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**Ghana National Petroleum
Corporation (GNPC)**

**Consolidated and Separate Financial
Statements
31 December 2023**

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Consolidated and separate financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

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Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Corporate information

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Board of directors:	Mr. Freddie Blay Mr. Opoku-Ahweneh Danquah Nana Ogye Ahohoo Yaw Gyebi II Mr. Yaw Kyei Yoo Naa Andani Yakubu Abu V Ms. Ama Gyamfuah Abrefa Mr. Martin Kwabena Kwakye	Chairman Chief Executive (Exited 4/4/2024) Member Member Member Member Member (Deceased 14/2/2024)
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Secretary: Veritas International Nominees & Trustees PRUC
5th Floor, Platinum Place
Hilla Limann Highway
Accra, Ghana

Business and postal address: Petroleum House
Private Mail Bag
Tema, Ghana

Auditors: Deloitte & Touche
The Deloitte Place
Plot No. 71
Off George Walker Bush Highway
P. O. Box GP 453
North Dzorwulu
Accra, Ghana

Bankers: Bank of Ghana
GCB Bank PLC
Ecobank Ghana PLC
Ghana International Bank PPLC – London
GT Bank (Ghana) Limited
National Investment Bank Limited
First Atlantic Bank Limited
Societe Generale Bank PLC
Standard Chartered Bank PLC
Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited
Fidelity Bank Ghana Limited

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Report of the directors

For the year ended 31 December 2023

The Directors have the pleasure of presenting this annual report to the Government of Ghana, through the Minister for Energy, for the year ended 31 December 2023.

1. Principal activities

The Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) is Ghana's National Oil Company (NOC), established in 1983 by PNDC Law 64, to support the government's objective of providing adequate and reliable supply of petroleum products and reducing the country's dependence on crude oil imports, through the development of the country's own petroleum resources.

The Objects of the Corporation are to undertake the exploration, development, production and disposal and refining of crude oil.

The Corporation shall:

- a) Promote the exploration and the orderly and planned development of the petroleum resources of Ghana;
- b) Ensure that Ghana obtains the greatest possible benefits from the development of its petroleum resources;
- c) Obtain the effective transfer to Ghana of appropriate technology relating to petroleum operations;
- d) Ensure the training of citizens of Ghana and the development of national capabilities in all respects of petroleum operations; and
- e) Ensure that petroleum operations are conducted in such manner as to prevent adverse effects on the environment, resources and people of Ghana.

2. Mission statement

To lead the sustainable exploration, development, production and disposal of the petroleum resources of Ghana, by leveraging the right mix of domestic and foreign investments in partnership with the people of Ghana.

3. Responsibilities of the Board of Directors in the preparation of the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing financial statements for each accounting period, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Corporation and the Group as at the end of the accounting period.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements 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
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Corporation will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the Corporation and Group which ensures that the financial statements comply with relevant legislation and accounting standards. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Corporation and Group and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Report of the directors For the year ended 31 December 2023

4. Results of operations

The results for the year and the state of affairs of the Group are shown in the enclosed financial statements.

5. Board of Directors

The composition of the Board of Directors of the Corporation at 31 December 2023 is reported on page 2 of the financial statements.

Directors' fees for services rendered during the year under review are disclosed in note 36 on page 75 of the financial statements.

7. Changes in Board of Directors

Prior to the approval of the financial statements, the following changes took place on the Board of Directors:

- Mr. Opoku-Ahweneeh Danquah exited as Chief Executive of the Corporation effective 4 April 2024.
- Mr. Joseph Dadzie was appointed as the Acting Chief Executive of the Corporation effective 2 May 2024.
- Mr. Justin Koduah Frimpong was appointed as a Board Member effective 4 April 2024.
- Mr. Martin Kwabena Kwakye passed on 14 February 2024.

6. Capacity building programmes for Directors during the year

Extensive training was provided for the Directors to enhance their capacity in discharging their duties during the year. These included:

Date	Training
27 November to 3 December 2023 and 4 to 10 December 2023	Board Masterclass Training in Legal and Compliance Risk Management
24 to 28 July 2023	Board Capacity Building Retreat

8. Particulars of entries in the interest register

The Directors have no interest to warrant an entry in the interest register during the year.

9. Compliance with relevant legislation and accounting framework

The financial statements, including comparative year information, are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and in the manner required by the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation Law, 1983 (PNDC Law 64), Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) as amended and the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Report of the directors

For the year ended 31 December 2023

10. Subsidiary companies

The Corporation owns sixty per cent (60%) of the issued shares of Mole Motel Limited, a company incorporated in Ghana, to carry on business in the hospitality industry.

The Corporation owns ninety per cent (90%) of the shares of Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited, a company incorporated in Ghana and is into mining operations.

The Corporation owns one hundred per cent (100%) of the shares of GNPC Exploration and Production Company Limited, a company incorporated in Ghana to carry out the business of crude oil exploration and production.

The Corporation owns one hundred per cent (100%) of the shares of Jubilee Holding Oil Limited (JOHL), a company incorporated in Cayman Islands with a branch operation in Ghana to carry out the business of crude oil exploration and production.

11. Dividend

The Directors do not recommend the payment of dividend for the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

12. Corporate social responsibility


An amount of US\$10,053,586 was spent on fulfilling the corporate social responsibility of the Corporation (2022: US\$22,045,979). Sponsorship activities for the year ended 31 December 2023 included road infrastructure for various communities, health and education and related matters. Refer to note 40 for the details of activities.


13. Going concern

The Directors have assessed the ability of the Corporation to continue operating as a going concern and have a reasonable expectation that the Corporation and its subsidiaries have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the annual financial statements of the Corporation and the Group.

Approval of the financial statements and the report of the directors

The financial statements of the Corporation and the Group were approved by the Board of Directors on ----- and signed on their behalf by:

Director: 
Director:.....
Name: Yaw K-Tei
Date: 28th October, 2024

Director: 
Director:.....
Name: JOSEPH DABUE
Date: 28/10/2024

Independent auditor's report To the Government of Ghana, through the Minister for Energy

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Ghana National Petroleum Corporation ("the Corporation") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group"), set out on pages 12 to 77, which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity, consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory disclosures.

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of Ghana National Petroleum Corporation as at 31 December 2023, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation Law, 1983 (PNDC Law 64), Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) as amended and the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated and separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and Corporation in accordance with the requirements of International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of Ghana National Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code, and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing the audits of Ghana National Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries.

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



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Independent auditor's report To the Government of Ghana, through the Minister for Energy

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate 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 we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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. We have determined the matters described below to be key audit to be communicated in our report.

Independent auditor's report To the Government of Ghana, through the Minister for Energy

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>Valuation of petroleum projects</p> <p>The net petroleum projects value of US\$744.93 million (2022:US\$729.74 million) constitute approximately sixty-four percent (64%), (2022:65%) of non-current assets as at the end of the financial year. Petroleum projects represent GNPC's share of the oil development cost incurred by the operators of the various production and development sites.</p> <p>These are recognised based on the cash calls received from the operators during the year. The balance is amortised at the year-end using the Unit of Production Method which involves elements of estimates.</p> <p>We have identified the valuation of petroleum projects as a key audit matter as a result of its material size and sensitivity to changes in the underlying assumptions used in the valuation.</p>	<p>We performed the following audit procedures with respect to the valuation of Petroleum Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzed the detailed list of additions to the Petroleum Project to remove extraneous amounts (e.g., offsetting and reconciling to zero). Obtained evidence through inspection of the invoices and corroborative inquiry combined with our understanding of the underlying asset, that the amounts capitalised were appropriate to be capitalised and confirmed that these amounts were capitalised to the appropriate project. Confirmed that these amounts were in accordance to the Petroleum Agreements and other technical documents. Tested the basis on which additions were recorded by critically examining the various cash calls and funding files support received from the various field operators. Examined invoices, authorisations, contracts, agreements, and other data supporting ownership of assets capitalised during the period. Examined management's assessment of impairment by Unit of production method including assessing the reasonableness of key assumptions used in estimating the Corporation's share of crude oil and gas reserves. Tested the reasonability petroleum projects during the year. Documented and tested considerations used to arrive at ultimate reserves. <p>Based on the procedures described above, we found management's valuation of the Petroleum Projects reasonable.</p>
<p>Oil and gas reserve estimation</p> <p>The estimation and measurement of oil and gas reserves is considered a key audit matter as it impacts material elements of the financial statements including amortisation of Petroleum Project assets.</p> <p>The estimation of the reserves involves technical uncertainty in assessing reserve quantities based on deterministic and probabilistic methods.</p> <p>The scope of our procedures performed by management in respect to reserve estimation included contingent resources that impact the financial statements, relating to the various producing fields which have been justified for development.</p>	<p>We performed the following audit procedures with respect to management's estimation of the oil and gas reserves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmed our understanding of the Corporation's oil and gas reserve estimation process as well as the control environment implemented by management. Assessed the appropriateness of reliance on management's internal reserve specialists by performing procedures to evaluate their objectivity and competency. Held discussions with management's internal specialists to understand the basis and appropriateness of the estimate; Reconciled and compared the reserve volumes applied throughout the relevant accounting processes such as the petroleum project amortization computation; and Compared the reserves estimated by the operators of the fields. <p>Based on the procedures described above, we found management's estimation of the gas and oil reserve reasonable.</p>

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Independent auditor's report To the Government of Ghana, through the Minister for Energy

Responsibilities of the Directors for the consolidated and separate Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, Ghana and the requirements of the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation Law, 1983 (PNDC Law 64), Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) as amended, and the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting processes.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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 Government of Ghana, through the Minister for Energy

- 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 consolidated and separate 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

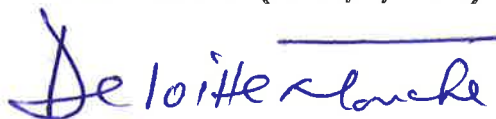
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Independent auditor's report To the Government of Ghana, through the Minister for Energy Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Seventh Schedule of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), we expressly state that:

1. We have obtained the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit.
2. In our opinion:
 - proper books of accounts have been kept by the Group, so far as appears from our examination of those books.
 - the information and explanations given to us, were in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and give a true and fair view of the:
 - a. statement of financial position of the Group at the end of the financial year, and
 - b. statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the financial year.
 - the Group accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, and the profit or loss of the Corporation and its subsidiaries.
3. The Group's statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.
4. The Group account has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, and the profit or loss of the Corporation and its subsidiaries.
5. We are independent of the Group, pursuant to Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is **Daniel Kwadwo Owusu (ICAG/P/1327)**.



For and on behalf of Deloitte & Touche (ICAG/F/2024/129)
Chartered Accountants
The Deloitte Place, Plot No. 71
Off George Walker Bush Highway
North Dzorwulu
Accra Ghana

29th Oct. 2024

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Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	Group 2023 US\$	2022 US\$	Corporation 2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Revenue from contract with customers	5	1,084,998,429	1,295,999,799	990,038,453	1,004,065,914
Cost of sales	6	(1,015,970,351)	(931,817,767)	(951,591,142)	(873,682,862)
Gross profit		69,028,078	364,182,032	38,447,311	130,383,052
Other operating income	7	94,029,934	26,796,865	93,544,433	26,795,418
General administrative expenses	8	(116,879,005)	(133,371,626)	(96,173,291)	(112,349,539)
Remeasurement gains of defined benefit obligation	31.2	505,234	921,755	505,234	921,755
Other operating expenses	9	(2,526,994)	(2,116,896)	(2,526,994)	(2,116,896)
Operating profit		44,157,247	256,412,130	33,796,693	43,633,790
Finance cost	10	(13,864,245)	(18,215,514)	(13,788,086)	(18,137,915)
Profit before tax		30,293,002	238,196,616	20,008,607	25,495,875
Taxation	11a	(3,473,413)	(75,750,081)	-	-
Profit after tax		26,819,589	162,446,535	20,008,607	25,495,875
Other comprehensive income for the year					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Revaluation Reserves	28	-	21,494,673	-	21,280,861
Translation Difference		15,335,110	6,038,102	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		15,335,110	27,532,775	-	21,280,861
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		42,154,699	189,979,310	20,008,607	46,776,736
Profit for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the Corporation		26,727,245	162,815,649	-	-
Non-controlling Interests		92,344	(369,114)	-	-
		26,819,589	162,446,535	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Corporation		40,516,089	189,727,110	-	-
Non-controlling interests		1,638,610	252,200	-	-
		42,154,699	189,979,310	-	-

The notes 19 to 77 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2023

Assets	Notes	Group		Corporation	
		2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Non-current assets					
Property, plant & equipment	12	159,415,616	138,602,909	157,275,388	137,216,054
Intangible assets	13	965,379	284,793	965,379	284,793
Exploration and evaluation assets	14	152,116,022	125,766,399	121,651,394	103,492,089
Petroleum projects	15	744,931,712	729,743,930	488,111,269	509,358,737
Due from government and its agencies	17	112,372,807	131,891,206	112,372,807	131,891,206
Investment in subsidiaries	18	-	-	20,948,729	165,617,316
Total non-current assets		1,169,801,536	1,126,289,237	901,324,966	1,047,860,195
Current assets					
Inventories	20	474,229	1,077,534	104,760	43,463
Due from related parties	21	-	-	16,545,348	34,050,918
Trade and other receivables	22	528,016,290	270,520,920	523,375,396	261,206,329
Prepayment	23	237,518,112	336,521,102	237,518,112	336,521,102
Cash & bank balances	24	69,067,292	82,482,867	63,225,177	81,443,103
Total current assets		835,075,923	690,602,423	840,768,793	713,264,915
Total assets		2,004,877,459	1,816,891,660	1,742,093,759	1,761,125,110

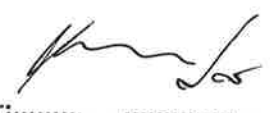
The notes 19 to 77 form an integral part of these financial statements


Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

Equity and Liabilities	Notes	Group		Corporation	
		2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Equity					
Stated capital	25	3,332,726	3,332,726	3,332,726	3,332,726
Petroleum equity & project Fund	26 & 27	35,630,687	114,159,183	35,630,687	114,159,184
Decommissioning fund	8.1	26,213,820	21,535,424	26,213,820	21,535,424
Retained earnings		481,809,058	387,041,804	366,365,183	267,828,078
Revaluation reserve	28	21,494,673	21,494,673	21,280,861	21,280,861
Translation reserve		15,051,194	8,850,682	-	-
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		583,532,158	556,414,492	452,823,276	428,136,273
Non-controlling interests		1,638,610	(1,379,752)	-	-
Total equity		585,170,768	555,034,740	452,823,276	428,136,273
Non-current liabilities					
Training & technology fund	29	39,738,084	44,756,259	39,738,084	44,756,259
Medium term loans	30	205,916,769	644,579,397	224,374,598	845,589,111
Deferred tax liabilities	11c	8,496	12,259	-	-
Employee benefits obligation	31	1,646,525	2,490,801	1,646,524	2,490,801
Total non-current liabilities		247,309,874	691,838,716	265,759,206	892,836,171
Current liabilities					
Trade & other payables	32	1,085,508,295	485,480,967	1,023,511,277	440,152,666
Taxation	11b	86,888,522	84,537,237	-	-
Total current liabilities		1,172,396,817	570,018,204	1,023,511,277	440,152,666
Total liabilities		1,419,706,691	1,261,856,920	1,289,270,483	1,332,988,837
Total equity and liabilities		2,004,877,459	1,816,891,660	1,742,093,759	1,761,125,110


 Director:.....
 Name: Yaw K-CET
 Date: 28th October, 2024


 Director:.....
 Name: Joseph LADU
 Date: 28/10/2024

The notes 19 to 77 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Group	Stated capital US\$	Decommissioning fund US\$	Revaluation reserves US\$	Petroleum equity & Project fund US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Exchange translation reserve US\$	Non-Controlling Interest US\$	Total equity US\$
As at 1 Jan 2023	3,332,726	21,535,424	21,494,673	114,159,183	387,041,804	8,850,682	(1,379,752)	555,034,740
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	26,727,245	-	92,344	26,819,589
Net movement in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,926,019	2,926,019
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decommissioning Fund	-	4,678,396	-	-	-	-	-	4,678,396
Translation difference	-	-	-	-	(10,488,487)	6,200,512	-	(4,287,975)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	(78,528,497)	78,528,497	-	-	-
As at 31 Dec 2023	3,332,726	26,213,820	21,494,673	35,630,687	481,809,058	15,051,194	1,638,610	585,170,768
	Stated capital US\$	Decommissioning fund US\$	Revaluation reserve US\$	Petroleum equity & Project fund US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Exchange Translation reserve US\$	Non-Controlling Interest US\$	Total equity US\$
As at 1 Jan 2022	3,332,726	28,247,075	-	156,942,922	181,442,416	(22,695)	(2,425,906)	367,516,538
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	162,815,649	-	(369,114)	162,446,535
Net movement in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	3,456,590	793,953	4,250,543
Other comprehensive income	-	-	21,494,673	-	-	-	-	21,494,673
Decommissioning Fund	-	(6,711,651)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,711,651)
Translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	5,416,787	621,315	6,038,102
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	(42,783,739)	42,783,739	-	-	-
As at 31 Dec 2022	3,332,726	21,535,424	21,494,673	114,159,183	387,041,804	8,850,682	(1,379,752)	555,034,740

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Corporation	Stated capital US\$	Decommissioning fund US\$	Petroleum equity & Project fund US\$	Revaluation Reserves US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total equity US\$
Balance at 1 Jan 2023	3,332,726	21,535,424	114,159,184	21,280,861	267,828,078	428,136,273
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	20,008,607	20,008,607
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decommissioning Fund	-	4,678,396	-	-	-	4,678,396
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	(78,528,497)	-	78,528,497	-
Balance at 31 Dec 2023	3,332,726	26,213,820	35,630,687	21,280,861	366,365,182	452,823,276

	Stated capital US\$	Decommissioning fund US\$	Petroleum equity & Project fund US\$	Other Reserves	Retained earnings US\$	Total equity US\$
Balance at 1 Jan 2022	3,332,726	28,247,075	156,942,923	-	199,548,464	388,071,188
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	25,495,875	25,495,875
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	21,280,861	-	21,280,861
Decommissioning Fund	-	(6,711,651)	-	-	-	(6,711,651)
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	(42,783,739)	-	42,783,739	-
Balance at 31 Dec 2022	3,332,726	21,535,424	114,159,184	21,280,861	267,828,078	428,136,273

The notes 19 to 77 form an integral part of these financial statement

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	Group 2023 US\$	2022 US\$	Corporation 2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before tax		30,293,002	237,274,861	20,008,607	24,574,120
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation charge	12	3,540,396	2,504,827	2,108,863	2,167,737
Amortisation of intangible assets	13	648,659	638,838	648,659	638,838
Reclassification of PPE to expenses	12	602,443	-	601,952	-
End of service benefit interest and exchange loss	31	(108,845)	(697,629)	(108,845)	(697,629)
End of service actuarial gain	31	(505,234)	921,755	(505,234)	921,755
Petroleum project cost amortisation	15.1	89,975,973	108,572,955	65,436,613	67,445,170
Petroleum project adjustment		(17,025,243)	-	(17,025,243)	-
Decommissioning expenses		4,678,396	(6,711,651)	4,678,396	(6,711,651)
Net foreign exchange differences (unrealised)		(2,468,350)	8,873,377	-	-
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	12.5	(45,871)	(185,341)	(45,871)	(185,341)
Finance cost	10	13,864,245	18,215,514	13,788,086	18,137,915
Finance income	7	(368)	(84)	(368)	(84)
Working capital adjustments:					
Changes in amount due from government & its agencies		19,518,399	136,891,153	19,518,399	136,891,153
Changes in inventories		(603,306)	(581,702)	(61,297)	(143,959)
Changes in amount due from related party		-	-	17,505,570	(2,464,808)
Changes in receivables		(158,492,380)	513,739,433	(163,166,077)	502,988,219
Changes in payables		600,027,328	(88,075,618)	583,358,611	(99,363,739)
Income taxes paid	11b	(1,499)	(3,408)	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		585,104,357	931,377,280	546,740,821	644,197,696

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	Group 2023 US\$	2022 US\$	Corporation 2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Net cash generated from operating activities		585,104,357	931,377,280	546,740,821	644,197,696
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant & equip.	12	(26,287,091)	(31,872,262)	(24,101,694)	(31,517,318)
Purchase of intangible assets	13	-	(78,710)	-	(78,710)
Additions to petroleum projects	15.1	(88,138,512)	(118,851,573)	(27,163,903)	(38,577,927)
Exploration assets	14	(26,249,623)	(28,789,878)	(18,159,305)	(24,195,883)
Defined benefit obligation payment	31	(230,197)	(366,399)	(230,197)	(366,399)
Proceeds from sale of fixed asset	12.5	48,171	185,341	48,171	185,341
Redemption of advances to subsidiary		-	-	144,668,587	-
Interest received	7	368	84	368	84
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities		(140,956,884)	(179,773,397)	(75,062,027)	(94,550,812)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from medium term loans	30	-	13,472,659	-	13,050,169
Repayment of medium term loans	30	(438,680,628)	(690,383,065)	(621,214,513)	(488,858,103)
Interest paid on medium term loans	30	(13,864,245)	(10,469,610)	(13,788,086)	(10,469,610)
Payment for training & technology grant	29	(5,018,175)	(1,860,801)	(5,018,175)	(1,860,801)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities		(457,563,048)	(689,240,817)	(640,020,774)	(488,138,345)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(13,415,575)	62,363,066	(18,217,926)	61,508,539
Cash & cash equivalents at 1 January		82,482,867	20,119,801	81,443,103	19,934,564
Cash & cash equivalents at 31 December	24	69,067,292	82,482,867	63,225,177	81,443,103

The notes 19 to 77 form an integral part of these financial statements

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

1 General information

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation is a Corporation established by the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation Law, 1983 (PNDC Law 64) and domiciled in Ghana. The Corporation's registered office is at Petroleum House, Tema. Its ultimate controlling party is the Government of Ghana through the Ministry for Energy.

The principal activities of the Corporation are exploration, development, production, disposal and refining of crude oil.

2 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2022. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The Group has adopted the amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations for the first time in the current year. The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment— Proceeds before Intended Use

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment for the first time in the current year. The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly'. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

2 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year-continued

Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 37 for the first time in the current year. The amendments specify that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards 2018-2020 Cycle

The Group has adopted the amendments included in the Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards 2018-2020 Cycle for the first time in the current year. The Annual Improvements include amendments to four standards.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

IFRS 16 Leases

The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements.

IAS 41 Agriculture

The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pre-tax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

2 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year-continued

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies
Amendments to IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates
Amendments to IAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in future periods, except if indicated below.

Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures—Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted. The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments to IAS 1 published in January 2020 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

2 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year-continued

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. The IASB is currently considering further amendments to the requirements in IAS 1 on classification of liabilities as current or non-current, including deferring the application of the January 2020 amendments.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements—Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The IASB has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted and are applied prospectively. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.

Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors—Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".

The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted. However, the IASB retained the concept of changes in accounting estimates in the Standard with the following clarifications:

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

2 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year-continued

Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors—Definition of Accounting Estimates-continued

- A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error
- The effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors

The IASB added two examples (Examples 4-5) to the Guidance on implementing IAS 8, which accompanies the Standard. The IASB has deleted one example (Example 3) as it could cause confusion in light of the amendments.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the beginning of that period, with earlier application permitted.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease.

Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognise the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12.

The IASB also adds an illustrative example to IAS 12 that explains how the amendments are applied.

The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognises:

- A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:
 - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
 - Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related asset

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

2 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year-continued

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction-continued

- The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB.

3.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain properties that have been measured at fair value.

The consolidated & separate financial statement are presented in US\$ and all values are rounded to the nearest Dollar (US\$) except when otherwise stated.

3.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated and separate financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Corporation and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Corporation and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Corporation:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Corporation reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if the facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. When the Corporation has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally.

The Corporation considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Corporation's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Corporation's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Corporation, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies-continued

3.3 Basic of consolidation-continued

- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Corporation has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

The consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Corporation obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Corporation loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Corporation gains control until the date when the Corporation ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Corporation and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Corporation and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3.4 Interests in joint arrangements

IFRS defines a joint arrangement as an arrangement over which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control

3.4.1 Joint operations

A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. In relation to its interests in joint operations, the Corporation recognises its:

- Assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- Liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- Revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- Share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- Expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

3.4.2. Joint venture

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. The Corporation's investment in its joint venture is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in the joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Corporation's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI) reflects the Corporation's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. Any change in OCI of that investee is presented as part of the Corporation's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Corporation recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies-continued

3.4.2. Joint venture-continued

Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Corporation and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

Investments in joint ventures are measured at cost in the corporation's separate financial statements.

3.4.3. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Corporation has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of IAS 39 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with IAS 39. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies-continued

3.4.3. Investments in associates-continued

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

Investments in associates are measured at cost in the corporation's separate financial statements

3.5 Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars, which is the same as the Corporation's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group presents its financial statements in US Dollars.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet;
- (ii) income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates; and
- (iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

Transactions and balances

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

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

3.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of materials is the purchase cost, determined on first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

3.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies-continued

3.7 Provisions-continued

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as part of finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, but exclude any restricted cash. Restricted cash is not available for use by the Corporation and its subsidiaries and therefore is not considered highly liquid - for example, cash set aside to cover decommissioning obligations.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

a. Oil exploration, evaluation and development expenditure

Oil exploration, evaluation and development expenditure is accounted for using the successful efforts method of accounting.

(a) Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation activity involve the search for hydrocarbon resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, costs directly associated with an exploration well are capitalised as exploration and evaluation intangible assets until the drilling of the well is complete and the results have been evaluated. These costs include directly attributable employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, rig costs and payments made to contractors.

Geological and geophysical costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, as incurred. If no potentially commercial hydrocarbons are discovered, the exploration asset is written off through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a dry hole. If extractable hydrocarbons are found and, subject to further appraisal activity (e.g., the drilling of additional wells), it is probable that they can be commercially developed, the costs continue to be carried as an intangible asset while sufficient/continued progress is made in assessing the commerciality of the hydrocarbons. Costs directly associated with appraisal activity undertaken to determine the size, characteristics and commercial potential of a reservoir following the initial discovery of hydrocarbons, including the costs of appraisal wells where hydrocarbons were not found, are initially capitalised as an intangible asset.

All such capitalised costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review, as well as review for indicators of impairment at least once a year. This is to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. When this is no longer the case, the costs are written off through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies-continued

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents-continued

a. oil exploration, evaluation, and development expenditure-continued

When proved reserves of oil and natural gas are identified and development is sanctioned by management, the relevant capitalised expenditure is first assessed for impairment and (if required) any impairment loss is recognised, then the remaining balance is transferred to oil and gas properties. Other than licence costs, no amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

(b) Petroleum projects, property, plant and equipment

Initial recognition

Petroleum projects and other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation and, for qualifying assets (where relevant), borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. The capitalised value of a finance lease is also included within property, plant and equipment.

Items of property, plant and equipment except land and buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Land and buildings are measured at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised at the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in OCI and credited to the asset revaluation reserve in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit or loss.

A revaluation deficit is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

When a development project moves into the production stage, the capitalisation of certain construction/development costs ceases, and costs are either regarded as part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs which qualify for capitalisation relating to oil and gas property asset additions, improvements or new developments.

Petroleum Projects - development costs

Expenditure on the construction, installation, or completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and the drilling of development wells, including unsuccessful development or delineation wells, is capitalised within petroleum projects.

Petroleum Projects - depreciation/amortisation

Oil and gas properties are depreciated/amortised on a unit-of-production basis over the total proved developed and undeveloped reserves of the field concerned, except in the case of assets whose useful life is shorter than the lifetime of the field, in which case the straight-line method is applied.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies-continued (b) Petroleum projects, property, plant and equipment – continued

Rights and concessions are depleted on the unit-of-production basis over the total proved developed and undeveloped reserves of the relevant area.

The unit-of-production rate calculation for the depreciation/amortisation of field development costs takes into account expenditures incurred to date, together with sanctioned future development expenditure.

Other property, plant and equipment - depreciation/amortisation

Other property, plant and equipment are generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation/amortisation are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The following rates are applicable:

Leasehold land & buildings	2-7%
Furniture & fittings	10-30%
Office & bungalow equipment	20%
Motor vehicles	25%
Other machinery & equipment	5%
Petroleum projects	Units of production (UoP)

Major maintenance, inspection and repairs

Expenditure on major maintenance refits, inspections or repairs comprises the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets, inspection costs and overhaul costs. Where an asset, or part of an asset that was separately depreciated and is now written off is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Corporation and its subsidiaries, the expenditure is capitalised. Where part of the asset replaced was not separately considered as a component and therefore not depreciated separately, the replacement value is used to estimate the carrying amount of the replaced asset(s) and is immediately written off. Inspection costs associated with major maintenance programmes are capitalised and amortised over the period to the next inspection. All other day-to-day repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

3.9 Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets include computer software

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets with definite lives are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation (calculated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives) and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Indefinite lived intangibles are not amortised, instead they are tested for impairment annually.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies-continued

3.9 Other intangible assets-continued

Other intangible assets include computer software-continued

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised. Instead, the related expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

3.11 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies-continued

3.11 Financial Instruments-continued

a. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; 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.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and amounts due from government.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies-continued

3.11 Financial Instruments-continued

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling 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.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term

Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies-continued

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
or
- The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial instruments

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL).

For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are significantly past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

b. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Loans and borrowings-continued

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 as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

b. Financial liabilities

c. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. Control is generally transferred when the product is physically transferred into a vessel, pipe or other delivery mechanism.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, customer loyalty points). In determining the transaction price for the sale of equipment, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any)

Revenue from the production of crude oil and gas is recognised based on the terms of the relevant Petroleum Agreement and the Petroleum Revenue Management Act 815, 2011 (PRMA) as amended. The PRMA specifies the sharing of the crude oil proceeds between the State and GNPC. Revenue therefore represents the equity financing costs and the cash or the equivalent barrels of oil ceded to the national oil company out of the carried and participating interests recommended by the Minister of finance and approved by Parliament.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.14 Revenue recognition-continued

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). The Group's summary accounting policies for financial assets are described in section 3.13.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

The Early lifting Arrangement

Section 2.1.2(b) of The Supplementary Agreement signed between the OCTP Contractor and GNPC, in December 2014 required the Contractor to lift GNPC's first and every other Crude Oil cargo, up to the value of US\$200 million, from the start of the Commercial Production Period. The crude barrels ceded to the Contractor was to be recovered by GNPC prior to the end of the economic life of the field, projected to be in 2035/2036.

For the period July 2019 to September 2021, the Contractor lifted 3,368,185 barrels of oil amounting to US\$200million. Contractor will reimburse GNPC with the same amount of crude oil in 2035 and/or 2036 as appropriate. If there is insufficient oil at the end of the Commercial Production Period, the outstanding amount will be paid in cash based on Dated Brent or in kind (at Contractor's election) by the Contractor to GNPC.

GNPC would recognize its share of the revenue based on the amount ceded to it in 2035 in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA).

Remainder on Board (ROB) Stock

ROB Stock forms part of the mutually acceptable commercial terms in the Supplementary Agreement referenced above.

Section 2.1.3 of the agreement requires GNPC to pay to contractor cash equivalent of 240,000 barrels of crude oil as fuel to run the FPSO. The crude oil will be valued at the market price of Dated Brent at the time of the first cargo lifting by the Contractor. GNPC will, in turn, receive the same amount of crude valued at the same price at which such oil was originally sold to GNPC.

The ROB stock transaction crystallized in 2017 at the time of first lifting by the Contractor. The applicable Brent price was US\$51.75, bringing the value of the crude to US\$12,420,000.

The contractor is obligated to pay GNPC an amount of US\$12,420,000 at the end of the field life, regardless of the oil price at the time.

GNPC would recognize its share of the revenue based on the amount ceded to it in 2035 in accordance with the provisions of the PRMA.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale (a qualifying asset) are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available for a short term from funds borrowed specifically to finance a project, the income generated from the temporary investment of such amounts is also capitalised and deducted from the total capitalised borrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Corporation during the period.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

Even though exploration and evaluation assets can be qualifying assets, they generally do not meet the probable economic benefits' test and also are rarely debt funded. Any related borrowing costs incurred during this phase are therefore generally recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

3.16 Employee benefit

The Group operates a defined contribution plan and a defined benefit plan. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Under the National pension scheme, the corporation contributes 13.5% of employees' basic salary to the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) for employee pension. The Group's obligation is limited to the relevant contribution, which were settled on due dates. The pension liabilities and obligation therefore rest with SSNIT.

A defined benefit plan defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The corporation pays its employees medical benefit after retirement until death of the retired employee.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period.

3.17 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Revenue received under the Petroleum Revenue Management Act relating to crude oil and gas sales are non-taxable. Revenue received is a reimbursement of the cost incurred by GNPC in carrying out government business under petroleum agreements. Taxes are however, payable on the non-trading income, such as services to oil companies, rental income and interest on investments, obtained by the Corporation in the course of the reporting period.

The taxes from the Corporation's subsidiaries currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.17 Taxation (continued)

Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Value added tax (VAT)

GNPC does not deal in taxable goods and services. Crude is currently not a taxable supply for VAT purposes and therefore no VAT input tax relating to the activities of crude can be claimed or recovered. VAT input incurred is included as part of the cost of operations and expensed.

VAT is charged on non-trading income other than the interest on investments. Any input tax related to these taxable services are claimed to the extent that the input VAT is directly attributable to the taxable services.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3.19 Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.19 Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies on Impairment for non-financial assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Lease liabilities are separately presented on the face of the financial statements.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

4.1 Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Joint arrangements

Judgement is required to determine when the Corporation and its subsidiaries has joint control over an arrangement, which requires an assessment of the relevant activities and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent. The Group has determined that the relevant activities for its joint arrangements are those relating to the operating and capital decisions of the arrangement, such as approval of the capital expenditure program for each year and appointing, remunerating and terminating the key management personnel or service providers of the joint arrangement. The considerations made in determining joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

Judgement is also required to classify a joint arrangement. Classifying the arrangement requires the Group to assess their rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Specifically, the Group considers:

- The structure of the joint arrangement – whether it is structured through a separate vehicle;
- When the arrangement is structured through a separate vehicle, the Group also considers the rights and obligations arising from;
- The legal form of the separate vehicle;
- The terms of the contractual arrangement;
- Other facts and circumstances (when relevant).

This assessment often requires significant judgement, and a different conclusion on joint control and also whether the arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture, may materially impact the accounting.

Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

4.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market change or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Corporation. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Taxes

Though the Corporation is not subject to tax, the subsidiaries are. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing. As the Group assesses the probability for any litigation with respect to taxes as remote, no contingent liability has been recognised. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Details on the group's tax position are disclosed in note 11c.

Employee benefits obligation

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Details on the group's pension benefit scheme including the assumptions used are disclosed in note 31.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

4.3 Estimates and assumptions

Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised if, as a result of past obligating event, the settlement amount 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.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the net present value of the lower of the expected cost to terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liabilities represent a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

- it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Group does not recognise a contingent liability. The group only discloses a contingent liability, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The application of the Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgement to determine whether future economic benefits are likely, from future either exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of reserves and resources is itself an estimation process that requires varying degrees of uncertainty depending on how the resources are classified. These estimates directly impact when the Group defers exploration and evaluation expenditure. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events and circumstances, in particular, whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available.

If, after expenditure is capitalised, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the relevant capitalised amount is written off in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period when the new information becomes available.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

4.4 Estimates and assumptions

Units of production (UOP) depreciation of oil and gas assets

Oil and gas properties are depreciated using the UOP method over total proved developed and undeveloped hydrocarbon reserves. This results in a depreciation/amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining production from the field.

The life of each item, which is assessed at least annually, has regard to both its physical life limitations and present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the field at which the asset is located.

These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of recoverable reserves and estimates of future capital expenditure. The calculation of the UOP rate of depreciation/amortisation could be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on total proved reserves, or future capital expenditure estimates change. Changes to prove reserves could arise due to changes in the factors or assumptions used in estimating reserves, including:

- The effect on proved reserves of differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions;
- Unforeseen operational issues.

Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

Fair value measurement

In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent that it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the corporation engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such basis.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

5 Revenue from contract with customers

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Gross crude oil revenue	696,553,479	872,661,106	696,553,479	872,661,106
Oil revenue used to recover cost	46,031,037	48,004,203	46,031,037	48,004,203
Government royalties	(150,298,795)	(188,144,806)	(150,298,795)	(188,144,806)
GCB Bank Limited loan repayment	-	(8,712,479)	-	(8,712,479)
Decommissioning fund	(48,314,477)	(17,469,600)	(48,314,477)	(17,469,600)
Gov't's share of crude revenue	(264,193,865)	(388,179,190)	(264,193,865)	(388,179,190)
Net share of crude oil revenue	279,777,379	318,159,234	279,777,379	318,159,234
Net share of gas sales	710,261,074	685,906,680	710,261,074	685,906,680
Bullion revenue	19,901,827	18,537,690	-	-
Jubilee Oil Holding Company Limited	74,574,684	273,013,605	-	-
Services Income	483,465	382,590	-	-
	1,084,998,429	1,295,999,799	990,038,453	1,004,065,914

The Group's revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets is as follows:

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Foreign sales	354,835,528	591,555,429	279,777,379	318,159,234
Local sales	730,162,901	704,444,370	710,261,074	685,906,680
	1,084,998,429	1,295,999,799	990,038,453	1,004,065,914

5.1. Summary of liftings for the year

Jubilee Field	2023	2023	2022	2022
	Number of barrels	Amount US\$	Number of barrels	Amount US\$
First lifting	948,266	77,634,537	953,343	92,557,212
Second lifting	953,870	71,260,766	903,844	104,186,098
Third lifting	906,021	70,800,105	947,925	119,833,835
Fourth lifting	954,337	91,915,059	952,341	97,439,722
Fifth lifting	951,944	88,690,719	948,309	82,967,554
Sixth lifting	-	-	947,735	74,897,602
	4,714,438	400,301,187	5,653,497	571,882,023

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

5.1 Summary of liftings for the year -continued Tweneboah-Enyenra-Ntomme (TEN) Fields

	2023 Number of barrels	2023 Amount US\$	2022 Number of barrels	2023 Amount US\$
First lifting	995,409	73,048,089	994,962	111,358,137
Second Lifting	994,478	76,520,110	-	-
	1,989,887	149,568,199	994,962	111,358,137

Sankofa and Gye Nyame (SGN) Field	2023 Number of barrels	2023 Amount US\$	2022 Number of barrels	2022 Amount US\$
First Lifting	948,631	73,702,937	903,486	108,833,924
Second Lifting	996,425	72,981,156	903,523	80,587,023
Barrels for Repayment	576,276	46,031,037	492,137	48,004,203
	2,521,332	192,715,130	2,299,146	237,425,150

5.2 Summary of average achieved lifting price

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Jubilee fields	84.91	121.53
Sankofa & Gye Nyame (SGN)	75.47	104.83
Tweneboah-Enyenra-Ntomme (TEN)	75.17	111.92
Jubilee Oil Holding Company	73.96	96.14
Barrels for repayment	79.88	97.54

5.3 Summary of Jubilee Oil Holding Company liftings for the year

Jubilee Field	2023 Number of barrels	2023 Amount US\$	2022 Number of barrels	2022 Amount US\$
First lifting	952,607	70,456,719	944,164	100,748,780
Second lifting	-	-	947,164	87,084,888
Third lifting	-	-	948,339	85,179,809
	952,607	70,456,719	2,839,667	273,013,477

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

6. Cost of sales

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Cost associated with production (note 6.1)	219,298,625	199,382,593	154,993,763	141,310,742
Gas product Cost	623,592,335	561,882,155	623,592,335	561,882,155
Insurance Cost	8,690,769	11,124,204	8,690,769	11,124,204
Gas Transmission Cost	164,314,275	159,365,761	164,314,275	159,365,761
Other	74,347	63,054	-	-
	1,015,970,351	931,817,767	951,591,142	873,682,862

6.1 Analysis of cost of production

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Jubilee production cost	39,242,506	32,257,809	39,242,506	32,257,809
TEN production cost	9,378,396	1,555,918	9,378,396	1,555,918
SGN Production Cost	41,141,590	40,051,844	41,141,590	40,051,844
Jubilee cost amortisation	10,322,320	9,103,856	10,322,320	9,103,856
SGN cost amortisation	17,165,340	19,503,719	17,165,340	19,503,719
Jubilee Oil Holding Company	49,138,950	43,982,095	-	-
Prestea Sankofa Production	15,165,912	14,089,756	-	-
SGN FPSO amortisation	3,287,216	4,012,029	3,287,216	4,012,029
TEN FPSO amortisation	7,313,289	6,694,643	7,313,289	6,694,643
TEN capital cost amortisations	27,143,106	28,130,923	27,143,106	28,130,923
	219,298,625	199,382,593	154,993,763	141,310,742

7. Other operating income

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Interest on short term investments	368	84	368	84
Other operating Income	1,188,605	5,180,000	1,188,605	5,180,000
Gain on Disposal	48,171	185,341	48,171	185,341
Transfer from Training & Technology Fund (Note 29)	9,788,673	6,075,008	9,788,673	6,075,008
Exchange gain	20,746,195	14,396,384	20,260,694	14,394,937
Provisions no longer required	6,039,033	-	6,039,033	-
Rental income	36,598	81,556	36,598	81,556
Other non-trading income	56,182,291	878,492	56,182,291	878,492
	94,029,934	26,796,865	93,544,433	26,795,418

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

8. General and administrative expenses

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Personnel emoluments	25,293,781	24,876,302	25,214,295	24,807,153
General operating expenses	29,698,421	35,870,969	13,109,141	20,862,278
Exchange loss	-	1,862,190	-	-
Corporate social investment	10,053,586	22,045,979	10,053,586	22,045,979
Exploration promotion expenses	358,157	348,910	358,157	348,910
Depreciation and amortization charge	6,823,533	6,869,869	2,786,585	2,832,438
Audit fees	316,250	360,876	316,250	316,250
Board expenses	1,695,471	1,152,992	1,695,471	1,152,992
Bank charges	1,625,689	1,891,642	1,625,689	1,891,642
SOPCL decommissioning expenses (Note 8.1)	54,916	245,899	54,916	245,899
Credit loss provisions	-	11,331,120	-	11,331,120
Petroleum project expenses (Note 8.2)	40,959,201	26,514,878	40,959,201	26,514,878
	116,879,005	133,371,626	96,173,291	112,349,539

8.1 SOPCL decommissioning expense

The board gave a directive to decommission the oil field, Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited (SOPCL) due to safety and environmental concerns. In addition to the expense, there is a Fund of US\$26,213,819 (2022:US\$21,535,424) which is included in equity.

8.2 Petroleum project expenditure

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Ultra-Deep-Water Keta Project	1,290,215	835,219	1,290,215	835,219
North & South Project	2,764,746	1,789,754	2,764,746	1,789,754
TEN Project	6,369,156	4,123,064	6,369,156	4,123,064
OCTP - ENI Project	1,843,164	1,193,170	1,843,164	1,193,170
Deepwater Tano/Cape Three Point	3,321,791	2,150,357	3,321,791	2,150,357
Jubilee investment	20,397,682	13,204,409	20,397,682	13,204,409
South Deep-water Project	2,150,358	1,392,031	2,150,358	1,392,031
Volvarian Basin Project	2,822,089	1,826,874	2,822,089	1,826,874
	40,959,201	26,514,878	40,959,201	26,514,878

9. Other operating expense

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Boundary Commission Support	2,526,994	2,116,896	2,526,994	2,116,896

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

10. Finance cost

The finance cost relates to interest charged in relation to loans and leases.

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
TEN/OCTP Partner Financing	5,316,209	3,428,450	5,316,209	3,428,450
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	76,159	78,099	-	-
GRA/JOHL	-	3,916,610	-	3,916,610
Right of use – FPSO	6,916,951	7,668,305	6,916,951	7,668,305
Standchart/ Societe Generale	1,554,926	1,454,894	1,554,926	1,454,894
GCB Bank Limited Loan	-	1,669,156	-	1,669,656
	13,864,245	18,215,514	13,788,086	18,137,915

11. Taxation

a. Tax expense

	Group	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Income tax charge	3,321,713	75,743,546
Growth & Sustainability Levy	149,264	-
Deferred tax	2,436	6,535
	3,473,413	75,750,081

b. Tax payable

Group	Balance	Charge for	Payment	Adjustment	Balance
	1 January US\$	the year US\$	in the year US\$	US\$	31 December US\$
Year of assessment					
Up to 2022	84,537,237	-	-	-	84,537,237
2023	-	3,321,713	(1,499)	(1,118,191)	2,203,022
	84,537,237	3,321,713	(1,499)	(1,118,191)	86,739,259

Growth and sustainability levy

2023	-	149,264	-	-	149,264
	84,537,237	3,470,976	(1,499)	(1,118,192)	86,888,523

c. Deferred tax liabilities

	Group	
	US\$ 2022	US\$ 2021
Balance at 1 January	12,259	27,165
Deferred tax adjustment	(6,199)	(21,441)
Charge to profit or loss	2,436	6,535
	8,496	12,259

The tax status of the Group is subject to review by the Ghana Revenue Authority.

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

12. Property, plant and equipment

12.1 Group 2022

	Leasehold land & buildings US\$	Furniture & fittings US\$	Office equipment US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Machinery & equipment US\$	Work-in- progress US\$	Linen glass and silver ware US\$	Total US\$
Cost								
At 1 January 2023	44,872,366	1,179,617	11,664,293	5,084,569	4,702,560	94,248,334	5,754	161,757,493
Additions	63,292	44,726	-	4,799	417,673	23,005,337	1,636,771	26,287,091
Reclassification to expenses	(647,461)	(38,015)	(1,137,952)	(29,059)	23,005	-	-	(1,829,482)
Transfer	(826)	1,069	-	-	(42,851)	(1,329,487)	42,850	(1,329,245)
Disposal	-	-	-	(577,430)	-	-	-	(577,430)
At 31 December 2023	44,287,371	1,187,397	11,640,834	4,482,879	5,100,387	115,924,184	1,685,375	184,308,427
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2023	2,505,465	1,021,315	10,850,158	4,070,647	4,702,560	-	4,441	23,154,586
Charge for the year	744,531	23,293	1,019,578	367,269	146,674	-	1,239,051	3,540,396
Transfer	-	(37,615)	(1,189,424)	-	(7,697)	-	7,697	(1,227,039)
Disposal	-	-	-	(575,130)	-	-	-	(575,130)
At 31 December 2023	3,249,996	1,006,993	10,680,312	3,862,785	4,841,537	-	1,251,189	24,892,813
Net book value								
At 31 December 2023	41,037,375	180,404	960,522	620,094	258,851	115,924,183	706,747	159,415,616

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

12. Property plant and equipment (continued)

12.2 Group

2022	Leasehold land & buildings US\$	Furniture & fittings US\$	Office equipment US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Machinery & equipment US\$	Work-in- progress US\$	Linen glass and silver ware US\$	Total US\$
Cost								
At 1 January 2022	23,535,774	1,166,406	11,633,622	5,741,442	4,643,201	63,821,373	4,595	110,546,413
Additions	25,831	13,211	30,671	1,285,170	59,359	30,456,861	1,159	31,872,262
Revaluation gain	21,280,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,280,861
Transfer	29,900	-	-	-	-	(29,900)	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	(1,942,043)	-	-	-	(1,942,043)
At 31 December 2022	44,872,366	1,179,617	11,664,293	5,084,569	4,702,560	94,248,334	5,754	161,757,493
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2023	2,197,548	980,693	9,804,846	5,414,536	4,190,434	-	3,745	22,591,801
Charge for the year	307,917	40,622	1,045,312	598,154	512,126	-	696	2,504,827
Disposal	-	-	-	(1,942,043)	-	-	-	(1,942,043)
At 31 December 2022	2,505,465	1,021,315	10,850,158	4,070,647	4,702,560	-	4,441	23,154,584
Net book value								
At 31 December 2022	42,366,901	158,302	814,135	1,013,922	-	94,248,334	1,313	138,602,909

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

12.3 Corporation

2023	Leasehold land & buildings US\$	Furniture & fittings US\$	Office equipment US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Machinery & equipment US\$	Work-in- progress US\$	Total US\$
Cost							
At 1 January 2023	43,989,450	372,667	11,456,847	4,412,528	2,082,627	93,214,673	155,528,792
Additions	-	-	1,096,357	-	-	23,005,337	24,101,694
Reclassification to expenses	(647,461)	(38,015)	(1,137,952)	(29,059)	23,006	-	(1,829,481)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	(1,329,245)	(1,329,245)
Disposal	-	-	-	(577,430)	-	-	(577,430)
At 31 December 2023	43,341,989	334,652	11,415,252	3,806,039	2,105,633	114,890,765	175,894,330
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2023	1,788,389	372,667	10,646,363	3,473,362	2,031,957	-	18,312,738
Charge for the year	741,176	-	1,000,837	331,092	35,758	-	2,108,863
Reclassification to expenses	-	(38,015)	(1,189,518)	-	-	-	1,227,529
Disposal	-	-	-	(575,130)	-	-	(575,130)
At 31 December 2023	2,529,565	334,652	10,457,682	3,229,324	2,067,715	-	18,618,942
Net book value							
At 31 December 2023	40,812,424	-	957,570	576,715	37,918	114,890,764	157,275,388

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

12.4 Corporation

2022	Leasehold land & buildings US\$	Furniture & fittings US\$	Office equipment US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Machinery & equipment US\$	Work-in-progress US\$	Total US\$
Cost							
At 1 January 2022	22,708,589	372,667	11,357,488	5,257,330	1,508,145	62,758,148	104,636,208
Additions	-	-	-	1,060,793	-	30,456,525	31,517,318
Revaluation gain	21,280,861	-	-	-	-	-	21,280,861
Disposal	-	-	-	(1,905,595)	-	-	(1,905,595)
At 31 December 2022	43,989,450	372,667	11,456,847	4,412,528	2,082,627	93,214,673	155,528,792
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2022	1,482,488	372,667	9,617,390	4,935,478	1,642,573	-	18,050,596
Charge for the year	305,901	-	1,028,973	443,479	389,384	-	2,167,737
Disposal	-	-	-	(1,905,595)	-	-	(1,905,595)
At 31 December 2022	1,788,389	372,667	10,646,363	3,473,362	2,031,957	-	18,312,738
Net book value							
As at 31 December 2022	42,201,531	-	810,484	939,166	50,670	93,214,673	137,216,054

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

12.5 Property, plant & equipment disposal schedule

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Cost	577,430	1,942,043	577,430	1,905,595
Accumulated depreciation	(575,130)	(1,942,043)	(575,130)	(1,905,595)
Net book value	2,300	-	2,300	-
Proceeds	48,171	185,341	48,171	185,341
Profit on disposal	45,871	185,341	45,871	185,341

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

33 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

The following significant exchange rates applied at the following reporting date with respect to the US\$:

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Exchange rate US\$ / GHS	11.88	8.58

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures, which include an assessment of credit rating, short-term liquidity and financial position. The Group obtains sufficient collateral (where appropriate) from customers as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis, with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and short-term investments, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Set out below is an analysis of various credit exposures:

Group

<i>Amount past due but not impaired</i>	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Past due up to 30 days	57,456,977	27,052,092
Past due 31-60 days	28,793,839	135,260,460
Past due 61-90 days	51,940,021	48,693,766
Past due 91-120 days	91,373,466	8,115,628
Past due more than 120 days	175,904,863	51,398,975

Corporation

<i>Amount past due but not impaired</i>	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Past due up to 30 days	57,037,818	26,120,633
Past due 31-60 days	26,207,429	130,603,165
Past due 61-90 days	51,678,420	47,017,139
Past due 91-120 days	87,126,297	7,836,190
Past due more than 120 days	174,252,594	49,629,203

Collateral and other credit enhancement

The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

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13. Intangible assets

Group		
2023	Intangible - Software US\$	Total US\$
Cost		
At 1 January 2023	14,585,502	14,585,502
Addition	1,329,245	1,329,245
At 31 December 2023	15,914,747	15,914,747
Accumulated amortization		
At 1 January 2023	14,300,709	14,300,709
Charge for the year	648,659	648,659
At 31 December 2023	14,949,368	14,949,368
Net book value		
At 31 December 2023	965,379	965,379

Corporation		
2023	Intangible - Software US\$	Total US\$
Cost		
At 1 January 2023	14,585,502	14,585,502
Additions	1,329,245	1,329,245
At 31 December 2023	15,914,747	15,914,747
Accumulated amortization		
At 1 January 2023	14,300,709	14,300,709
Charge for the year	648,659	648,659
At 31 December 2023	14,949,368	14,949,368
Net book value		
At 31 December 2023	965,379	965,379

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

13. Intangible assets (continued)

Group 2022	Intangible - Software US\$	Total US\$
Cost		
At 1 January 2022	14,506,792	14,506,792
Additions	78,710	78,710
At 31 December 2022	14,585,502	14,585,502
Accumulated amortization		
At 1 January 2022	13,661,871	13,661,871
Charge for the year	638,838	638,838
At 31 December 2022	14,300,709	14,300,709
Net book value as at 31 December 2022	284,793	284,793
Corporation		
2022	Intangible US\$	Total US\$
Cost		
At 1 January 2022	14,506,792	14,506,792
Additions	78,710	78,710
At 31 December 2022	14,585,502	14,585,502
Accumulated amortization		
At 1 January 2022	13,661,871	13,661,871
Charge for the year	638,838	638,838
At 31 December 2022	14,300,709	14,300,709
Net book value		
At 31 December 2022	284,793	284,793

14 Exploration and evaluation assets

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
GNPC Explorco Limited	29,273,955	20,492,052	-	-
Prestea Sankorfa Gold Limited	1,190,673	1,782,258	-	-
Voltaian Basin Project	121,651,394	103,492,089	121,651,394	103,492,089
	152,116,022	125,766,399	121,651,394	103,492,089

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15. Petroleum projects

	Group		Corporation	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Joint operations				
Jubilee field investment	222,787,353	98,322,635	106,537,181	98,322,635
Jubilee Oil Holding Limited	-	220,385,193	-	-
Right of use – FPSO TEN	34,889,661	31,632,733	34,889,661	31,632,733
Right of use – FPSO SGN	27,168,334	24,000,525	27,168,334	24,000,525
TEN Projects	337,080,643	215,487,473	196,510,372	215,487,473
SGN Projects	123,005,721	139,915,371	123,005,721	139,915,371
	744,931,712	729,743,930	488,111,269	509,358,737

15.1 Amortization of petroleum projects

The Corporation's currently oil-producing fields are the Jubilee and TEN, Sankofa Gye Nyame (SGN) Oil fields, and are amortized based on units of production from each field, in proportion to the Corporation's stake in those fields.

Cost	Group		Corporation	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
At 1 January	1,212,525,409	1,093,673,836	951,012,432	912,434,505
Cash call Addition (Jubilee)	18,536,866	19,192,113	18,536,866	19,192,113
Cash call Addition (JOHL)	60,974,610	80,273,646	-	-
Cash call Additions (TEN)	8,371,347	18,936,667	8,371,347	18,936,667
Cash calls Addition (SGN)	255,690	449,147	255,690	449,147
Additions for the year	88,138,512	118,851,573	27,163,903	38,577,927
At 31 December	1,300,663,921	1,212,525,409	978,176,334	951,012,432
Amortization				
At 1 January	482,781,479	374,208,524	441,653,695	374,208,524
Jubilee	10,322,320	9,103,856	10,322,320	9,103,856
Opening balance adjustment	(17,025,243)	-	(17,025,243)	-
Right of use – FPSO TEN	7,313,289	6,694,643	7,313,289	6,694,643
Right of use – FPSO OCTP	3,287,216	4,012,029	3,287,216	4,012,029
TEN	27,348,448	28,130,923	27,348,448	28,130,923
JOHL Producing Assets	24,539,360	41,127,784	-	-
Sankofa Gye Nyame (SGN)	17,165,340	19,503,719	17,165,340	19,503,719
Depreciation charge for the year	72,950,730	108,572,955	48,411,370	67,445,170
At 31 December	555,732,210	482,781,479	490,065,065	441,653,695
Net book value				
At 31 December	744,931,712	729,743,930	488,111,269	509,358,737

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16 Non-current financial assets Long term investments

	Group		GNPC	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Interest accrued	2,821,402	2,821,402	2,821,402	2,821,402
Impairment (Note 23.2)	(2,821,402)	(2,821,402)	(2,821,402)	(2,821,402)
	-	-	-	-

17 Due from government and its agencies

This represents the net position in respect of transfer of assets and liabilities between the Corporation and the Government of Ghana and its Agencies. Details are:

	Group		Corporation	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Government of Ghana	23,217,406	23,217,406	23,217,406	23,217,406
Ministry of Finance	11,927,545	5,579,212	11,927,545	5,579,212
Tema Oil Refinery	58,404,875	58,404,875	58,404,875	58,404,875
Ghana National Gas Company Limited	74,540,706	74,540,706	74,540,706	74,540,706
Ministry of Energy Current Account	238,656	-	238,656	-
GEMCORP/BOST Loan	90,713,947	90,713,947	90,713,947	90,713,947
Volta River Authority	76,407,993	60,574,483	76,407,993	60,574,483
	335,451,128	313,030,629	335,451,128	313,030,629
Less: Impairments (17.1)	(223,078,321)	(181,139,423)	(223,078,321)	(181,139,423)
As at 31 December	112,372,807	131,891,206	112,372,807	131,891,206

17.1 Details of impairments

	Group		Corporation	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Balance at 1 Jan	181,139,429	209,988,459	181,139,429	209,988,459
Loan to Ministry of Finance set off	-	(50,000,000)	-	(50,000,000)
Impairments during the year	41,938,898	21,150,964	41,938,898	21,150,964
Balance at 31 December	223,078,321	181,139,423	223,078,321	181,139,423

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18 Investment in subsidiaries

	Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Mole Motel Company Limited	9,570	9,570
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	20,876,009	795,905
GNPC Exploration and Production Company Limited	13,150	13,150
Jubilee Oil Holding Company Limited	50,000	164,798,691
	20,948,729	165,617,316
Less impairments	-	-
	20,948,729	165,617,316

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group	
			2023	2022
Mole Motel Company Limited	Hospitality	Mole, Ghana	60%	60%
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	Mining	Prestea, Ghana	90%	90%
GNPC Exploration and Production Company Limited	Crude oil Exploration and production	Accra, Ghana	100%	100%
Jubilee Oil Holding Limited	Exploration and production	Cayman Island/ Accra-Ghana	100%	100%

- a. Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests to the Group are disclosed below.

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by non-controlling interest	
		2023	2022
Mole Motel Company Ltd	Hotel and hospitality services	40%	40%
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	Gold Mining	10%	10%

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's subsidiaries is set out below.
The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

18 Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

a. Mole Motel Limited

Statement of financial position	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Current assets	44,060	59,891
Non-current assets	222,608	214,452
Total assets	266,668	274,343
Current liabilities	61,917	74,846
Non-current liabilities	95,666	129,763
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	109,085	69,734
Total equity and liabilities	266,668	274,343

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Revenue	483,465	382,590
Cost of sales	(74,347)	(63,054)
Other income	1,373	1,447
General and administrative expenses	(344,740)	(312,885)
Tax expense	(2,436)	(6,535)
Profit for the year	63,314	1,563
Profit attributable to owners of the company	37,988	938
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	25,326	625
Profit for the year	63,314	1,563
Other comprehensive income for the year	42,518	(12,923)
Total comprehensive income for the year	105,832	(11,360)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the company	63,499	(6,816)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	42,333	(4,544)
	105,832	(11,360)

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18 Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

b. Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited

Statement of financial position	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Non-current assets	3,108,293	2,954,661
Current assets	4,178,574	5,617,754
Total assets	7,286,867	8,572,415

Liabilities		
Current liabilities	13,313,024	17,547,210
Non-current liabilities	258,876	24,155,215
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	(6,285,034)	(33,130,012)

Total equity and liabilities	7,286,867	8,572,413
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Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Revenue	19,901,827	18,537,690
Cost of sales	(15,242,071)	(14,089,756)
Other income	484,128	-
Expenses	(4,324,437)	(24,464,850)
Tax expense	(149,264)	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	670,183	(20,016,915)
Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the Company	603,164	(18,015,224)
Profit/(loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	67,019	(2,001,692)
Profit/(loss) for the year	670,183	(20,016,915)
Other comprehensive income for the year	15,292,592	6,264,837
Total comprehensive income for the year	15,962,775	(13,752,078)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	14,366,497	(12,376,870)
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	1,596,278	(1,375,208)

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18 Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

c. GNPC Exploration and Production Company Limited

Statement of financial position

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Non-current assets	22,604,954	20,492,052
Current assets	11,559	11,559
Total assets	22,616,513	20,503,611
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	21,268,498	6,352,829
Non-current liabilities	2,910,337	15,608,545
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	(1,562,321)	(1,457,762)
Total equity and liabilities	22,616,514	20,503,612

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Revenue	-	-
General administrative costs	(91,409)	(20,097)
Loss for the year	(91,409)	(20,097)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	(91,409)	(20,097)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(91,409)	(20,097)

d. Jubilee Oil Holding Limited

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Revenue	74,574,684	273,013,605
Cost of sales	(49,138,950)	(43,982,095)
Expenses	(15,945,127)	(88,364,925)
Tax	(3,321,713)	
Profit for the year	6,168,895	140,666,585
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	6,168,895	140,666,585
Loss attributable to the non-controlling interests	-	-

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

18. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

d. Jubilee Oil Holding Limited

Statement of financial position	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Non-current assets	256,820,443	220,385,193
Current assets	33,797,238	207,301,876
Total assets	290,617,681	427,687,069
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	93,819,291	105,890,652
Non-current liabilities	35,641,187	-
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	161,157,203	321,796,417
Total equity and liabilities	290,617,681	427,687,069

Jubilee Oil Holding Limited (JOHL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) originally incorporated as an exempted company in the Cayman Islands by Anadarko Offshore Petroleum LLC on 23rd September 2021 and on 13th October 2021, GNPC acquired a hundred percent. JOHL has currently been registered as an external company in Ghana under the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992). The registration was concluded on 15th August 2022.

JOHL is an oil and gas company and as a contractor party to the Deep Water Tano (DWT) and West Cape Three Points (WCTP) Petroleum Agreements, it is engaged in exploration and production of petroleum in Ghana. JOHL holds seven percent (7%) commercial participating interests in each of the DWT and WCTP Petroleum Agreements. GNPC's strategic acquisition of JOHL was to increase the State and GNPC's commercial stake in the DWT and WCTP Petroleum Agreements through JOHL's participating interests. The 7% Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) interest held includes JOHL's proportionate share of GNPC's Carried Interest. Consequently, the production equity interests of JOHL is 6.05% and 5.95% in the Jubilee and TEN fields respectively. It should be noted however, that JOHL's seven percent (7%) participating interests in the DWT Petroleum Agreement is likely to reduce as a result of Petro SA's decision to exercise its right of pre-emption under the DWT Petroleum Agreement.

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19 Investment in associates and joint ventures

	Group		Corporation	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Gulf Frontiers Logistics Ltd	98,265	98,265	98,265	98,265
Investment in joint venture	988,321	988,321	131,563	131,563
Impairments	(1,086,586)	(1,086,586)	(229,828)	(229,828)
	-	-	-	-

Investment in associate and joint venture were accounted using the equity method for the group and at cost for Corporation (GNPC).

Details of the Group's material joint ventures at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Group		Corporation	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited (SOPCL)	620,156	620,156	620,156	620,156
Gulf Frontiers Logistics Limited	98,265	98,265	98,265	98,265
GNPC-Technip Engineering Services Limited	988,321	988,321	131,563	131,563
Less impairments	(1,706,742)	(1,706,742)	(849,984)	(849,984)

Name of Joint venture	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group	
			2023	2022
Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited	Crude oil production	Saltpond, Ghana	45%	45%
GNPC-Technip Engineering Services	Technology training	Accra, Ghana	30%	30%

The above joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Impairments

The equity investments and related party transactions in Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited (SOPCL), Gulf Frontiers Logistic Ltd and GNPC Technip Engineering Services has been fully impaired due to cessation of operations.

20 Inventories

	Group		Corporation	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Non-trade stock	474,229	1,077,534	104,760	43,463

There were no provisions held as at year end (2022: nil).

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21 Due from related parties

This represents the advances due from related parties:

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited	7,088,003	6,933,096	7,088,003	7,083,354
Prestea Sankofa	3,528,722	6,159,739	3,528,722	24,263,871
Mole Motel Limited	-	-	223,032	221,662
Technip Limited	31,206	22,164	31,206	37,184
GNPC Exploration and Production Company Limited	-	-	16,322,317	15,559,846
Jubilee Oil Holding Limited	-	-	-	-
Less: impairments	(10,647,931)	(13,114,999)	(10,647,931)	(13,114,999)
	-	-	16,545,348	34,050,918

22 Trade and other receivables

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Trade debtors - trade marketing	297,459,894	146,784,285	297,459,894	146,784,285
Share of Crude Proceeds from Government of Ghana	243,556,769	218,164,990	243,556,769	218,164,990
Other debtors-foreign	129,658,810	94,160,438	129,647,253	94,148,880
Other debtors-local	5,903,311	9,364,707	1,275,524	61,674
Staff debtors	11,986,727	6,912,711	11,986,727	6,912,711
Input VAT	-	860,193	-	860,193
Tax credits	587,699	567,045	586,149	567,045
	689,153,210	476,814,369	684,512,316	467,499,778
Less: Provision for impairment (Note 23.1)	(161,136,920)	(206,293,449)	(161,136,920)	(206,293,449)
	528,016,290	270,520,920	523,375,396	261,206,329

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled between 30 days from the date of invoice.

22.1 Provision for impairment

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Balance at 1 January	206,293,449	218,934,694	206,293,449	218,934,694
Write back of impairment charge during the year	(45,156,529)	(12,641,245)	(45,156,529)	(12,641,245)
Balance at 31 December	161,136,920	206,293,449	161,136,920	206,293,449

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23 Prepayments

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Advances under Take or Pay Agreement	185,373,466	250,075,715	185,373,466	250,075,715
Payments for condensates	31,273,584	64,292,831	31,273,584	64,292,831
Government of Ghana Clearing - Cash Waterfall Mechanism (CWM) /National Gas Clearing (NGC)	19,929,540	18,218,616	19,929,540	18,218,616
Other prepayments	941,522	3,933,940	941,522	3,933,940
	237,518,112	336,521,102	237,518,112	336,521,102

Advances under Take or Pay Agreement

Under the OCTP agreement, the Corporation has a contractual 'Take or Pay' obligation to purchase and pay for a minimum guaranteed quantity of gas from the OCTP partners, even where the Corporation is unable to physically take the required quantities. Up till 2021, the corporation has been unable to take all the gas it has paid for. The corporation has five (5) years to take up the gas that has been paid for, but which it has been unable to take.

Payments for condensates

The Corporation is required to pay for condensates that would have accrued to the OCTP partners had the Corporation lifted the required quantities of gas.

24 Cash and bank balances

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Bank	68,958,317	82,314,282	63,120,137	81,276,434
Cash	108,975	168,585	105,040	166,669
	69,067,292	82,482,867	63,225,177	81,443,103

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Bank	68,958,317	82,314,282	63,120,137	81,276,434
Cash	108,975	168,585	105,040	166,669
	69,067,292	82,482,867	63,225,177	81,443,103

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

25 Stated capital

This represents amounts received from Government of Ghana towards the Corporation's capitalisation.

26 Petroleum Equity Fund

Amounts received from government towards financing the Group's share of production and development cost in various oil fields. The fund represents the unutilised portion of monies received. Details of the movement in the Fund is shown in the statement of changes in equity.

27 Petroleum Project Fund

This represents the funds set aside to execute the Corporation's projects. Details of the movement in the Fund is shown in the statement of changes in equity.

28 Revaluation reserves

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Land Revaluation	15,078,354	15,078,354	15,078,354	15,078,354
Building Revaluation	6,202,507	6,202,507	6,202,507	6,202,507
Plant & Machinery	213,812	213,812	-	-
	21,494,673	21,494,673	21,280,861	21,280,861

The Corporation revalued its land and building as part of property, plant and equipment, in line with IAS 16.51.

29 Training and Technology Fund

Training and Technology Fund is established to support the Corporation's manpower development and technology needs.

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Balance at 1 January	44,756,259	46,617,060	44,756,259	46,617,060
Additions	4,850,000	4,214,207	4,850,000	4,214,207
Transfer to profit or loss	(9,868,175)	(6,075,008)	(9,868,175)	(6,075,008)
Balance at 31 December	39,738,084	44,756,259	39,738,084	44,756,259

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30 Medium term loans

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Ministry of Finance – Jubilee Oil Holding Limited loan	-	40,704,511	-	40,704,511
Term Loan - LITASCO	90,713,947	90,713,947	90,713,947	90,713,947
Jubilee Oil Holding Limited	7,160,401	-	25,877,106	201,602,653
Government of Ghana advance for OCTP (SGN) Gas	86,102,820	489,048,221	86,102,820	489,048,221
Bank loan	21,939,601	24,112,718	21,680,725	23,519,779
	205,916,769	644,579,397	224,374,598	845,589,111

The movements in the medium-term loans are:	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Balance at 1 January	644,597,397	1,321,489,803	845,589,111	1,321,397,045
Additions: Principal	-	13,472,659	-	13,050,169
Additions: Interest	10,547,209	10,547,209	6,871,135	10,469,610
Repayment: Principal	(438,680,628)	(690,383,065)	(621,214,513)	(488,858,103)
Repayment: Interest	(10,547,209)	(10,547,209)	(6,871,135)	(10,469,610)
Balance at 31 December	205,916,769	644,597,397	224,374,598	845,589,111

Terms and conditions of loans

Ministry of Finance – Jubilee Oil Holding Limited Loan

The Ministry of Finance advanced US\$164,798,691 as a bridge loan for the acquisition of the shares of Anadarko WCTP Company in the Deep Water Tano (DWT) and West Cape Three Point (WCTP) blocks by Jubilee Oil Holdings Limited (JOHL). As at end of 2022, an amount of US\$128,010,790 had been repaid to the Ministry of Finance.

Term loan - LITASCO

GNPC was directed by the Ministry of Finance to take a loan facility of US\$200 million from LITASCO to refinance ECG's HFO debt to LITASCO at 3-months LIBOR plus 5.5% payable over three and half years. The loan is being serviced by Government of Ghana. As the end of the year the balance on the loan is US\$ 90,713,947.

Government of Ghana Advance for OCTP Gas

The Cabinet of Ghana approved the Energy Sector Recovery Program (ESRP) in May, 2019 to address the expected financial shortfall within the Energy Sector and bring the sector into financial balance by 2023. Many projects, including the formation and implementation of Cash Waterfall Mechanism (CWM) and Natural Gas Clearing House (NGCH) were undertaken to achieve this objective. The CWM was implemented as the first step in ensuring an equal and predictable distribution of revenues collected by the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) to the various stakeholders along the electricity value chain. Each month, a CWM model is developed based on the bills submitted to ECG two months prior to the payment month, that is, payment are effected two months in arrears. However, the CWM is limited because it does not take account of gas consumed in the deregulated market. Consequently, the Natural Gas Clearing House (NGCH) was introduced in October 2020 to capture both tariff and non- tariff revenue and ensure equitable allocation of the revenue in the sector. The balance outstanding represents payments used under the mechanism to settle indebtedness of gas supplies to the Corporation. These are yet to be used to offset indebtedness owed to the Corporation by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) as will be advised by the Electricity Company of Ghana.

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30 Medium term loans - continued

Bank loan

GNPC took a US\$ 25 million facility from Societe Generale Ghana to finance the operational Head Office located in Takoradi and the Research Centre located in Accra. At the end of the year, a total amount of US\$ 23,519,779 had been drawn down on the facility. It is a 24 month facility and moratorium period following the first draw down and it will crystalize into a term loan payable over 3 years afterwards. The interest rate is a margin of 5.5% over 3 months libor rate determined on the first draw down date. Additional penal interest rate of 2% is applicable on default when payment fall due. Upon expiry, any amount due and not paid attracts a penal rate of 13.9% p.a.

31 Employee benefit obligation (Group & Corporation)

The movement in the defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Balance at 1 January	2,490,801	2,633,074
Service cost	91,393	229,786
Interest cost	402,052	416,710
Actuarial (gain)/(loss)	(505,234)	921,755
Exchange loss	(602,290)	(1,344,125)
Benefit payments	(230,197)	(366,399)
Balance at 31 December	1,646,525	2,490,801

31.1 Employee benefit expense recognised in profit or loss

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Service cost	91,393	229,786
Interest cost	402,052	416,710
	493,445	646,496

31.2 Remeasurement gains in profit or loss

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Actuarial loss	505,234	921,755

Defined benefit obligation

The Corporation bears the cost of its retirees' medical expenses till death. The method of accounting and frequency of valuation are similar to those used for defined benefit schemes. The actuarial valuation to determine the liability is performed annually. The Corporation also pay Long Service Awards to deserving employee on milestones.

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31.3 Employee benefit obligation

The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

Starting health care per capita costs

The starting per capita cost is based on plan experience. No assumption was made explicitly for morbidity aging factors. Starting Per capita health care cost is GHS10,000, representing an increase from the prior year of GHS5,000.

Discount rate

A rate of 20.20% (20-year Government of Ghana Bond, issued on 26th August, 2019) per annum was used.

Post retirement mortality rates

Mortality rates are based on the South African SA 1956-62 mortality table with a loading provision of 20.20%. This is consistent with the Mortality table used in Ghana.

Health care trend rates

Assumed rates are based on publicly available data and the general increase in healthcare costs and macro-economic theory.

Claims rate

Assumed claim rates are based on the claims trend of GNPC as provided in the data. Hence a claim rate of 20% is fixed.

Changes in the significant actuarial assumptions

The calculation of the net defined benefit liability is sensitive to the significant actuarial assumptions mentioned above. The following table summarises the effects of changes in these actuarial assumptions on the defined benefit liability at 31 December:

Health Care Trend Rates

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023+
Annual Rate (%)	20%	25%	30%	30%

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

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For the year ended 31 December 2023

32 Trade and other payables

	Group		Corporation	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Trade & Other Creditors	830,762,285	241,801,819	768,765,267	202,826,933
Lease Liability – FPSO & Building	74,827,138	86,500,158	74,827,138	86,500,158
Local creditors	5,828,628	14,251,762	5,828,628	7,898,347
Staff creditors	-	5,596,940	-	5,596,940
TEN Partner Financing (Note 32.1)	121,233,641	87,219,337	121,233,641	87,219,337
SGN Partner financing (Note 32.1)	8,411,046	6,589,777	8,411,046	6,589,777
Jubilee Partner Financing (Note 32.1)	44,445,557	43,521,174	44,445,557	43,521,174
	1,085,508,295	485,480,967	1,023,511,277	440,152,666

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled between 30 to 90 days.

32.1 Partner financing

This represents the amount the Group owes the Jubilee, TEN and Sankofa Gye Nyame Partners in respect of Development and Production Costs.

The TEN partner financing is funding provided by the DWT contractor for GNPC's share of the development cost for the TEN Fields. GNPC has elected to have the Contractor fund its additional interest of 5% in the field at an interest rate of Libor plus 1.5%pa in accordance with the terms of the petroleum agreement between the government of Ghana and GNPC on one hand and Tullow Ghana Limited, Sabre Oil and Gas Limited (PetroSA now owns the Sabre Oil & Gas interest) and Kosmos Energy Limited. GNPC applies 40% revenue from its share of crude proceeds from TEN fields towards debt servicing.

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33 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise accounts payable, bank loans and overdrafts, and debentures. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage short-term cash flow and raise finance for the Group's capital expenditure programme. The Group's principal financial assets, other than derivatives, comprise trade and other receivables and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations.

Risk exposures and responses

The Group manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with its financial risk management policy.

The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the Group's financial targets while protecting future financial security. The main risks that could adversely affect the Group's financial assets, liabilities or future cash flows are: market risks comprising commodity price risk, cash flow interest rate risk and foreign currency risk; liquidity risk; and credit risk. Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks that are summarised below.

The Group's senior management oversees the management of financial risks. The Group's senior management is supported by a Financial Risk Committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group.

It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken. Currently, the Group does not apply any form of hedge accounting.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: commodity price risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and accrued liabilities. Sensitivity analysis relating to key market risks has been provided below:

(a) Foreign currency risk

During the year the Group has been exposed to currency risk on purchases and borrowings that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. The other currencies in which these transactions are denominated are in US\$.

The group's exposure to foreign currency risk, as at the relevant year ends, was as follows based on foreign currency amounts:

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33 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds by monitoring its debt rating and the maturity dates of existing debt and other payables.

The group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts and bank loans.

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments

Group As at December 2023	Less than 1 year US\$	More than 1 year US\$	Total US\$
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	117,394,672	-	117,394,672
Trade and other payables	950,034,980	135,473,315	1,085,508,295
	1,067,429,652	135,473,315	1,202,902,967

As at December 2022

	Less than 1 year US\$	More than 1 year US\$	Total US\$
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	50,733,963	64,092,702	114,826,665
Trade and other payables	221,982,737	243,057,539	465,040,276
	272,716,700	307,150,241	579,866,941

**Corporation
As at December 2023**

	Less than 1 year US\$	More than 1 year US\$	Total US\$
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	112,394,672	-	112,394,672
Trade and other payables	803,500,807	220,010,467	1,023,511,274
	915,895,479	220,010,467	1,135,905,946

As at December 2022

	Less than 1 year US\$	More than 1 year US\$	Total US\$
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	191,855,820	123,980,559	315,836,379
Trade and other payables	200,027,930	236,704,124	436,732,054
	391,883,750	360,684,683	752,568,433

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34 Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged.

In the definition of capital, the group includes, share capital, retained earnings and loans. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

35 Fair value measurement and categories of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the group and the Group's financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values.

36 Related party transactions

Information about subsidiaries

	Principal Activity	Country	Percentage of equity/interest	
			2023	2022
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	Mining	Ghana	90%	90%
Mole Motel Company Limited	Hospitality	Ghana	60%	60%
Jubilee Oil Holding Company Limited	Oil and gas	Cayman Islands/ Ghana	100%	100%

The holding entity:

GNPC is 100% owned by Government of Ghana.

Joint venture/Associate

The Corporation has a 45% interest in Saltpond offshore Corporation limited and 0.055% in Airtel Ghana which have been fully impaired.

Related party transactions

During the year, the Corporation entered into the following transactions with its related parties. Year end balances arising from transactions with related parties:

Name of related party	Amount due from	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	3,528,722	24,263,871
GNPC Exploration and Production Co. Ltd	3,171,957	15,559,846
Mole Motel Limited	223,032	221,662
GNPC Technip Limited	31,206	37,184
Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited	7,087,877	7,083,354
	14,042,794	47,165,917

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36 Related party transactions (continued) Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:

Name of related party	Transaction type	Amount	
		2023	2022 US\$
GNPC Exploration and Production Co. Ltd	Advances and payments of cash calls	139,955	-
Airtel Ghana Limited	Telecom services	-	44,632
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	Advances and payment of expenses	(20,735,149)	701,594
Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Ltd	Advances and payment of expenses	4,679	150,259
		(20,590,515)	896,485

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2022, impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties was US\$16,164,367 (2021:US\$16,164,367).

Compensation of key management personnel and directors of the Corporation

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

Key management personnel

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Short term benefits	1,911,669	3,732,791

Directors' remuneration

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Board fees	154,071	247,669
Other board expense	1,541,400	905,324
	1,695,471	1,152,993

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the Board welfare committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

37 Commitments for expenditure

Under the Off-Shore Cape Three Point (OCTP) agreement, the Corporation has a contractual obligation – Take or pay obligation – to purchase and pay for a minimum guaranteed quantity of gas from the OCTP partners, even where the corporation is unable to physically take the required quantities.

Additionally, the corporation is required to pay for condensates that would have accrued to the OCTP partners had the corporation lifted the required quantities of gas.

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38. Decommissioning liability

The Corporation has no liability to the decommissioning of currently producing oil fields, as the decommissioning liabilities is to be borne by the contractors.

39. Deferred revenue

a. On 12 December 2014, the Corporation entered into a Fiscal Support Agreement with its joint venture investment Partners, that is ENI Ghana Exploration and Production Limited and Vitol Upstream Ghana Limited for OCTP phase 1 oil development.

The agreement is for the Corporation to support the investment Partners with capital in the form of oil liftings.

Per the agreement, GNPC will support ENI Ghana and Vitol Upstream Ghana with an advance of US\$ 200 million in oil liftings. This is equivalent to 3.6 million barrels of crude oil.

The duration of the agreement is for 15 years commencing December, 2014 and ends in 2036, however the lifting of the oil commenced from July 2019 to September, 2021.

ENI Ghana is expected to repay the Corporation after 15 years with the same quantity of crude oil. The price of the crude oil will be determined using the prevailing world market prices in the 15th year upon repayment by ENI Ghana and Vitol Ghana.

As of 31 December 2021, 3,638,185 barrels had been lifted at various prices resulting in the required \$200 million.

b. Reference to the same agreement above for an advance of Remainder on Board (ROB) stock of 240,000 barrels at \$51.75 totalling US\$ 12,420,000 in 2020. The Corporation purchased 240,000 barrels of crude oil from the contractor's share to operate the FPSO during the commercial production period (ROB volume). At the end of field life when the ROB stock is to be lifted by the Corporation, the Contractor agrees to purchase the same volume of oil remaining on the FPSO from the Corporation (irrespective of the quality) at the same price at which such oil was originally sold to GNPC.

40 Corporate social investments (CSI)

The Corporation in 2023 executed its CSI projects through the Sustainability Department and GNPC Foundation. The total amount spent for the year was US\$10,053,586, (2022:US\$ 22,045,979) and disbursed as follows:

Key activities undertaken included:

- Construction of Walewale Government hospital.
- Construction of Institute of Law and Governance at University of Cape Coast (UCC).
- Refurbishment of Kumasi Royal Golf Club House
- Okyeman Afforestation project at Bansa
- GNPC adhoc sponsorship requests.
- Continued sponsorship of 1,894 students consisting of local 1887 and 17 international scholarships to undertake graduate level studies. The scholarship covers full tuition and boarding.
- Continued support for 200 medical students studying in Cuba
- Continued certification and support for the training of 543 skilled artisans
- Continued support for the completion of 2020 and 2021 project

41 Events after the reporting period

There have been no events after the reporting date that would require a disclosure or adjustment to these financial statements.