed equities.

Annual Yield

	2019	2018
Annual Fund Yield	5.11%	18.33%
Yield on GoG One Year Note	17.91%	15.00%
Inflation	7.90%	9.40%

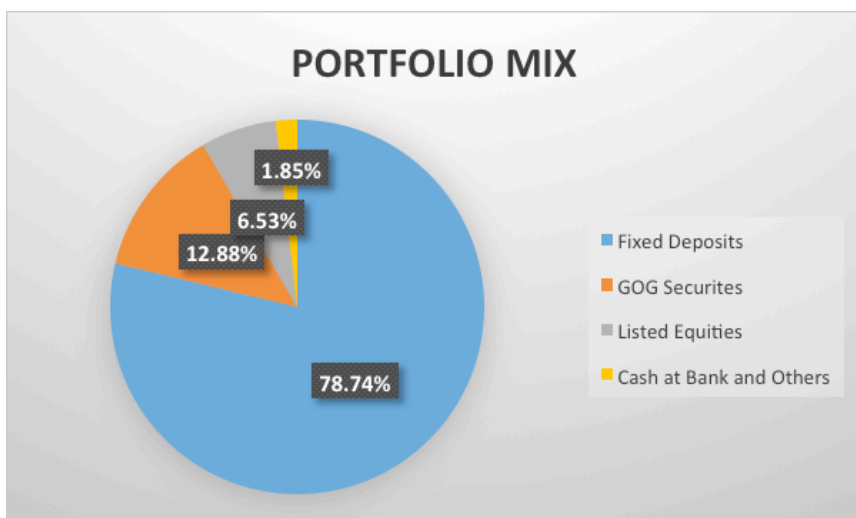


	2019	2018
Unit Holders	315	315
Yield on the GSE - CI	5.11%	18.33%
Yield on the GSE - FSI	-12.25%	-0.29%
Fund Yield	14.70%	14.56%

Portfolio Review and Asset Mix

Investments were held in both the equity and fixed income markets. As an income fund however, the fund's structure still had over 85 percent of its holdings in money market and fixed income securities. Performance on the stock market however continued to dip further from last year and this negatively impacted on the fund's yield

	2019	2018
NAV	750,074	798,385
% Fixed Income Securities	91.62%	77.24%
% Equities	6.53%	22.76%



Fund Strategy

In the face of dwindling and highly volatile stock market returns, Legacy Unit Trust will keep monitoring its exposure to the equity market aiming to primarily sell off holdings that have booked significant returns over the years. The downward trend experienced on the bourse is likely to continue with even more pressure faced by the private sector and especially the financial industry.

The fund will generally invest in medium to long term Government of Ghana treasury securities, expected to remain relatively stable and more attractive. This strategy will help to sustain the fund's yield and consequently preserve returns for unitholders.

Outlook for 2019 and Conclusion

We anticipate the stock market's performance to fluctuate owing to the cashing out of risk averse investors. Furthermore, financial stocks may be unpredictable due to the continued fears and panic that arose with the turbulence in the industry. Taking this into account, your fund manager would capitalize on investments in stable longer dated securities.

We intend to grow the fund's portfolio by sensitizing clients on other less risky investment options that would preserve their contributions and returns. We urge all Unit holders to therefore stay on board to boost the net asset value of the fund. We are hopeful that by taking the initiative to settle outstanding redemption requests, confidence in your fund manager's ability to safeguard the portfolio's assets would be restored.

Despite the perceived uncertainties in the industry, we wish to reassure unit holders that their investments are still safe; the business is in good standing and continues to meet and follow all regulatory requirements and guidelines.

In conclusion, we would like to thank all our unit holders for their patronage and look forward to doing more business in the future. I wish you all a more fulfilling year ahead in 2020.

Thank you for your attention.

Fund Manager
IFS Capital Management Limited

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Unit Holders of Legacy Unit Trust

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Legacy Unit Trust, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 8 to 21.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for SME's (IFRS for SME's).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). 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 Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of The Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and with the requirements of the Companies

Act 1963, (Act 179) ,and for such internal control as The Board of Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, The Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless The Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

i) 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.

ii) 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 Scheme's internal control.

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by The Board of Trustees.

iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of The Board of Trustees' 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 Scheme'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 Scheme to cease to continue as a going concern.

v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with The Board of Trustees 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 National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

ii) in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Trust, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and

iii) the statement of net assets available for benefits and statement of changes in net assets available for benefits are in agreement with the books of account.

A.S OBODAI (ICAP/P/1345) For and on Behalf of:

OBS ACCOUNTING
(ICAG/F/2019/201) (Chartered Accountants)
P.O. Box TS 585

Tel: 0275300840

Dated: 29 / 09 /2020

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LEGACY UNIT TRUST STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

QUOTED EQUITY	% Net Assets	No. of Shares	Market Value 2019 GH¢	Market Value 2018 GH¢
Banking				
Ghana Commercial Bank	0.02	23	117	106
Ecobank Ghana Ltd	1.83	6,200	13,753	46,500
Cal Bank	0.35	13,920	2,599	13,642
Standard Chartered Bank	0.49	3	3,680	7,560
		6		
		0		
Ghana Oil Ltd	1.20	12,300	9,010	38,376
Petroleum				
Total Petroleum Ltd	0.36	1,900	2,700	6,460
Insurance				
Enterprise Group Ltd	-	1,800	-	-
Selling & Distribution				
Fanmilk Ghana Ltd	0.41	1,448	3,082	11,584
Unilever Ghana Ltd	2.37	1,083	17,761	19,256
Total Quoted Equity	7.03	39,034	52,703	143,484
Short Term Funds				
Cash at bank and on Call	1.99		14,914	5,881
Short Term Investment	97.38		730,455	486,890
Total Short Term Funds	99.37		745,369	492,771
Total Investments	106.40		798,071	636,255
Total Accounts Receivable	1.17		8,770	192,624
Other Assets	0.00		0	0
Total Accounts Payable	(7.57)		(56,767)	(30,493)
Net Assets	100.00		750,074.39	798,386

LEGACY UNIT TRUST
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

ASSETS	Note	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Long Term Investments	4	52,702	143,483
Short Term Investments	5	730,455	486,890
Accounts Receivable	6	8,770	192,624
Other Assets		0	0
Bank & Cash Balances		14,914	5,881
Total Assets		806,840	828,878
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	7	56,767	30,493
Net Assets		750,074	798,385
UNITHOLDERS FUNDS			
Capital Accounts	8	191,185	281,833
Income & Distribution Account		558,888	516,553
		750,074	798,385

Approved by the Trustees and Fund Manager on 5th November 2020



FUND MANAGER



TRUSTEE

LEGACY UNIT TRUST
INCOME AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

Dealings with members	Note	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Investment Income	9	101,844	169,006
Less Admin. Expenses:			
Management Fees		(17,303)	(16,924)
Administrative Expenses		(6,408)	(6,347)
Auditors Fees		(2,563)	(2,222)
Trustee Fees		(5,000)	(5,000)
Redemption Fees		-	-
Other Expenses	10	-	(29)
Net Investment Income before Capital Gain/(Loss)		70,570	138,485
Net Realised Capital Gain/(Loss)	11	-	-
Net Investment Income		70,570	138,485
Net Unrealised Capital Gain/(Loss)		(28,235)	(8,551)
Net Investment Income Operations		42,335	129,933
Accumulated Net Investment Income For the Year Ended 31st December 2019			
Balance at 1st January		516,553	386,620
Net Income Transferred from Income and Distribution Account		42,335	129,933
Balance at 31st December		558,888	516,553

LEGACY UNIT TRUST
STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

From Operations:	2019 GH¢	2,018 GH¢
Net Investment Income before Capital gain	70,570	138,485
Net Realised Capital Gain/(Loss)	-	-
Net Unrealised Capital Gain/(Loss)	(28,235)	(8,551)
TOTAL ASSETS	42,335	129,933
From Capital Transaction:		
Proceeds from sale of units	173,194	278,801
Cash outflow for units redeemed	(263,841)	(243,399)
Net Cash inflow/(outflow) from Capital Transactions	(90,647)	35,402
Total Increase in Net Assets	(48,312)	165,335
Net Assets at 1st January	798,385	633,050
Net Assets at 31st December	750,074	798,385
Statement of Movement in Issued Units for the Year Ended 31st December 2019	2019 No. of Units	2,018 No. of Units
Number of Units- 1st January	3,850,978	3,390,197
Number of Units Issued during the Year	508,458	1,066,752
Number of Units Redeemed during the Year	(1,276,768)	(605,971)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,082,668	3,850,978

LEGACY UNIT TRUST
PORTFOLIO SUMMARY
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

EQUITY	No of Shares 3	No of Shares 1/12/19	Market Value 31/12/18	Market Value 31/12/19	Sales During 31/12/18	Purch. During The Year	Capital Gain/Loss The Year	31/12/19
				GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
GCB		23	23	117	106	-	-	11
ECOBANK		1,700	6,200	13,753	46,500	32,180	-	(567)
CAL BANK		2,920	13,920	2,599	13,642	8,764	-	(2,280)
TOTAL		900	1,900	2,700	6,460	2,909	-	(851)
FANMILK		748	1,448	3,082	11,584	2,962	-	(5,540)
Enterprise Group Ltd		-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana Oil Ltd		5,300	12,300	9,010	38,376	13,101	-	(16,266)
Standard Chartered B		200	360	3,680	7,560	2,632	-	(1,248)
Unilever Ghana Ltd		1,083	1,083	17,761	19,256	-	-	(1,495)
		12,874	39,034	52,703	143,484	62,547	-	(28,235)
Realised Capital Loss							-	(28,235)
Unrealised Capital Gain								
Balance on Unrealised Gain/ (Loss) Reserve			(20,758)	7,477				
At Cost			31,945	150,961				

UNREALISED GAIN/(LOSS) RESERVE

	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Balance At 1st January,	7,477	16,029
Unrealised Gain/(Loss) For The Year		
Charged To Income & Distribution Accounts	(28,235)	(8,551)
Realised Loss on Sale of Shares		
Transferred To Realised Gain/(Loss) Accounts	-	-
Balance At 31st December,	(20,758)	7,477

LEGACY UNIT TRUST
STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

Cash flows from Operating Activities	2019 GH¢	2018 GH¢
Net Assets from Operations	42,335	129,933
Adjustments for:		
Unrealised (Gain)/Loss	28,235	8,551
	70,570	138,485
Working Capital Adjustments		
(Increase)/Decrease in Investment in Equities	62,547	5,314
(Increase)/Decrease in Government Securities	(17,227)	(49,998)
(Increase)/Decrease in Fixed Deposits	(226,337)	100,379
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	-	592
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivable	183,854	(150,086)
Increase/(Decrease) in Total Liabilities	26,274	(97,031)
Net Cashflows Used In Operating Activities	99,680	(52,345)
Cash flows from Ainance Activities		
Proceeds from Sale of Units	173,194	278,801
Payments for Redemption of Units	(263,841)	(243,399)
Net Change In Cash & Cash Equivalents	9,033	(16,943)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at 1st January,	5,881	22,824
Cash & Cash Equivalents at 31st December,	14,914	5,881

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st December 2019

1 Scheme information

The Scheme is a defined Contribution Scheme which provides Lump Sum benefits on Retirement and such other ancillary benefits to members who meet the qualifying conditions stipulated under National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766). Universal Pension Master Trust Limited is the sponsor of the Legacy Unit Trust. It is a registered Ghanaian company in the Pension Sector. As at the date of reporting, the number of employees of Universal Pension Master Trust Limited is 10. The Legacy Unit Trust has been established to provide to provide pension benefits to employees of the Universal Pension Master Trust Limited who proceed on retirement.

2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International

Accounting Standards Board (IASB)) and in compliance with the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 776), the Occupational and Personal (General) Regulations (L.I 1990) and relevant Guidelines.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial instruments. The actuarial present value of pensions and other future benefits of the Scheme are not applicable to these Financial Statements. The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements remain unchanged from the previous year.

c) Foreign Currency Translation

a) Functional & presentational currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the

functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Ghana cedi (GH¢), which is the functional presentation currency.

b) Transactions & balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss account. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit and loss within 'other (losses)/gains – net'.

d) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the IFRS, requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Areas involving a higher

degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimations are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in notes 4-19

e) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but if this is not available, judgement is required to establish fair value..

f) Impairment

a) Financial assets

A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flow of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated cash flows

discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its current fair value.

Individual significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

3 Accounting Policies

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

Contributions

Contributions are recognised in the period in which they fall due. The contributions are in compliance with rates as per National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766) and the Scheme Governing Rules.

b Benefits

Benefits are recognised in the period in which they fall due. Benefits represents are valid claims paid/payable during the year in compliance with National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766) and the Scheme Governing Rules.

c Investment Income

Dividend income from investments are recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

d Non-derivative financial instruments

These comprise investment in shares, treasury bills, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings and trade and other payables.

e Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-

for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Trustees of the Scheme determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs, in the case of assets not at fair value through profit or loss.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Derecognition

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

- i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- ii) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay

to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of it, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in it.

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

f Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are

subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

g Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in finance costs.

h Available-for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale financial investments include equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available-for-sale are those, neither classified as held-for-trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those

which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised as other comprehensive income in the available-for-sale reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time, the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in other operating income, or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss is reclassified to the income statement in finance costs and removed from the available-for-sale reserve.

Interest income on available-for-sale debt securities is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in profit or loss.

i Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging

instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, carried at amortised cost. This includes directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts, loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

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

j Provisions

Provisions are recognised when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the company and amounts can be estimated reliably.

k. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

L IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

All financial assets are measured at fair value on initial recognition, adjusted for transaction costs if the instrument is not accounted for at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Debt Instruments are subsequently measured at FVTPL, amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), on the basis of their contractual cash flows and the business model under which the debt instrument are held.

There is a fair value option (FVO) that allows financial assets on initial recognition to be designated as FVTPL if that eliminates or

significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Equity instruments are generally measured at FTVPL. However, entities have an irrevocable option on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present changes in the fair value of non-trading instruments in other comprehensive income (OCI) (without subsequent reclassification to profit or loss).

For financial liabilities designated as FVTPL using the FVO, the amount of change in the fair value of such financial liabilities that is attributable to changes in credit risk must be presented in OCI. The remainder of the change in fair value is presented in profit or loss, unless presentation of the fair value change in respect of the liability's credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

Impact

The application of IFRS 9 may change the measurement and presentation of many financial instruments, depending on their contractual cash flows and business model under which they are held. The impairment requirements will

generally result in earlier recognition of credit losses. The new hedging model may lead to more economic hedging strategies meeting the requirements for hedge accounting

LEGACY UNIT TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

4 LONG TERM INVESTMENT	2019 GH¢	2,018 GH¢
Investment in Quoted Shares	52,702	143,483
5 SHORT TERM INVESTMENT		
Fixed Deposits	634,160	407,823
Treasury Bills	96,295	79,067
	730,455	486,890
6 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
Interest Receivable	8,770	192,624
7 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
Auditors Fees	4,784	2,222
Management Fees	34,228	16,924
Trustee Fees	5,000	5,000
Administrative Fees	12,754	6,347
Other Payables	-	-
	56,767	30,493

	2019		2,017	
8 CAPITAL ACCOUNT	Units	GH¢	Units	GH¢
Balance at 1st January	3,850,978	281,833	3,390,197	246,431
Value of Units Sold	508,458	173,194	1,066,752	278,801
Value of Units Redeemed	(1,276,768)	(263,841)	(605,971)	(243,399)
Balance at 31st December	3,082,668	191,185	3,850,978	281,833

9 INCOME	2019 GH¢	2,018 GH¢
Dividend Received on Stocks	2,129	801
Interest on Fixed Deposits	84,852	158,9 0
Interest on Load Accounts	-	-
Interest on Treasury Bills	14,863	9,304
	101,844	169,006
10 OTHER EXPENSES		
Bank Charges	-	29
11 REALISED GAIN/(LOSS) ON SHARES		
Proceeds from sale of Shares	-	-
Cost of Shares Sold	-	-
Transfer from Unrealised Gain/(Loss) Reserve	-	-
	-	-

17 Financial risk management

i) Overview

The Scheme has exposure to the following risk from its use of financial instruments:

1. credit/Portfolio/Asset risk
2. liquidity risk
3. market risk
4. operational risk

This note present information about the Scheme's exposure to each of the above risks, the Scheme's objectives, policies and procedures for measuring and managing risk, and its management of capital

Risk management framework

The board of Trustees has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Scheme's risk management framework. The Trustee is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Scheme's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation with the risk faced by the Scheme.

The Scheme's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Scheme, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Scheme if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Scheme either does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet its obligations and commitments as they fall due, or can access them only at excessive cost. The Scheme's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will maintain adequate liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

It is the Scheme's policy to maintain adequate liquidity at all times, and for all currencies.

iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Scheme's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return

v) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss due to an event or action resulting from the failure of internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The Scheme seeks to ensure that key operational risks are managed in a timely and effective manner through a framework of policies, procedures and tools to identify, assess, monitor, control and report such risks.

18 Contingent Liabilities and commitments

i) Contingent liabilities

Pending legal suits:

There were no contingent liabilities as at the balance sheet date.

ii) Capital expenditure commitments

Under contract:

There were no capital commitments as at the balance sheet date.

19 Events after 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.

PROXY FORM LEGACY UNIT TRUST

I/We

Of

Being a unitholder/unitholders of Legacy Unit Trust hereby appoint

.....

Of.....

(address)

Or failing him/her duly appoint

.....

Of.....

(address)

As my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held via zoom on Wednesday, December 23, 2020 at 11:00am prompt and any adjournment thereof.

I/We direct that my/our vote(s) be cast on the specified resolution as indicated by an X in the appropriate space

No.	Resolutions	For	Against
1	To adopt the report of the Fund Manager for the year ended 2019		
2	To approve the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 together with the trustees and auditor's report thereon		
3	To authorize the Fund Manager to appoint and fix the remuneration of the Auditor for the year 2020		

Dated this day of 2020

.....
Signature of Unit holder(s)

■



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