ACCRA BREWERY PLC
To a Future With More Cheers

A proud part of the ABInBev family

2022

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Contents:

Welcome

Financial Statements

Our Dream

We dream big to create a future with more cheers.

WHO WE ARE

Accra Brewery PLC, a proud part of the AB InBev Family always dreams big.
It's our culture and our heritage. But more than that, it's our future. A future that everyone can celebrate, and everyone can share. "A future with more cheers."
Our 10 Principles shape how we interact, influence how we make decisions and guide how we do business. That's why we place them at the core of our culture.

01 **We dream big.**
02 **We are owners who think long-term.**
03 **We are powered by great people and build diverse teams through inclusion and collaboration.**
04 **We lead change and innovate for our consumers.**
05 **We grow when our customers grow.**
06 **We thrive when our communities thrive.**
07 **We believe in simplicity and scalable solutions.**
08 **We manage costs tightly and make choices to drive growth.**
09 **We create and share superior value.**
10 **We never take shortcuts.**

Country Director's Report

2022 was a tough year, led by the effects of skyrocketing inflation and depreciation of the local currency. Generally, the cost of doing business surged. Inflation remained elevated during the year under review, driven by both demand pressures and supply shocks. Available data from the central bank indicates that headline inflation witnessed a significant jump to 54.1 percent in December 2022, from 50.3 percent in November and 40.4 percent in October 2022. The acceleration in inflation was driven mainly by the lagged effects of the sharp currency depreciation recorded in October. Food and non-food inflation went up significantly. Food inflation surged to 59.7 percent in December from 55.3 percent in November 2022, while nonfood inflation rose to 49.9 percent from 46.5 percent over the same comparative period.

The latest data from the Ghana Statistical Service showed that real GDP growth averaged 3.6 percent during the first three quarters of 2022 compared to 4.8 percent during the same period in 2021. Non-oil GDP growth also moderated to 4.3 percent from 4.7 percent over the same comparative period. The observed growth output was driven by the services and agriculture sectors. According to the Statistical Service, activities in the manufacturing sub-sector, gauged by trends in the collection of direct taxes and private sector workers' contributions to the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) Pension Scheme (Tier-1), improved in the review period.

Total Direct Taxes collected increased by 55.3 percent (year-on year) to GH¢2,498.86 million in November 2022, relative to GH¢1,609.11 million recorded in November 2021. Cumulatively, total Direct Taxes collected for the first eleven months of 2022 went up by 21.8 percent to GH¢27,668.96 million, from GH¢22,712.90 million for the same period in 2021. In terms of contributions of the various sub-tax categories, Income tax (PAYE and self-employed) accounted for 48.2 percent, Corporate tax accounted for 41.8 percent, while "Other Tax Sources" contributed 10.0 percent.

During the period under review, your company pursued three ambitious projects to raise the reputation profile of the company.

A GRIT (Growing Retailers Innovatively Together) programme
A multi-purpose Solar project

Deepening our footprints in smart agriculture- A partnership with World Food Programme (WFP)

The GRIT initiative is designed to equip ABL retailers with essential business skills to better manage their finances and support the growth of their businesses. The focus of the program is to empower women retailers by addressing their specific needs through education. During the inaugural three-day training, attendees participated in five comprehensive modules that provided them with the relevant business skills needed to increase their sales and revenues. During the year under review, the World Food Program, (WFP) Ghana Country Office is collaborating with ABInBev Foundation piloted an Agric support project in three regions (Bono, Ashanti, and Upper West Region) to improve livelihoods and incomes of approximately 2,100 small holder maize farmers. Expected Results after the Pilot were:

- Stimulate increased Production of maize among smallholders from the current 1.5-1.8 MT to approximately 4-6 MT.
- Increase access to formal and predictable ready markets for smallholder farmers for maize.
- Increase household income among smallholder farmers through guaranteed market price by ABL.
- Target female and youth smallholders to benefit from access to finance and market information.
- And strengthen producer associations and farmer rural enterprises

It is the ambition of your company to achieve net zero emissions across its entire value chain by 2040. By 2025, it has committed to sourcing 100% of its purchased electricity from renewable sources and reducing CO2 emissions by 25%. This ambition builds on the science-based goals set in 2018, in line with the Paris Agreement's targets for climate action. Switching to renewable energy is a key milestone for ABL, allowing the brewery to significantly reduce its carbon footprint by minimizing greenhouse gas emissions. Renewable sources, like solar, produce almost no CO2, improving air quality and contributing to the fight against climate change.

Additionally, they conserve water resources and help protect local ecosystems, reinforcing the brewery's commitment to sustainability. ABL has partnered Cross Boundary Energy to increase the use of renewable electricity by installing solar panels at its Accra brewery. Through a partnership with Cross Boundary Energy, ABL is set to generate 2MW of renewable electricity from solar panels installed on the packaging and warehouse rooftops. This will allow the brewery to source 20% of its electricity from solar power—a crucial first step towards its target of 100% by 2025.

The Bank of Ghana's assessment of economic outlook show that the global economy remains uncertain owing to broad-based and elevated inflation, policy tightening, worsening financing conditions, and lingering spillover effects of geopolitical tensions. According to the latest Monetary Policy Committee report these headwinds are likely to persist through the first half of 2023, driving down confidence and weakening real household disposable incomes in advanced and emerging market economies.

The ongoing geopolitical tensions continue to weigh on economic and policy uncertainty, especially in the Euro Area. The central bank states that for emerging and developing economies, growth momentum is projected to remain firm, the central bank maintains that domestic growth conditions softened in 2022 and is projected to moderate further and remain below potential over the near-term, based on the elevated inflation levels. Economic experts say there are emerging signs that the current macroeconomic conditions are spilling over to the banking sector.

Distinguished stakeholders, I would like to thank the Board, management, and staff for their commitment to the success of the ABL. I want to also express my appreciation to all our cherished customers and Ghanaians for making our brands number one on the market. I look forward to a future with more cheers!!!!
Thank you.

10/12/2024

DATE

SIGNATURE

Derdent Kmzer

NAME

ACCRA BREWERY PLC
To a Future With More Cheers
A proud part of the ABInBev family

Corporate Information

DIRECTORS	Dr. George Dawson-Ahmoah (Chairman) (Appointed, 10 October 2024) Mr. Dederik Johannes Kruger (Appointed, 10 October 2024) Mrs. Kefilwe Tabona (Appointed, 10 October 2024) Mr. Solomon Yaw Ayiah (Appointed, 10 October 2024) Dr. Charles Mensa (Chairman) (Resigned, 30 September 2024) Mr. Edmund Amaale (Resigned, 17 April 2023) Mr. Galo Rivera (Resigned, 29 February 2024)
SECRETARY	Lennap & Company 1st Floor, PKF Building 20 Farrar Avenue Accra
REGISTERED OFFICE	Graphic Road South Industrial Area P O Box GP 1219 Accra
AUDITOR	KPMG Chartered Accountants 13 Yiyiwa Drive, Abelenkpe P O Box GP 242 Accra
SOLICITOR	Adu Kusi 3rd Floor, Teachers' Hall Complex Off Barnes Road, Adabraka Accra
BANKERS	Absa Bank Ghana Limited Ecobank Ghana PLC Societe Generale Ghana Limited Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited Standard Chartered Ghana

Report of the Directors

The Directors present their annual report and the financial statements of Accra Brewery PLC (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of Accra Brewery PLC, comprising the statement of financial position at 31 December 2022, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992). In addition, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Report of the Directors.

The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATION AND STATE OF AFFAIRS

The Company reported a loss of GH¢414.4 million (2021: profit of GH¢42.8 million) for the year ended 31 December 2022. At that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by GH¢395.38 million (2021: GH¢184.03 million). A substantial part of the Company's liabilities is due to its related parties.

Subsequent to the year end, Anheuser-Busch InBev (ABInBev) the ultimate parent has indicated that together with its subsidiaries will not demand repayment of amounts owed by Accra Brewery PLC for 12 months from the date of approval of the 2022 financial statements. Based on the confirmation by the ultimate parent company and its related parties to defer payment of amounts owed to them by the entity, the Directors expect the Company to continue as a going concern, realizing its assets and discharging its liabilities in the normal course of business.

In addition, the Directors intend to increase revenue through increase in volume and price adjustments, reduce costs to enhance the Company's profitability and to turn the Company into a net current asset position. The Directors also intend to identify new lines of business, driving and challenging costs and attracting customers.

Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis assumes that funds will be available to finance future operations of the Company and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities would occur in the normal course of business.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

The principal activities of the Company are the manufacturing and distribution of beer, soft drinks and non- alcoholic malt beverages.

HOLDING COMPANY

The Company is a subsidiary of Overseas Breweries Limited, a Company incorporated in Switzerland. The ultimate holding company is Anheuser-Busch InBev (ABInBev), a Company incorporated in Belgium.

Report of the Directors

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS/BUSINESS REVIEW

The financial results of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out in the financial statements, highlights of which are as follows:

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
(Loss)/profit before tax	(407,732)	63,778
(Loss)/profit for the year	(414,408)	42,864
Total equity	221,627	418,527
Total assets	1,060,010	1,061,541
Total liabilities	838,383	643,014

PARTICULARS OF ENTRIES IN THE INTERESTS REGISTER DURING THE YEAR

No Director had any interest in contracts and proposed contracts with the Company during the year under review, hence there were no entries recorded in the Interests Register as required by 194(6), 195(1)(a) and 196 of the Companies Act 2019, (Act 992).

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company expended GH¢68,727 on social responsibility for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: GH¢139,742).

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR DIRECTORS

The Company ensures only fit and proper persons are appointed to the Board. The Directors are knowledgeable individuals with extensive experience in the alcoholic beverage manufacturing industry as well as their fields of discipline. Relevant training and capacity building programs are put in place to enable the Directors to discharge their duties. The ABInBev Group organizes online training programmes and seminars for Executive Directors within the ABInBev Group.

DIVIDEND

The Directors do not recommend the payment of dividend whilst there remains a deficit balance in the retained earnings account.

AUDIT FEES

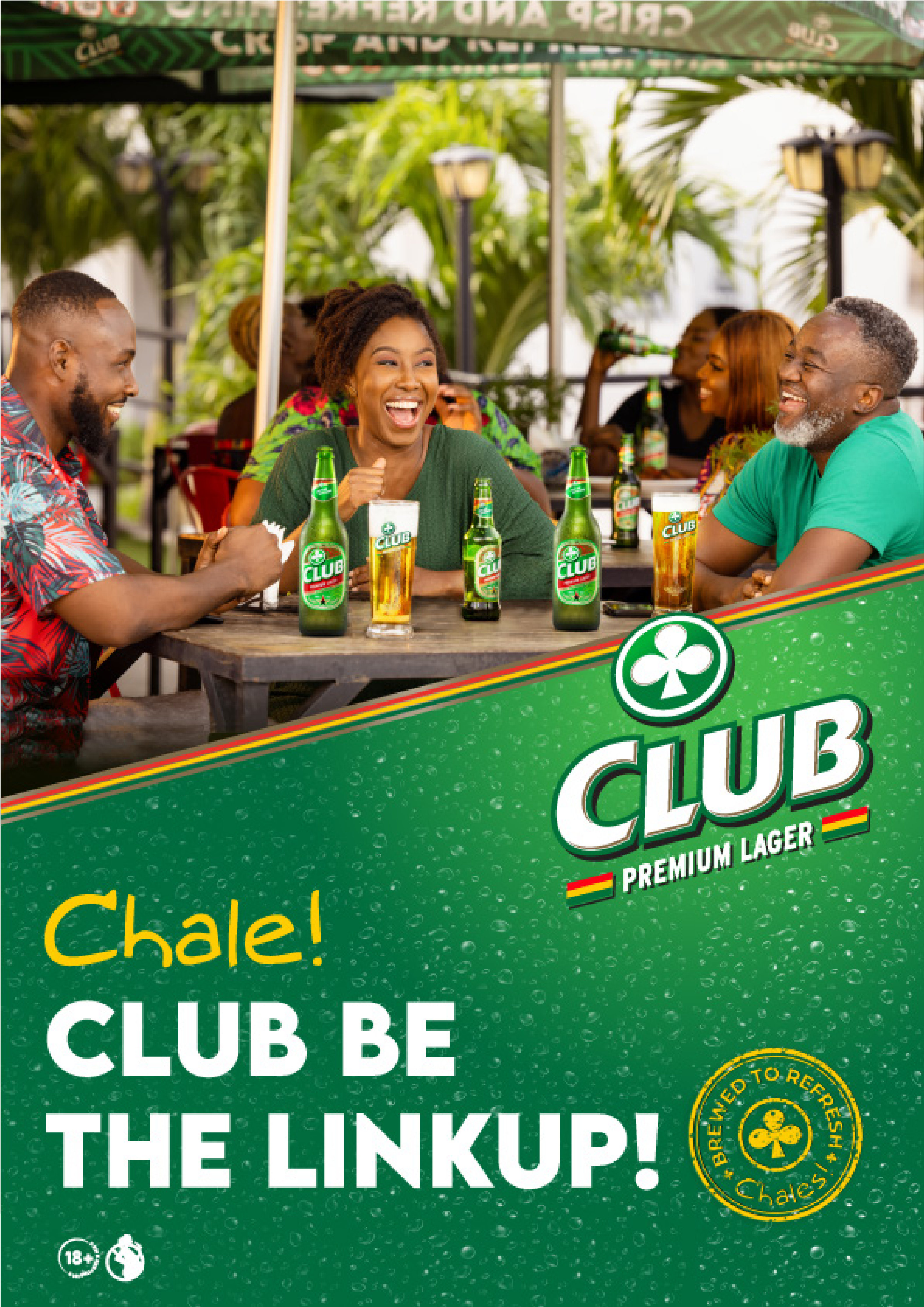
The audit fee for the year is GH¢180,000.

APPROVAL OF THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The report of the Directors of Accra Brewery PLC was approved by the Board of Directors on and signed on 10/12/2024 their behalf by:

....
SIGNATURE **SIGNATURE**

Derdent Kruger .... George Dawson-Ahmoah ....
NAME **NAME**


CRISP AND REFRESHING
CLUB
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Corporate Governance

Introduction

Accra Brewery PLC recognises the importance of good corporate governance as a means of sustained long-term viability of the business and therefore always seeks to align the attainment of its business objectives with good corporate behaviour.

In line with the framework, mission, values and business principles mandated through the ABInBev Group Corporate Charter, planning takes place and resources are allocated towards achievement of accountability, compliance and reporting standards. The business adopts standard accounting practices and ensures sound internal control to facilitate transparency in the disclosure of information and to give assurance to the reliability of the financial statements.

Board of directors

The responsibility of good corporate governance is placed in the hands of the Board of Directors and the management team. The Board comprises three Directors. The Directors are knowledgeable individuals with experience in the brewing industry as well as in their fields of discipline.

System of internal control

Accra Brewery PLC is continuously enhancing its comprehensive risk and control review. This is aimed at both improving the mechanism for identifying and monitoring risk as well as appraising the systems of internal control.

The Company has effective systems for identifying, managing and monitoring risks. The systems of internal control are implemented and monitored by appropriately trained personnel, and suitably segregated as to authority, duties and reporting lines.

Code of business ethics

Accra Brewery PLC has communicated the principles in the ABInBev code of conduct to employees, customers, suppliers and other major stakeholders. Accra Brewery PLC continues to reinforce communication on a regular basis, together with the development and application of complementary procedures to eliminate the potential for corrupt and illegal practices on the part of employees and contractors.

Occupational health and environmental safety

Accra Brewery PLC is aware that the requirements of good corporate citizenship necessitate active commitment towards occupational health and environmental protection. Accordingly, appropriate steps are being taken towards establishing and maintaining suitable environmental quality standards.

Notice Of
Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Notice is hereby given that the 48th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Accra Brewery PLC will be held virtually via Zoom on Friday, January 31, 2025 at 11:00 am for the following purposes:

AGENDA

1. To receive the Report of the Directors, the Financial Statements as at December 31, 2022 and the Report of the Independent Auditors thereon.
2. To appoint as a Non-Executive Director, Dr. George Dawson-Ahmoah
3. To appoint as an Executive Director, Ms. Kefilwe Tabona
4. To appoint as an Executive Director, Mr. Dederik Johannes Kruger
5. To appoint as an Executive Director, Mr. Solomon Yaw Ayiah
6. To approve Directors' Fees
7. To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors

Dated this 12th day of December, 2024

By order of the Board

LENNAP AND COMPANY
SECRETARY

Notes:

i. A member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend (via online participation) and vote on his/her behalf. Such a proxy need not be a member of the Company.

ii. The appointment of a proxy will not prevent a member from subsequently attending and voting at the meeting (via online participation). Where a member attends the meeting in person (participates online), the proxy appointment shall be deemed to be revoked.

iii. A copy of the Form of Proxy can be downloaded from https://accrabrewery.com.gh and may be filled and sent via email to: registrar.services@myumbbank.com or deposited at the registered office of the Registrar of the Company, Universal Merchant Bank, Merban House, Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, P. O. Box 401, Accra to arrive no later than 48 hours before the appointed time for the meeting.

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Accra Brewery PLC ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements which include a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 17 to 74.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)*, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ghana, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - comparative information

We draw attention to Note 26 to the financial statements which indicates that the comparative information presented as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021 has been restated. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter relating to comparative information

The financial statements of Accra Brewery PLC at and for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 (from which the statement of financial position at 1 January 2021 has been derived), excluding the adjustments described in Note 26 to the financial statements, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 14 September 2022 and 30 April 2021.

As part of our audit of the financial statements at and for the year ended 31 December 2022, we audited the adjustments described in Note 26 that were applied to restate the comparative information presented at and for the year ended 31 December 2021 and the statement of financial position at 1 January 2021.

We were not engaged to audit, review, or apply any procedures to the financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2021 or 31 December 2020 (not presented herein) or to the statement of financial position at 1 January 2021, other than with respect to the adjustments described in Note 26 to the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on those respective financial statements taken as a whole. However, in our opinion, the adjustments described in Note 26 are appropriate and have been properly applied.

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors as required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and Corporate Information but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Compliance with the requirements of Section 137 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992)

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept, so far as appears from our examination of those books.

The statements of financial position and comprehensive income are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We are independent of the Company under audit pursuant to Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Evelyn Addico (ICAG/P/1478).

KPMG
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FOR AND ON BEHALF OF:
KPMG: (ICAG/F/2024/038)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
13 YIYIWA DRIVE, ABELENKPE
P O BOX GP 242
ACCRA
10 December 2024

Financial Statements

Statement of
Finacial Position at 31 December 2022

	Note	31 December 2022 GH¢'000	Restated 31 December 2021 GH¢'000	Restated 1 January 2021 GH¢'000
ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	4(a)	781,316	725,259	676,048
Right of use assets	5(i)	1,013	1,070	496
Prepayments	6(b)	18,761	8,278	6,470
Total non-current assets		801,090	735,607	683,014
Inventories	7	97,218	53,745	44,841
Trade and other receivables	6(a)	13,647	18,240	54,501
Current tax assets	8(c)	23,847	38,600	19,357
Cash and cash equivalents	9	124,208	216,349	138,104
Total current assets		258,920	326,934	256,803
Total assets		1,060,010	1,061,541	939,817
Equity and liabilities				
Share capital	11(a)	7,332	7,332	7,332
Retained earnings	11(c)	(364,018)	50,390	7,526
Other reserve	11(b)	578,313	360,805	360,805
Total equity		221,627	418,527	375,663
Liabilities				
Related party loans	21(c)	134,108	77,965	70,455
Lease liabilities	5(ii)	-	-	65
Deferred tax liabilities	8(b)	49,970	54,081	51,766
Total non-current liabilities		184,078	132,046	122,286
Bank overdraft	10	11,455	20,423	-
Trade and other payables	12	403,419	252,017	200,612
Related party loans	21c	239,431	238,528	240,991
Lease liabilities	5(ii)	-	-	265
Total current liabilities		654,305	510,968	441,868
Total Liabilities		838,383	643,014	564,154
Total equity and liabilities		1,060,010	1,061,541	939,817

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 10/12/2024 and signed on their behalf by:

SIGNATURE
Derdent Kruger
NAME

SIGNATURE
GEORGE DAWSON - AHMOAH
NAME

The notes on pages 21 to 74 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
Revenue	13	588,681	577,959
Cost of sales	14	(488,065)	(349,944)
		-----------	-----------
Gross profit		100,616	228,015
Distribution expenses	15	(68,785)	(33,510)
Administrative expenses	16	(136,766)	(99,223)
Impairment credit/(charge)	22	8,228	(8,898)
Other expenses	17	(18,879)	(5,411)
Other income	18	2,010	3,517
		----------	--------
Operating (loss)/profit		(113,576)	84,490
Finance income	19(a)	3,660	8,797
Finance costs	19(b)	(297,816)	(29,509)
		----------	--------
(Loss)/profit before tax		(407,732)	63,778
Income tax expense	8(a)	(6,676)	(20,914)
		----------	---------
(Loss)/profit for the year		(414,408)	42,864
		----------	--------
Total comprehensive income		(414,408)	42,864
		======	=====

The notes on pages 21 to 74 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Share Capital GH¢'000	Other Reserves GH¢'000	Retained Earnings GH¢'000	Total Equity GH¢'000
Balance at 1 January 2022	7,332	360,805	50,390	418,527
Total comprehensive income				
Loss for the year	-	-	(414,408)	(414,408)
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Contributions				
Deposit for shares	-	217,508	-	217,508
Balance at 31 December 2022	**7,332**	**578,313**	**(364,018)**	**221,627**
Balance at 1 January 2021 as previously reported	7,332	-	(79,129)	(71,797)
Impact of correction of errors (Note 26)	-	360,805	86,655	447,460
Restated balance at 1 January 2021	7,332	360,805	7,526	375,663
Profit for the year, restated	-	-	42,864	42,864
Restated balance at 31 December 2021	**7,332**	**360,805**	**50,390**	**418,527**

The notes on pages 21 to 74 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Cash flows from operating activities	Note	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
(Loss)/profit after tax		(414,408)	42,864
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	4(a)	121,521	100,630
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	5(i)	1,099	249
Income tax expense	8(a)	6,676	20,914
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4(c)	(5)	17
Write off of property, plant and equipment	17	596	1,547
Impairment allowance on trade receivables	22	(8,228)	8,898
Net differences on termination of leases		-	(330)
Indirect tax adjustment	8(c)	14,097	-
Interest received	19(a)	(3,660)	(8,797)
Interest expense	19(b)	7,706	7,141
Unrealised exchange loss on loan	21(c)	269,043	1,673
Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held		(15,112)	86
		(20,675)	174,892
Movement in working capital:			
Change in inventories		(43,473)	(8,904)
Change in trade and other receivables		12,820	27,363
Change in prepayments		(10,482)	(1,808)
Change in trade and other payables		151,402	51,405
		89,592	242,948
Tax paid	8(c)	(10,131)	(37,842)
Interest paid	19(b)	(2,195)	(3,767)
Net cash from operating activities		77,266	201,339
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4(a)	(178,190)	(151,411)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant- and equipment	4(c)	21	6
Interest received	19(a)	3,660	8,797
Prepaid lease – ROU asset		(1,042)	(823)
Net cash used in investing activities		(175,551)	(142,608)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(98,285)	57,908
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		195,926	138,104
Effect of movement in exchange rate on cash held		15,112	(86)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	9	**112,753**	**195,926**

The notes on pages 21 to 74 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Accra Brewery PLC ("the Company") limited liability Company incorporated and domiciled in Ghana. The address of the Company's registered office is Graphic Road, South Industrial Area, P.O. Box GP 1219, Accra, Ghana. The Company is primarily involved in the manufacture and distribution of beer, soft drinks and non-alcoholic malt beverages.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 is the individual financial statements of the Company.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedi, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Ghana Cedi has been stated to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgement

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates about the future that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively. Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

(i) Judgement

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in Note 5 – lease term: whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options.

(ii) Assumption and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 31 December 2022 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- Note 22 - Measurement of ECL allowance for trade receivables and contract assets: key assumptions in determining the weighted- average loss rate.
- Note 21c - Measurement of fair value of related party loan: key valuation assumptions.

Measurement of fair values

Some of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

The Company regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognised transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about assumptions made in determining fair values is included in Note 22 – Financial risk management and financial instruments.

e. New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards it effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards, interpretations and amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Company are set out below. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards. These will be adopted in the period that they become mandatory unless otherwise indicated.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

e. New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards in issue but not yet effective (continued)

Those that are relevant to the Company's financial statements are:

Standard/Interpretation		Effective date periods beginning on or after
IAS 1 amendment	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	1 January 2024
IAS 8 amendment	Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 amendment	Disclosure Initiative: Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
IAS 12 amendment	Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
IFRS 16 amendments	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
IAS 1 Amendment	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
IAS 7 and IFRS 7 amendment	Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024
IAS 21 amendment	Lack of exchangeability	1 January 2025
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 amendment	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and ZIAS 7 amendment	Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards	1 January 2026

Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)

Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the Board has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period.

There is limited guidance on how to determine whether a right has substance and the assessment may require management to exercise interpretive judgement.

The existing requirement to ignore management's intentions or expectations for settling a liability when determining its classification is unchanged.

The amendments are to be applied retrospectively from the effective date.

The Company is yet to assess the impact on its financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Definition of accounting estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)

Distinguishing between accounting policies and accounting estimates is important because changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively, while changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively.

The changes to IAS 8 focus entirely on accounting estimates and clarify the following:

- The definition of a change in accounting estimates is replaced with a definition of accounting estimates.
- Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".
- Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.
- The Board clarified that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. In addition, 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.
- A change in an accounting estimate may affect only the current period's profit or loss, or the profit or loss of both the current period and future periods. of the change relating to the current period is recognised as income or expense in the current period.

The effect of the change relating to the current period is recognised as income or expense in the current period. The effect, if any, on future periods is recognised as income or expense in those future periods.

The effects of changes in inputs and/or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates. The definition of accounting policies remains unchanged.

The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted, and will apply prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the company applies the amendments.

The Company is yet to assess the impact on its financial statements.

Disclosure Initiative: Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)

Making information in financial statements more relevant and less cluttered has been one of the key focus areas for the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board).

The Board has issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and an update to IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements to help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures. The key amendments to IAS 1 include:

- Requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies;

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

- Several paragraphs are added to explain how an entity can identify material accounting policy information and to give examples of when accounting policy information is likely to be material;
- Clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed;
- Clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements;
- Accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial;
- Accounting policy information is material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements;
- The amendments clarify that if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information.

The Board also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 to include guidance and two additional examples on the application of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments are consistent with the refined definition of material.

The amendments are effective from 1 January 2023 but may be applied earlier.

The Company is yet to assess the impact on its financial statements.

Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction (Amendment to IAS 12)

The amendment clarifies that the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning obligations. As a result, companies will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision.

The amendments are effective from 1 January 2023 but may be applied earlier.

The Company is yet to assess the impact on its financial statements.

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)

The amendments confirm the following:

- On initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction.
- After initial recognition, the s eller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognises no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains. A seller-lessee may adopt different approaches that satisfy the new requirements on subsequent measurement.

The Company is yet to assess the impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the Board has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period.

This right may be subject to a company complying with conditions (covenants) specified in a loan arrangement. After reconsidering certain aspects of the 2020 amendments, the IASB reconfirmed that only covenants with which a company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Additional disclosure is also required for non-current liabilities subject to future covenants. The amendments also clarify how an entity classifies a liability that can be settled in its own shares.

The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted.

The Company is yet to assess the impact on its financial statements.

Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)

The IASB's amendments apply to supplier finance arrangements that have all of the following characteristics:

- A finance provider pays amounts a company (the buyer) owes its suppliers.
- A company agrees to pay under the terms and conditions of the arrangements on the same date or at a later date than its suppliers are paid.
- The company is provided with extended payment terms or suppliers benefit from early payment terms, compared with the related invoice payment due date.

The amendments do not apply to arrangements for financing receivables or inventory. The amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements for companies that enter these arrangements. However, they do not address the classification and presentation of the related liabilities and cash flows.

The amendments introduce two new disclosure objectives – one in IAS 7 and another in IFRS 7 – for a company to provide information about its supplier finance arrangements that would enable users (investors) to assess the effects of these arrangements on the company's liabilities and cash flows, and the company's exposure to liquidity risk.

Under the amendments, companies also need to disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement.

The amendments also add supplier finance arrangements as an example to the existing disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 on factors a company might consider when providing specific quantitative liquidity risk disclosures about its financial liabilities.

The Company is yet to assess the impact of the amendment on the financial statements.

Lack of exchangeability (Amendment to IAS 21)

In August 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) amended IAS 21 to clarify:

- when a currency is exchangeable into another currency; and
- how a company estimates a spot rate when a currency lacks exchangeability.

A currency is exchangeable into another currency when a company is able to exchange that currency for the other currency at the measurement date and for a specified purpose.

When a currency is not exchangeable, a company needs to estimate a spot rate. A company's objective when estimating a spot rate is only that it reflects the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions.

The amendments contain no specific requirements for estimating a spot rate. Therefore, when estimating a spot rate a company can use:

- an observable exchange rate without adjustment; or
- another estimation technique.

New disclosures

Under the amendments, companies will need to provide new disclosures to help users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate on the financial statements. These disclosures might include:

- the nature and financial impacts of the currency not being exchangeable;
- the spot exchange rate used;
- the estimation process; and
- risks to the company because the currency is not exchangeable

The Company is yet to assess the impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18)

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

Under IFRS 18, a companies' net profit will not change. What will change is how they present their results on the face of the income statement and disclose information in the notes to the financial statements. This includes disclosure of certain 'non-GAAP' measures – management performance measures (MPMs) – which will now form part of the audited financial statements.

Under current IFRS Accounting Standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. IFRS 18 promotes a more structured income statement. In particular, it introduces a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company's main business activities.

IFRS 18 also requires companies to analyse their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement – either by nature, by function or using a mixed presentation. If any items are presented by function on the face of the income statement (e.g. cost of sales), then a company provides more detailed disclosures about their nature.

IFRS 18 introduces a narrow definition for MPMs and for each MPM presented, companies will need to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards.

The new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes. Companies are discouraged from labelling items as 'other' and will now be required to disclose more information if they continue to do so.

IFRS 18 is effective from 1 January 2027 and applies retrospectively. It is available for early adoption.

The Company is yet to assess the impact on its financial statements.

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

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to the classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The key amendments include the following:

- Settlement of financial liabilities through electronic payment systems: The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date.' However, the amendments provide an exception for the derecognition of financial liabilities. This exception allows the company to derecognise its trade payable before the settlement date when it uses an electronic payment system, provided that specified criteria are met.

- Additional SPPI Test for Contingent Features: The amendments introduce an additional SPPI test for financial assets with contingent features that are not directly related to a change in basic lending risks or costs – for example,

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

where the cash flows change depending on whether the borrower meets an ESG target specified in the loan contract. Under the amendments, certain financial assets, including those with ESG-linked features, could now meet the SPPI criterion, provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from an identical financial asset without such a feature.

- Clarification on Contractually Linked Instruments (CLIs): The amendments clarify the key characteristics of CLIs and how they differ from financial assets with non-recourse features. They also include factors that a company needs to consider when assessing the cash flows underlying a financial asset with non- recourse features (the 'look through' test).

- Additional Disclosure Requirements: The amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features that are not directly related to a change in basic lending risks or costs and are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The amendments apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

The Company is yet to assess the impact on its financial statements.

Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

Subsidiaries of companies using IFRS Accounting Standards can substantially reduce their disclosures and focus more on users' needs following the release of IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures by the International Accounting Standards Board.

For those subsidiaries that don't currently report under IFRS Accounting Standards, the new standard also offers a practical way of reducing reporting costs – by removing the need to maintain two separate sets of accounting records for group reporting purposes if IFRS 19 is applied.

A subsidiary may choose to apply the new standard in its consolidated, separate or individual financial statements provided that, at the reporting date:

- It does not have public accountability;

- Its parent produces consolidated financial statements under IFRS Accounting Standards.

A subsidiary applying IFRS 19 is required to clearly state in its explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards that IFRS 19 has been adopted.

IFRS 19 is effective from 1 January 2027. It is available for early adoption.

The Company is yet to assess the impact on its financial statements.

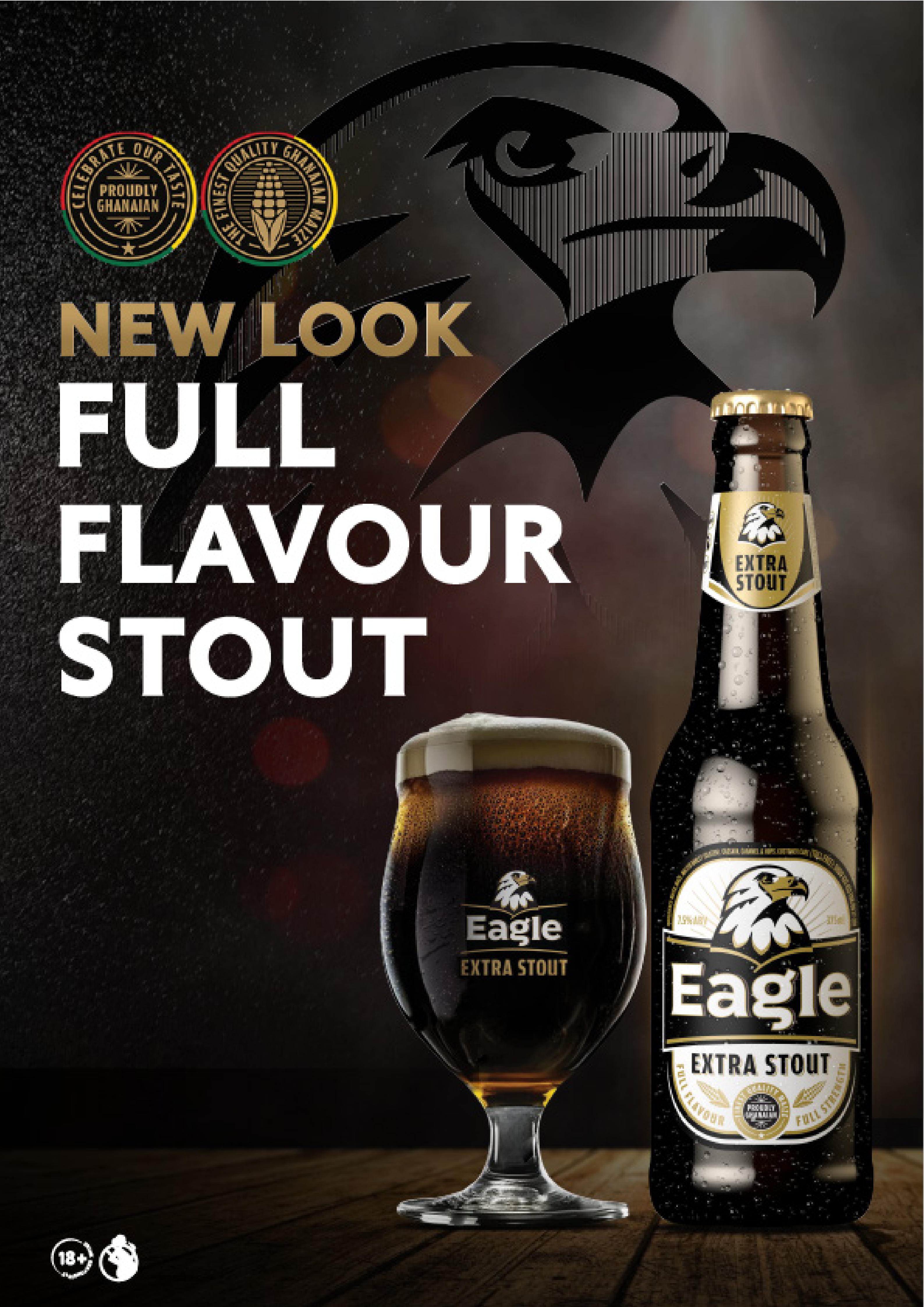
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Paragraphs B5–B6 of IFRS 1 First-time Adoptionof International Financial Reporting Standardswas amended to: a. improve their consistency in wording with the requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; and b. add cross-references to improve the understandability of IFRS 1.
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1. Gain or loss on derecognition. The amendment addresses a potential confusion in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 arising from an obsolete reference to a paragraph that was deleted from the standard when IFRS 13Fair Value Measurementwas issued. 2. Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price. The amendment addresses an inconsistency between paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and its accompanying implementation guidance that arose when a consequential amendment resultingfrom the issuanceof IFRS 13 was made to paragraph 28, but not to the corresponding paragraph in the implementation guidance. 3. Introduction and credit risk disclosures. The amendment addresses a potential confusion by clarifying in paragraph IG1 that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7 and by simplifying some explanations.
IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*	1. Initial measurement of trade receivables. The amendments remove the conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 over the amount at which a trade receivable is initially measured. UnderIFRS 15, a trade receivable may be recognised at an amount that differs from the transaction price –e.g. when the transaction price is variable. Conversely, IFRS 9 requires that companies initially measure trade receivables without a significant financing component at the transaction price. The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to require companies to initially measure a trade receivable without a significant financing component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15. Amendment on trade receivables could prompt accounting policy change 2. Derecognition of a lease liability. If a lease liability is derecognised, then the derecognition is accounted for under IFRS 9. However, when a lease liability is modified, the modification is accounted for under IFRS 16Leases. The IASB's amendment states that when lease liabilities are derecognised under IFRS 9, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.
IFRS 10	The amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10 related to an investor determining whether another party is acting on its behalf by aligning the language in both paragraphs.
IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*	This amendment replaces the term'cost method' in paragraph 37 of IAS 7 with 'at cost'.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

The Company is yet to assess the impact on its financial statements.



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FULL FLAVOUR STOUT
EXTRA STOUT
Eagle
EXTRA STOUT
Eagle
EXTRA STOUT
FULL FLAVOUR
FULL STRENGTH
18+

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.
Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within 'finance income or cost'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other income' or 'other expenses'.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Property, plant and equipment being constructed or developed for future use are disclosed as part of reported capital work in progress. The cost of self-constructed asset includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use including, where applicable, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and borrowing costs on qualifying assets. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of the equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised as net profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

ii. Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Spare parts

Spare parts, stand-by and servicing equipment held by the Company generally are classified as inventories. However, if major spare parts and stand-by equipment are expected to be used for more than one period or can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, then they are classified as property, plant and equipment.

iv. Capital work in progress

Property, plant and equipment under construction is stated at initial cost and depreciated from the date the asset is made available for use over its estimated useful life. Assets are transferred from capital work in progress to an appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when commissioned and ready for its intended use.

v. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment which reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives of the current and comparative years are as follows:

Buildings	20 to 40 years
Plant and Machinery	4 to 20 years
Motor Vehicles	5 to 10 years
Bottles and Containers:	
Soft drinks bottles	4 years
Beer bottles	3 years
Crates	6 years
Kegs	10 years
Pallets	2 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date. The carrying amounts of equipment are assessed to determine whether they are recoverable in the form of future economic benefits. If the recoverable amount of a PPE has declined below its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised to reduce the value of the asset to its recoverable amount. In determining the recoverable amount of the asset, expected cash flows are discounted to their present value.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

vi. Derecognition

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to flow to the Company from either their use or disposal. Gains or losses on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds from disposal, if applicable, with the carrying amount of the item and are recognised directly in profit or loss.

(c) Leases

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

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right- of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term unless, the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term. In that case the right of use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.
The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment. When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. The costs of manufactured inventories include costs directly related to the units of production, such as direct labour, fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished products. The cost of inventories is based on the Weighted Average Cost (WAC) allocation method for all inventory item except finished goods. The cost of finished goods is based on standard cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Inventory values are adjusted for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items. Inventories are recognised in profit or loss when goods are sold or there is a write down of inventories.

(e) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and Initial measurement

Financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables, bank overdrafts and related party loans.

Trade and other receivables issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets - Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- these include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated- e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets - Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate,including variable-rate features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Financial assets - Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost. The Company's financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset or (the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the consideration received (including any new asset less any new liability arrived) is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.
On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for bank balances for which credit risk (i.e., the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition are measured at 12-month ECLs.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

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

- the debt is 90 days past the invoice date
- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full due to bankruptcy
- there are adverse changes in the payment status of debtors

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

- significant financial difficulty of the customer;
- a breach of contract such as a default;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise; or
- it is probable that the customer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery.

The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (except deferred tax and inventories) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets.

The recoverable amount of the asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

(f) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay future amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution schemes are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when the related service is provided.

(a) Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)

Under the National Pension Scheme, the Company contributes 13% of each employee's basic salary to SSNIT as employee pensions. The Company's obligation is limited to the relevant contributions which is charged to profit or loss when the related service is provided. The pension liabilities and obligations, however, rest with SSNIT and United Pension Trustees Limited.

(b) Provident fund

The Company has a provident fund scheme for staff to which the Company contributes 7.5% of the basic salaries of staff. Obligations under the plan are limited to the relevant contributions, which are charged to profit or loss as and when they fall due. The fund is managed by United Pension Trustees Limited.

(ii) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognised cost for restructuring. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

(g) Provisions

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

(h) Revenue

The Company recognises revenue from the sale of alcoholic and non- alcoholic beverages.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good to a customer i.e. when the goods are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there are no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been transported to specific location of the customer, the risks of obsolescence and loss have transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(i) Finance income and finance costs

The Company's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income on funds invested or held in bank accounts
- interest expenses on overdue balances and borrowings

Interest income and expense is recognised, as they accrue in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

(j) Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. In this case the tax is recognised in directly in equity of in other comprehensive income, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates statutorily enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax loses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences.

If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plan for the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(k) Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

(l) Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method. Changes in statement of financial position items that have not resulted in cash flows such as unrealised exchange differences and other non-cash items, have been eliminated for the purpose of preparing the statement. Interest paid is included in financing activities while finance income is included in investing activities.

(m) Fair value measurement

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

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

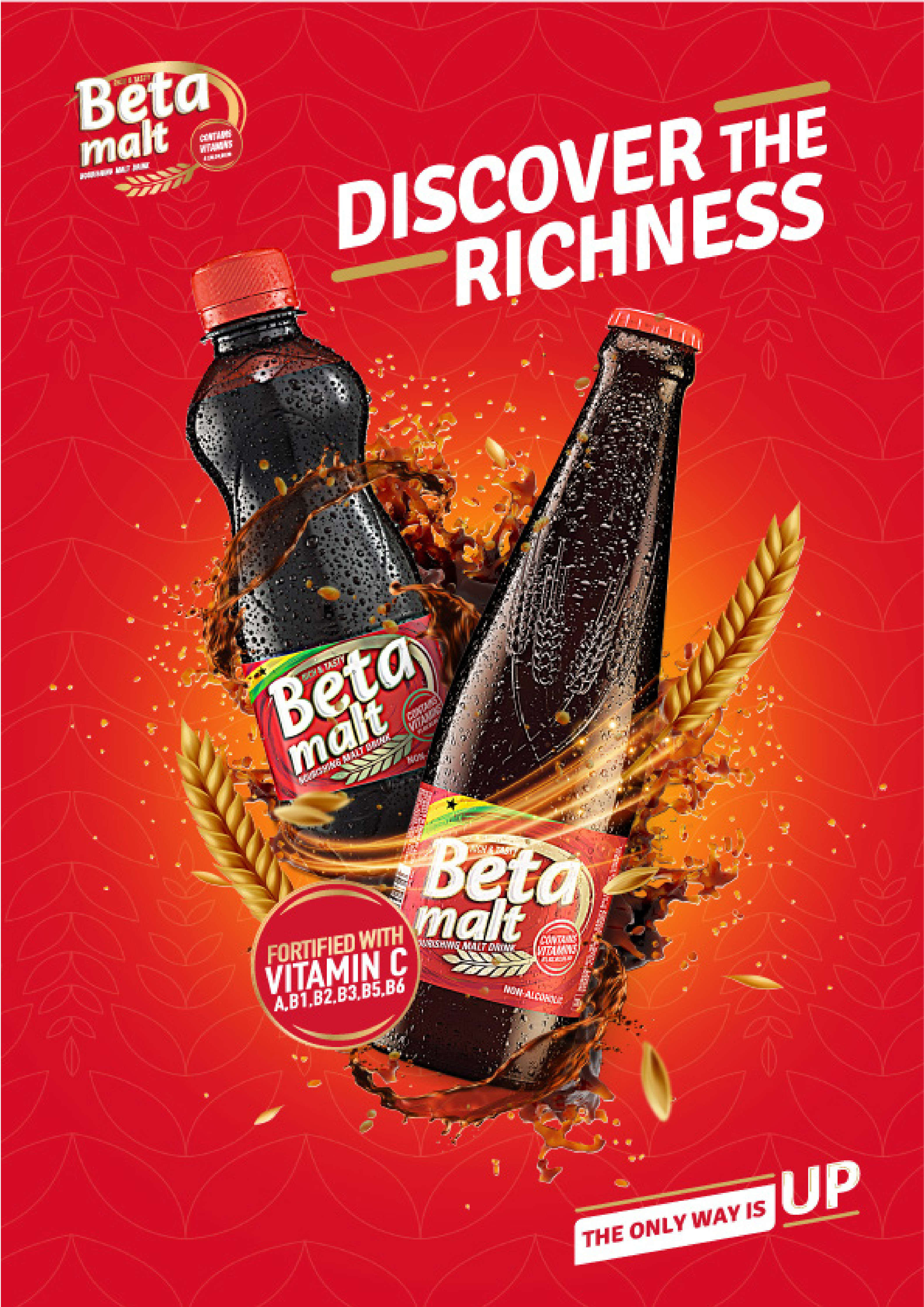
The Company measure instruments quoted in an active market at a mid-price, because this price provides a reasonable approximation of the exit price.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing transactions.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(n) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.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Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a. Reconciliation of carrying amount

2022	Buildings GH¢'000	Plant, Machinery & Equipment GH¢'000	Motor Vehicles GH¢'000	Bottles & Containers GH¢'000	Capital work-in-progress GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2022	159,488	533,099	36,991	323,932	53,343	1,106,853
Additions	-	-	-	-	178,190	178,190
Transfers	111	19,178	-	104,935	(124,224)	-
Disposals	-	-	(287)	-	-	(287)
Write off	-	(873)	-	(17,684)	-	(18,557)
At 31 December 2022	159,599	551,404	36,704	411,183	107,309	1,266,199
Accumulated Depreciation						
At 1 January 2022	20,055	168,149	21,338	172,052	-	381,594
Charge for the year	4,289	41,651	4,661	70,920	-	121,521
Released on disposals	-	-	(271)	-	-	(271)
Write off	-	(396)	-	(17,565)	-	(17,961)
At 31 December 2022	24,344	209,404	25,728	225,407	-	484,883
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2022	135,255	342,000	10,976	185,776	107,309	781,316

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

a. Reconciliation of carrying amount (continued)

2021	Buildings GH¢'000	Plant, Machinery & Equipment GH¢'000	Motor Vehicles GH¢'000	Bottles & Containers GH¢'000	Capital work-in-progress GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2021	159,020	498,654	35,214	254,836	25,306	973,030
Additions	-	-	-	-	151,411	151,411
Transfer	677	37,019	2,058	83,620	(123,374)	-
Disposals	-	-	(112)	-	-	(112)
Write off	(209)	(2,574)	(169)	(14,524)	-	(17,476)
At 31 December 2021	159,488	533,099	36,991	323,932	53,343	1,106,853
Accumulated Depreciation						
At 1 January 2021	15,398	131,010	16741	133,833	-	296,982
Charge for the year	4,759	38,988	4,838	52,045	-	100,630
Released on disposals	-	-	(89)	-	-	(89)
Write off	(102)	(1,849)	(152)	(13,826)	-	(15,929)
At 31 December 2021	20,055	168,149	21,338	172,052	-	381,594
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2021	139,433	364,950	15,653	151,880	53,343	725,259

There was no indication of impairment of property, plant and equipment held by the Company at 31 December 2022 (2021: Nil). Also, none of the Company's property, plant and equipment has been pledged as securities for liabilities at the reporting date (2021: Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

b. Depreciation has been charged to profit or loss as follows:

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
Cost of sales	110,873	90,111
Administrative expenses	10,648	10,519
	----------	----------
	121,521	100,630
	======	======

c. Disposal of property, plant and equipment

Costs	287	112
Accumulated depreciation	(271)	(89)
	-----	-----
Net book value	16	23
Proceeds on disposal	(21)	(6)
	----	----
(Gain)/loss on disposal	(5)	17
	==	==

5. LEASES

i. Right of use assets (buildings)

		Cost
At 1 January	1,513	1,020
Additions	1,042	823
Termination*	-	(330)
	-------	-------
At 31 December	2,555	1,513
	-------	-------
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
At 1 January	443	524
Charge for the year	1,099	249
Released on termination*	-	(330)
	-------	-------
At 31 December	1,542	443
	-------	-------
Net amount at 31 December	1,013	1,070
	====	====

Extension options

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Company up to two years before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. The Company assesses at the lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Company has estimated that the potential future lease payments, should it exercise the extension option, would result in an increase in lease liability of GH¢ 858,743.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

ii. Lease liabilities

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
At 1 January	-	330
Termination*	-	(330)
	-------	-------
At 31 December	**-**	**-**
	====	====

iii. Amount recognised in profit or loss

Depreciation	1,099	249
Expenses on short term leases	1,336	935
Expenses relating to leases of low valued asset	227	171
	====	===

iv. Amount recognised in the statement of cash flows

Prepaid lease – ROU asset	1,042	823
	====	===

*Derecognition of ROU asset and lease liability is as a result of expired lease contracts that were not renewed.

The Company has elected not to recognize lease liabilities for short term leases (leases of expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis.

6a. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
Trade receivables	12,521	23,739
Impairment allowance	(3,692)	(11,920)
	--------	---------
Trade receivables – net	8,829	11,819
Other receivables and deposits	782	4,633
Amounts due from related parties (Note 21(b)(ii))	2,268	792
Staff loans and advances	1,768	996
	---------	---------
	13,647	18,240
	=====	=====

The maximum amount due from officers/staff of the Company during the year was approximately GH¢1,767,719 (2021: GH¢998,246).

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and impairment losses related to trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 22.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

6b. PREPAYMENTS

	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
Prepaid expenses	1,387	1,841
Prepaid employee benefit	5,658	5,432
Advance to suppliers	11,716	1,005
	---------	--------
	18,761	8,278
	=====	====

7. INVENTORIES

	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
Raw materials	47,363	16,568
Work-in-progress	3,850	8,635
Finished goods	4,433	3,343
Goods in transit	17,620	9,331
Consumables and spares	23,952	15,868
	---------	---------
	97,218	53,745
	=====	=====

There are no inventories pledged as security for liabilities as at the reporting date (2021: Nil). Inventories recognised as expense during the year and included in 'cost of sales' amounted to GH¢357,711,438 (2021: GH¢249,948,000). Inventories amounting to GH¢9,953,306 (2021: GH¢547,088) was written off during the year. Inventory write down during the year amounted to Nil (2021: Nil).

8. TAXATION

a. Income tax expense

	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
Corporate tax expense	-	15,410
National fiscal stabilisation levy	-	3,189
Change in estimates related to prior years	10,787	-
	--------	--------
Current tax expense	10,787	18,599
Deferred tax (credit)/charge	(4,111)	2,315
	-------	---------
	6,676	20,914
	====	=====

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated, in full, on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 25% (2021: 25%). The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
Balance at 1 January	54,081	51,766
(Credit)/charge for the year	(4,111)	2,315
	---------	---------
Balance at 31 December	49,970	54,081
	=====	=====

c. Movement in current tax asset

2022	Balance at 1/1/22 GH¢'000	Payments during the year GH¢'000	Charge for the year GH¢'000	Adjustment GH¢'000	Balance at 31/12/22 GH¢'000
Up to 2021	(36,294)	(9,623)	12,686	14,097	(19,134)
2022	-	(508)	-	-	(508)
	----------	----------	---------	--------	----------
	(36,294)	(10,131)	12,686	14,097	(19,642)
	----------	----------	---------	--------	----------
National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy					
Up to 2021	(2,306)	-	(1,899)	-	(4,205)
2022	-	-	-	-	-
	---------	---------	-------	--------	---------
	(2,306)	-	(1,899)	-	(4,205)
	----------	---------	---------	--------	----------
Total	(38,600)	(10,131)	10,787	14,097	(23,847)
	======	======	=====	=====	======

No provision has been made for income tax in the current year as the Company's operational results adjusted for tax purposes results in a nil chargeable income.

*The Ghana Revenue Authority carried out a tax audit for 2019 to 2021 years of assessment in November 2022. The tax audit resulted in a tax asset of GH¢ 37 million for direct tax and additional liability for indirect taxes. GH¢ 14 million of the current tax asset was used to settle the indirect taxes.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

c. Movement in current tax asset (continued)

2021 (Restated)	Balance at 1/1/21 GH¢'000	Payments during the year GH¢'000	Charge for the year GH¢'000	Balance at 31/12/21 GH¢'000
Current tax				
Up to 2020	(16,702)	-	-	(16,702)
2021	-	(35,002)	15,410	(19,592)
	----------	---------	---------	----------
	(16,702)	(35,002)	15,410	(36,294)
	----------	---------	---------	----------
National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy				
Up to 2020	(2,655)	-	-	(2,655)
2021	-	(2,840)	3,189	349
	---------	--------	-------	---------
	(2,655)	(2,840)	3,189	(2,306)
	=====	--------	-------	---------
	(19,357)	(37,842)	18,599	(38,600)
	======	=====	=====	======

d. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
(Loss)/profit before tax	(407,732)	63,778
	======	=====
Income tax using the domestic tax rate (25%)	(101,933)	15,945
Non-deductible expenses	17,266	1,780
Tax exempt income	1	-
Current year loss for which no deferred tax is charged	80,555	-
National fiscal stabilisation levy	-	3,189
Change in estimates related to prior years	10,787	-
	-------	--------
Income tax expense	6,676	20,914
	====	=====
Effective tax rate	(2)%	33%

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

e. Reconciliation of deferred tax

				Balance at 31 December 2022	
	Net balance at 1/1/22 GH¢'000	Recognised in profit/loss GH¢'000	Net balance at 31/12/22 GH¢'000	Deferred tax asset GH¢'000	Deferred tax liability GH¢'000
Property plant and equipment	64,898	(4,517)	60,381	-	60,381
Inventory provision	(2,980)	2,057	(923)	(923)	-
Lease liabilities	(268)	15	(253)	(253)	-
Tax losses carried forward	(7,569)	(1,666)	(9,235)	(9,235)	-
Net tax liability/(asset)	54,081	(4,111)	49,970	(10,411)	60,381

				Balance at 31 December 2021 (Restated)	
	Net balance at 1/1/21 GH¢'000	Recognised in profit/loss GH¢'000	Net balance at 31/12/21 GH¢'000	Deferred tax asset GH¢'000	Deferred tax liability GH¢'000
Property plant and equipment	62,119	2,779	64,898	-	64,898
Trade and other receivables	(1,110)	1,110	-	-	-
Inventory provision	(939)	(2,041)	(2,980)	(2,980)	-
Lease liabilities	(42)	(226)	(268)	(268)	-
Tax losses carried forward	(8,262)	693	(7,569)	(7,569)	-
Net tax liability/(asset)	51,766	2,315	54,081	(10,817)	64,898

f. Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the Company can use the benefit therefrom.

		2022		2021
	Gross amount GH¢'000	Tax effect GH¢'000	Gross amount GH¢'000	Tax effect GH¢'000
Tax losses	285,284	71,321	120,808	30,202

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

g. Tax losses carried forward

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognized expire as follows.

	2022		2021	
	GH¢'000	Expiry date	GH¢'000	Expiry date
Tax losses – 2022	285,284	2027	-	-
Tax losses – 2021	-	-	120,808	2026
	285,284		120,808	

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
Bank balances	124,208	216,349
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	124,208	216,349
Bank overdraft	(11,455)	(20,423)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	112,753	195,926

10. BANK OVERDRAFTS

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
Societe Generale Ghana Limited	11,312	-
Stanbic Bank Limited	143	20,423
	11,455	20,423

Societe Generale Ghana Limited

The Company has an overdraft facility of GH¢85 million (2021: GH¢85 million) with Société Generale Ghana Limited to augment the Company's working capital. Interest rate for the facility is floating at 24.23% per annum over the tenor of the facility based on the Ghana Reference Rate. The overdraft facility expired on 31 May 2023 and is yet to be renewed.

Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited

The Company has an overdraft facility of GH¢70 million (2021:GH¢70 million) with Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited. Interest rate for the facility is at the Bank's base rate currently 26% plus a margin of 1.5% per annum based on the Ghana Reference Rate. The overdraft facility expired on 31 May 2023 and is yet to be renewed.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

11. SHARE CAPITAL

a. Share capital

	No. of shares '000	2022 Amount GH¢'000	No. of shares '000	2021 Amount GH¢'000
Authorised:				
Ordinary share of no par value	1,000,000		1,000,000	
	=======		=======	
Issued shares				
For cash	153,330	7,144	153,330	7,144
For consideration other than cash	968	59	968	59
Transferred from retained earnings	95,149	129	95,149	129
	----------	-------	----------	-------
	249,447	7,332	249,447	7,332
	======	====	======	====

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. There is no share in treasury and no call or instalment unpaid on any share.

b. Other reserves

	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
Fair value reserve	360,805	360,805
Deposit for shares	217,508	-
	----------	----------
Balance at 31 December	578,313	360,805
	======	======

Fair value reserve

This represents fair value adjustment on initial recognition of a related party loan.

Deposit for shares

This represents a portion of a related party loan that was converted to additional shares (Note 21). The registration of the shares with the Registrar General is yet to be completed as at year end.

c. Retained earnings

This represents the aggregate of accumulated annual results available for distribution to ordinary shareholders when in credit.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
Trade payables	136,220	135,311
Accrued expenses	61,476	22,426
Excise duty and VAT payable	33,098	28,552
Amounts due to related parties (Note 21(b)(i))	147,650	65,728
Contract liabilities*	24,975	-
	403,419	252,017

*The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for the supply of goods.

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 22.

13. REVENUE

Revenue from external customers recognised at a point-in time

	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
Sale of hard and soft drinks	588,681	577,959

14. COST OF SALES

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
Raw materials and material sourcing expenses	357,712	249,948
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 4(b))	110,873	90,111
Personnel costs (Note 20)	19,480	9,885
	488,065	349,944

15. DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
Freight and distribution management costs	42,656	18,064
Advertising and promotion	26,129	15,446
	68,785	33,510

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

16. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
Personnel costs (Note 20)	31,498	25,797
Management fees	27,684	27,066
Maintenance costs	17,782	12,538
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 4(b))	10,648	10,519
Manning costs	2,177	3,694
Royalties	8,378	3,895
Information technology costs	4,740	2,991
Insurance	2,057	1,898
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 5)	1,099	249
Auditor's remuneration	180	215
Consultancy fees	54	11
Legal fees	368	109
Travel, accommodation and entertainment	959	645
Training Security	5	-
Security	720	658
Municipal taxes	78	117
Gardening and cleaning	10	27
Recruitment and relocation	348	1,005
Additional tax liability	19,635	-
Other administrative costs	8,346	7,789
	136,766	99,223

17. OTHER EXPENSES

Net exchange losses	18,276	3,847
Property, plant and equipment written off	596	1,547
Sundry expenses	7	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 4(c))	-	17
	18,879	5,411

18. OTHER INCOME

Sundry income	2,005	3,517
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 4(c))	5	-
	2,010	3,517

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

19. FINANCE INCOME/COSTS

	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
a. Finance income		
Interest on short term fixed deposits,	3,660	8,797
	====	====
b. Finance cost		
Interest on amount due to related party	(1,414)	(3,767)
Interest on bank overdrafts	(781)	-
	-------	--------
Interest paid	(2,195)	(3,767)
Interest on intercompany loan	(5,511)	(3,374)
	--------	-------
Interest expense per the statement of cash flows	(7,706)	(7,141)
Net exchange loss	(290,110)	(22,368)
	-----------	---------
	(297,816)	(29,509)
	======	=====

20. PERSONNEL COSTS

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
Employee salaries	46,030	32,465
Defined contribution – provident fund	1,333	1,242
Social security contributions	2,337	1,975
Termination benefit	1,278	-
	--------	--------
	50,978	35,682
	=====	=====

Personnel costs has been charged to profit or loss as follows:

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
Cost of sales	19,480	9,885
General administrative expenses	31,498	25,797
	--------	--------
	50,978	35,682
	=====	=====

The number of persons employed by the Company at year end was 465 (2021: 498). Executive Directors' remuneration for the year included in personnel costs above was GH¢2,400,724 (2021: GH¢1,413,856).

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

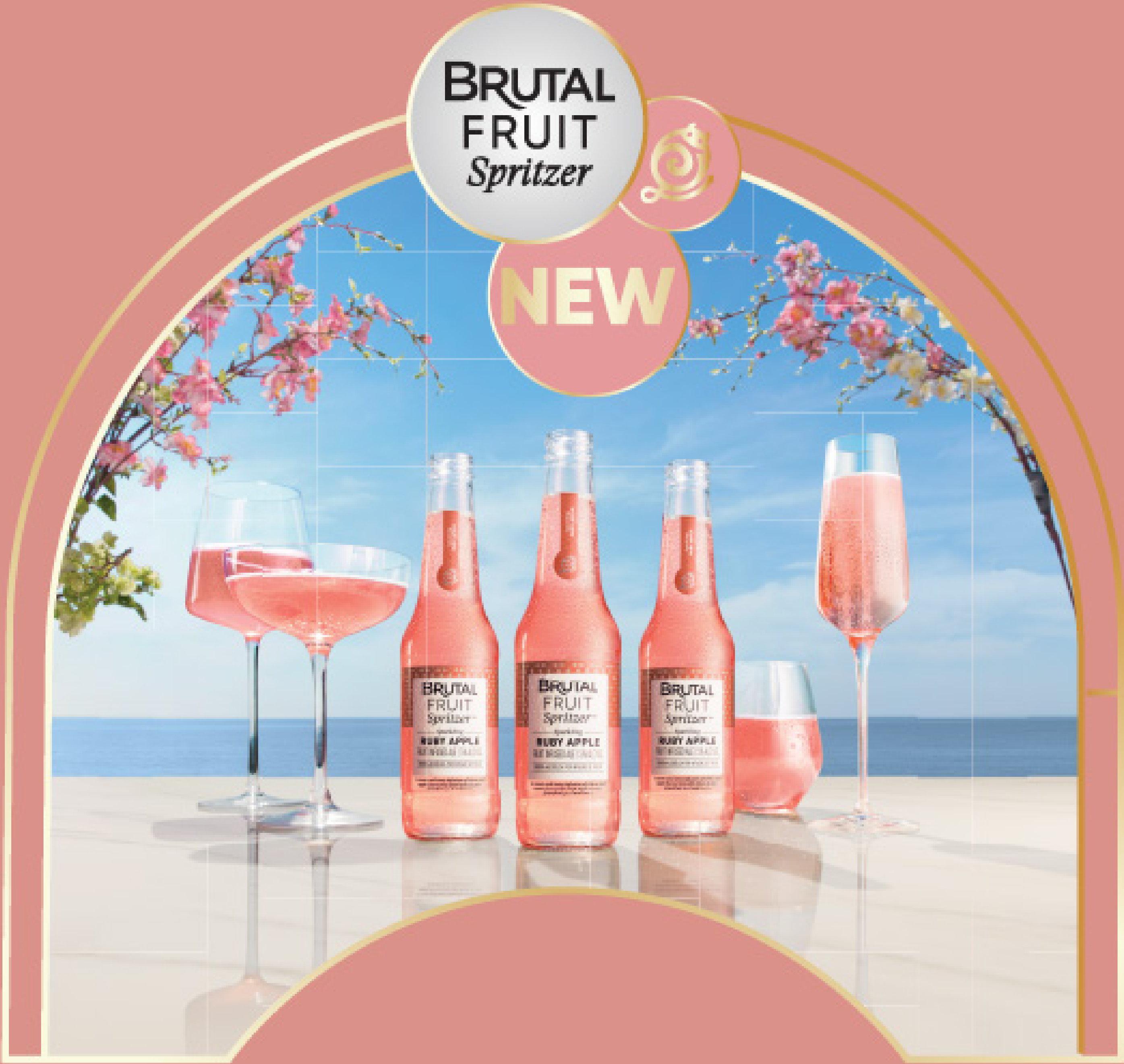
21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is a subsidiary of Overseas Breweries Limited, a Company incorporated in Switzerland. The ultimate parent and controlling party of the Company is Anheuser-Busch InBev (ABInBev), a Company incorporated in Belgium. Other related parties to the Company, through common shareholding or common directorship, with whom the Company conducted business are: Bevman Services A.G., ABInBev Africa Pty Limited, MUBEX, SABMiller International B.V, Cervecería Nacional, International Breweries PLC, International Brands, Tanzania Breweries (TBL), ABI Service LLC and ABI Africa BV.

Transactions with these related parties include management services, royalties, purchase of raw materials and spare parts, expense recharges and loans.

(a) Transactions with related parties

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
Purchases of goods and services		
Goods:		
Mubex	30,941	122,434
	=====	======
Services – other services		
SABMiller International BV	1,125	2,623
ABI Africa BV	3,556	3,769
Cervecería Nacional	248	-
	-------	-------
	4,929	6,392
	====	====
Royalties and management fees		
Bevman Services AG - management fees	-	24,713
SABMiller International BV – royalties	-	3,320
International Breweries PLC - beta malt royalties	137	218
International Brands - eagle beer royalties	12,646	12,712
International Brands - management fees	7,500	10,517
AB Inbev Africa – management fees	17,182	-
	--------	---------
	37,465	51,480
	=====	=====
Sale of goods and services		
Services - recharges and other services:		
SABMiller International BV	170	1,066
ABI Africa BV	282	861
ABI Service LLC	22	34
International Breweries PLC	1,359	1,018
Tanzania Breweries	207	-
	-------	-------
	2,040	2,979
	====	====



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21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(b) Year end balances arising from related party transactions

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
(i) Amounts due to related parties:		
ABI Africa BV	45,689	11,840
International Breweries Pic	355	218
Corporate Africa	43,375	23,229
SABMiller International BV	1,490	2,615
Mubex	56,493	27,826
Cervecería Nacional	-	248
	---------	---------
	147,402	65,976
	======	=====

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
(ii) Amount due from related parties:		
ABI Africa BV	361	642
SABMiller International BV	173	3
International Breweries Pic	1,472	113
ABI Service LLC	56	34
Tanzania Breweries (TBL)	206	-
	-------	-----
	2,268	792
	====	===

Related parties excluding Mubex

The related party balances are interest free debt with no stated maturity date and is repayable on demand. There are no guarantees for these balances. No amounts were written off during the year and no impairment was recognized on the amount due from related party balances. The balances will be repaid in cash during the ordinary course of business.

Mubex

Invoices issued by Mubex are due for payment within 60 days and attracts a fixed rate interest of 7.5% per annum on invoices greater than 60 days. No amount was written off during the year and no impairment was recognized on the balance. The balance will be repaid in cash during the ordinary course of business.

(c) Related party loans

	2022 GH¢'000	Restated 2021 GH¢'000
Overseas Breweries Limited (parent company)	239,431	238,528
ABI Africa BV	134,108	77,965
	----------	----------
	373,539	316,493
	======	======

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

(d) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company. Key management personnel emoluments are as follows:

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
Short term employee benefits	3,899	1,783
Long service award	191	836
	-------	-------
	4,090	2,619
	====	====

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(i) Measurement of fair values

	Carrying amount			
	Financial assets at amortised cost GH¢'000	Other financial liabilities GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000	Fair value Level 2 GH¢'000
2022				
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Trade and other receivables*	13,619	-	13,619	-
Cash and cash equivalents	124,208	-	124,208	-
	----------	------	----------	
	137,827	-	137,827	
	======	------	======	
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Trade and other payables**	-	361,097	361,097	-
Related party loans	-	373,539	373,539	354,329
Bank overdraft	-	11,455	11,455	-
	------	----------	----------	
	-	746,091	746,091	
	====	======	======	

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

(i) Measurement of fair values

	Carrying amount			
	Financial assets at amortised cost GH¢'000	Other financial liabilities GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000	Fair value Level 2 GH¢'000
2021				
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Trade and other receivables*	17,391	-	17,391	-
Cash and cash equivalents	216,349	-	216,349	-
	----------	-------	----------	
	233,740	-	233,740	
	======	====	======	
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Trade and other payables**	-	237,671	237,671	-
Related party loans	-	316,493	316,493	308,476
Bank overdraft	-	20,423	20,423	-
	-------	----------	----------	
	-	574,587	574,587	
	====	======	======	

* Excluded from trade and other receivables are withholding tax receivable of GH¢28,509 (2021: GH¢849,435).

** Excluded from trade and other payables is statutory taxes payable of GH¢42,322,812 (2021: GH¢14,346,000).

Fair value – level 2

The fair value of the related party loan was estimated using the discounted cash flows. The valuation model considers the present value of the expected future payments, discounted using a risk-adjusted rate.

Financial risk management

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Interest rate risk
- Capital management

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board empowers management to develop and monitor the Company's risk management policies. The Executive Management is assisted in this role by Internal Audit.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly by the executive management to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies, ABInBev policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of compliance with established controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to Senior Management of the Company at management meetings.

Management is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of the Company's new clients before standard payment. The Company mostly sells to customers on cash basis. Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, government and other related parties as well as cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions. The amount that best represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of its bank balances and trade receivables in the statement of financial position.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
Trade and other receivables	13,619	17,391
Cash and cash equivalents	124,208	216,349
	----------	----------
	137,827	233,740
	======	======

Trade and other receivables

Amount due from related parties as at year end consist of outstanding invoices for expenses incurred on behalf of related entities. Other receivables represent staff loans and advances and sundry receivables. Employees advances are considered to have a minimal to low impairment because they are considered to have a loss given default of zero percent as amounts due from employees are deducted from their gross pay and other entitlements. The Company's exposure to credit risk in respect of sundry receivables is minimised. These are insignificant amounts due on retirement of advances given to staff and sale of sundry items.

Exposure to credit risk (continued)

Trade and other receivables (continued)

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, especially customers and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's maximum exposure held in the form of bank balances amounted to GH¢124,208,399 at 31 December 2022 (2021: GH¢216,348,736). The balances are held with credit-worthy banks regulated by the Central Bank of Ghana.

Credit risk

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

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables from individual customers as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

	Average Loss rate %	Gross Carrying Amount GH¢'000	Impairment Loss Allowance GH¢'000	Credit Impaired
2022				
Current	1.32	7,791	(103)	No
1-30 days	-	1	-	No
31-60 days	-	-	-	No
61-90 days	-	-	-	No
Above 90 days	75.89	4,729	(3,589)	Yes
		12,521	(3,692)	
2021				
Current	3.49	3,410	(119)	No
1-30 days	7.76	219	(17)	No
31-60 days	7.14	14	(1)	No
61-90 days	33.33	6	(2)	No
Above 90 days	58.64	20,090	(11,781)	Yes
		23,739	(11,920)	

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Trade and other receivables

Expected credit loss assessment for trade and other receivables

The Company adopts the simplified model approach of IFRS 9 in measuring expected credit losses (ECLs). The ECLs on trade receivables are calculated based on customers estimated lifetime loss rate. Loss rates are calculated under a roll rate method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through the successive stages of delinquency to write off.

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over the past two years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Scalar factors are based on actual and forecast GDP growth and CPI information. The Company applied the following scenarios and respective weights to incorporate the forward-looking data:

Base case – 80% (2021: 80%), pessimistic case – 10% (2021: 10%) and optimal case - 10% (2021: 10%). For base case scenario GDP growth and CPI are both expected to increase or decrease in 2023/2024. For the pessimistic case, GDP growth is expected to reduce whiles CPI is expected to increase. The optimal case scenario expects GDP growth rate to increase and CPI to reduce. The assessment considered the 2024 GDP growth rate and CPI forecast as 3.2% and 23.2% respectively based on International Monetary Fund economic report for Ghana. Changes in the scenario weightings do not materially impact the ECL amounts.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
At 1 January	11,920	14,133
(Release)/charge to profit or loss	(8,228)	8,898
Write off	-	(11,111)
	-------	---------
At 31 December	3,692	11,920
	====	=====

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company maintains a strong liquidity position and manages the liquidity profile of its assets, liabilities and commitments so that cash flows are appropriately balanced, and all funding obligations are met when due.

The Company recorded a net current liability position at the year end. The Company has overdraft facilities with its bankers which provide the Company with an option to maintaining liquidity and continuity in funding. The Company evaluates its ability to meet its obligations on an ongoing basis. Based on these evaluations, the Company implements strategies to manage its liquidity risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Liquidity risk (continued)

Prudent liquidity risk management implies that sufficient cash is maintained, and that sufficient funding is available through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Details of bank overdrafts and loan facilities taken on by the Company are disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

31 December 2022	Carrying amount GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000	Due within 0-6 months GH¢'000	Due within 6-12 months GH¢'000	Due after one year GH¢'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables**	361,097	361,097	361,097	-	-
Related party loans	373,539	1,183,576	-	239,431	944,145
Bank overdraft	11,455	1,455	11,455	-	-
	746,091	1,556,128	372,552	239,431	944,145
31 December 2021					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables**	237,671	237,671	237,671	-	-
Related party loans	316,493	813,307	-	238,528	574,779
Bank overdraft	20,423	20,423	20,423	-	-
	574,587	1,071,401	258,094	238,528	574,779

**Excluded from trade and other payables is statutory taxes payable of GH¢42,322,812 (2021: GH¢14,346,000).

Maturity profile of financial assets

31 December 2022	Carrying amount GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000	Due within 0-6 months GH¢'000	Due within 6-12 months GH¢'000	Due after one year GH¢'000
Non-derivative financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	13,619	13,619	13,619	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	124,208	124,208	124,208	-	-
	137,827	137,827	137,827	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Maturity profile of financial assets (continued)

31 December 2021	Carrying amount GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000	Due within 0-6 months GH¢'000	Due within 6-12 months GH¢'000	Due after one year GH¢'000
Non-derivative financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	17,391	17,391	17,391	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	216,349	216,349	216,349	-	-
	---------	----------	----------	----------	-------
	233,740	233,740	233,740	-	-
	======	======	======	=====	=====

Market risk

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

The Company manages market risks by keeping costs low through various cost optimization programs. Moreover, market developments are monitored and discussed regularly, and mitigating actions are taken where necessary.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency. The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are US Dollars (USD), South African Rand (ZAR), British pound (GBP) and EURO. Thus, the exposure to currency risk in that regard is significant. The currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the changes in foreign exchange rates.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to currency risk as reported to management is as follows.

31 December 2022	US$'000	Euro'000	ZAR'000	GBP'000
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,015	1,520	842	227
Trade and other receivables	165	-	1,241	-
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	11,108)	(2,020)	(86,502)	-
Related party loans	(36,772)	-	-	-
	---------	-------	---------	-----
Net exposure	(42,700)	(500)	(84,419)	227
	=====	===	=====	===

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Exposure to currency risk (continued)

The summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to currency risk as reported to management is as follows.

	US$'000	Euro'000	ZAR'000	GBP'000
31 December 2021				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,603	455	8,857	229
Trade and other receivables	122	-	-	-
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(144,041)	(674)	(14,410)	(2)
Related party loans	(51,178)	-	-	-
	----------	-----	--------	-----
Net exposure	(192,494)	(219)	(5,553)	227
	======	===	====	===

The following significant exchange rates have been applied:

	Average Rate		Reporting Date	
GH¢	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
USD	9.2671	5.9416	10.1583	6.1842
EURO	9.6605	7.0107	10.8753	7.0007
GBP	11.2750	8.1633	12.2966	8.3429
ZAR	0.5599	0.3978	0.6015	0.3891

Sensitivity analysis

	USD	EURO	ZAR	GBP
2022				
Average	9.2671	9.6605	0.5599	11.2750
Closing	10.1583	10.8753	0.6015	12.2966
% variation of average rate	9.62%	12.57%	7.42%	9.06%
% variation of average rate (rounded)	10%	13%	7%	9%
impact of rate variation on reporting rate	1.02	1.41	0.04	1.11
2021				
Average	5.9416	7.0107	0.3978	8.1633
Closing	6.1842	7.0007	0.3891	8.3429
% variation of highest rate	4.08%	-0.14%	-2.18%	2.20%
% variation of highest rate (rounded)	4%	0%	-2%	2%
impact of rate variation on reporting rate	0.25	-	-0.01	0.17

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Sensitivity analysis (continued)

The following table shows the effect of a strengthening or weakening of the GH¢ against all other currencies on the Company's profit or loss and equity. This sensitivity analysis indicates the potential impact on profit or loss based upon foreign currency exposures at 31 December 2022 (see "currency risk" above). It does not represent actual or future gains or losses. The sensitivity analysis is based on the percentage difference between the highest daily exchange rate and the average exchange rate per currency recorded in the course of the respective financial years.

A strengthening/weakening of the GH¢, by the rates shown in the table, against the following currencies at 31 December 2022 would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss and equity by the amounts shown below:

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	31-Dec-22			31-Dec-21		
in GHS	% Change	Profit or loss/equity impact: strengthening	Profit or loss/equity impact: weakening	% change	Profit or loss/equity impact: strengthening	Profit or loss/equity impact: weakening
USD	+/- 10	(43,375)	43,375	+/-4	16,888	(16,888)
EURO	+/- 13	(354)	354	+/-0	-	-
ZAR	+/- 7	(3,554)	3,554	+/-2	43	(43)
GBP	+/-9	251	(251)	+/-2	38	(38)

Interest rate risk

In managing interest rate risk, the Company aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations in earnings.

Dividend pay-out practices seek a balance between giving good returns to shareholders on one hand and maintaining a solid debt/equity ratio on the other hand.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Carrying amounts	
	2022	2021
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000
Fixed rate instrument		
Amount due to related party (Mubex)	56,493	27,826
	=====	=====
Variable rate instrument		
Bank overdraft	11,455	20,423
Related party loan	134,108	77,965
	----------	---------
	145,563	98,388
	======	=====

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instrument

The Company does not account for fixed rate financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss account therefore changes in interest rates are not expected to affect profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements **for the year ended 31 December 2022**

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instrument (continued)

A change of 100 basis points in interest rate at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss, as well as equity by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

The analysis is performed on the same basis for 31 December 2022.

Effect in cedis	Profit or loss		Equity net of tax	
	100bp Increase GH¢'000	100bp Decrease GH¢'000	100bp Increase GH¢'000	100bp Decrease GH¢'000
31-Dec-22				
Variable rate instrument	(30)	30	(23)	23
31-Dec-21				
Variable rate instrument	-	-	-	-
Capital Management				

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain continuity of operations in order to provide a return to the shareholders, provide benefits for the other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital and to sustain future development of the business. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company can adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares as it may deem fit.

There were no externally imposed capital requirements. There were also no changes to what the entity manages as capital and the strategy for capital maintenance.

In accordance with industry practice, management closely monitors its capital by controlling its debt ratio. This ratio represents net debt to total equity capital. Net debt is total liabilities as shown in the statement of financial position, less cash and bank balances. The Company's net debts to equity at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 were as follows:

	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000
Total liabilities	838,383	643,014
Cash and cash equivalents	(124,208)	(216,349)
	----------	----------
Net debt	714,175	426,665
	======	======
Total equity	221,627	418,527
Net debt to equity ratio	3.22	1.02

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

23. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments at the reporting date (2021: Nil).

24. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

In 2023, the ISG and other global large network accountancy firms and the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana (ICAG) declared Ghana as a hyperinflationary economy. In January 2024, ICAG issued an updated directive stating that hyperinflationary accounting will not be applicable for the December 2023 financial reporting period since Ghana is not operating in a hyperinflationary economy. The Company is not required to apply hyperinflationary accounting to 2023 financial statements, it is required that the basis of preparation for periods ending on or after 31 December 2023 may make reference to the ICAG Directive.

No other material subsequent event was identified.

25. GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATION

The Company reported a loss of GH¢414.4 million (2021: profit of GH¢42.8 million) for the year ended 31 December 2022. At that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by GH¢395.38 million (2021: GH¢184.03 million). A substantial part of the Company's liabilities is due to its related parties.

Subsequent to the year end, Anheuser-Busch InBev (ABInBev) the ultimate parent has indicated that together with its subsidiaries will not demand repayment of amounts owed by Accra Brewery PLC for 12 months from the date of approval of the 2022 financial statements. Based on the confirmation by the ultimate parent company and its related parties to defer payment of amounts owed to them by the entity, the Directors expect the Company to continue as a going concern, realizing its assets and discharging its liabilities in the normal course of business.

In addition, the Directors intend to increase revenue through increase in volume and price adjustments, reduce costs to enhance the Company's profitability and to turn the Company into a net current asset position. The Directors also intend to identify new lines of business, driving and challenging costs and attracting customers.

Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis assumes that funds will be available to finance future operations of the Company and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities would occur in the normal course of business.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

26. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

During 2022, the Company noted errors in its financial statements from the year ended 2020. As a consequence, some line items in the financial statements have been misstated. The notes below provide explanations to adjustments made to the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, statements of comprehensive income and cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2021 and the opening statement of financial position as at 1 January 2021 resulting from the errors identified.

Correction of prior period errors relate to the following:

a. Correction of related party loan balance

Related party loan received from ABI Africa BV repayable in 51 years was not recognised in the financial statements at fair value on initial recognition. This resulted in an overstatement of related party loan balance, related exchange difference and understatement of finance cost and equity (fair value reserve). The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statements line items for prior periods.

b. Correction of cash and cash equivalents

Bank overdraft balance was erroneously reported under current assets instead of a financial liability (bank overdraft). Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdraft balance have therefore been misstated. The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statements line items for prior periods.

c. Correction of trade and other receivable balance

National fiscal stabilization levy was erroneously reported as trade and other receivables instead of current tax asset.

As a consequence, trade and other receivables and current tax assets have been misstated. The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statements line items for prior periods.

d. Correction of prepayments

Prepaid employee benefit after initial recognition was subsequently recorded at fair value instead of carrying amount. As a consequence, prepayments and distribution expenses have been misstated. The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statements line items for prior periods.

e. Correction of revenue

Inventory items issued for internal use or for business promotion were erroneously recorded as revenue instead of distribution expenses. As a consequence, revenue and distribution expense have been misstated. The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statements line items for prior periods.

f. Correction of current and deferred taxes

Current and deferred taxes have been re-computed due to correction of the above errors. Current and deferred taxes have been restated for the prior periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

26. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (Continued)

(b) The following tables summarises the impacts of correction of errors and changes in the presentation on the Company's financial statements

Statement of financial position as at 1 January 2021

	Notes	As previously reported GH¢'000	Correction of prior period error GH¢'000	Restated GH¢'000
Trade and other receivables	c	57,156	(2,655)	54,501
Current tax assets	c,f	16,702	2,655	19,357
Prepayments	d	3,949	2,521	6,470
Others		859,489	-	859,489
Total assets		937,296	2,521	939,817
Share capital		7,332	-	7,332
Retained earnings	a,d,e	(79,129)	86,655	7,526
Other reserve	a	-	360,805	360,805
Total equity		(71,797)	447,460	375,663
Deferred tax liabilities	f	23,246	28,520	51,766
Related party loans	a	543,913	(473,458)	70,455
Others		441,933	-	441,933
Total liabilities		1,009,09 2	(444,938)	564,15 4

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021

	Notes	As previously reported GH¢'000	Correction of prior period error GH¢'000	Restated GH¢'000
Trade and other receivables	c	21,714	(3,474)	18,240
Current tax assets	c,f	29,223	9,377	38,600
Prepayments	d	5,757	2,521	8,278
Cash and cash equivalents	b	195,926	20,423	216,349
Others		780,074	-	780,074
Total assets		1,032,694	28,847	1,0 61,541

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021 (Continued)

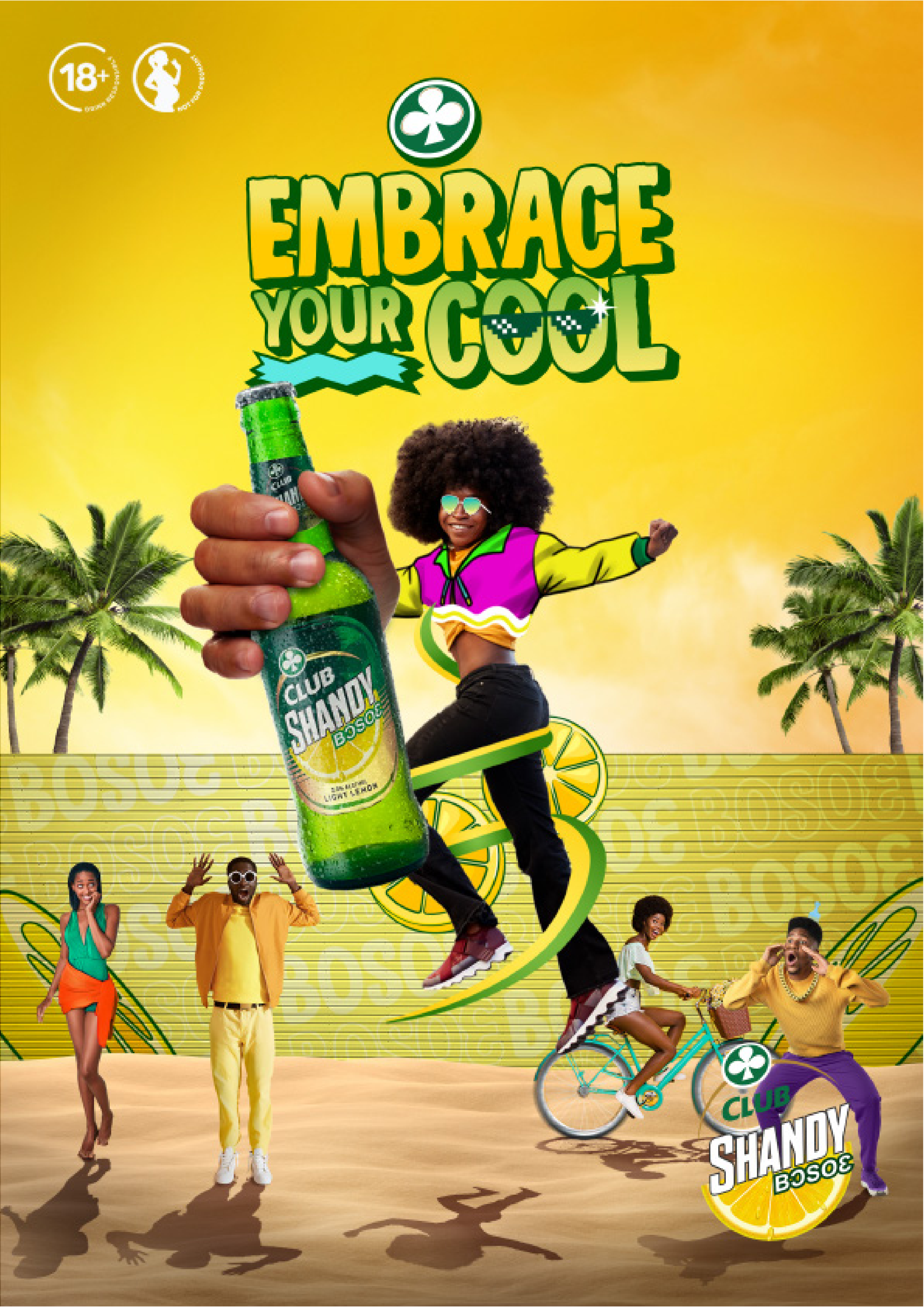
	Notes	As previously reported GH¢'000	Correction of prior period error GH¢'000	Restated
Sharecapital		7,332	-	7,332
Retained earnings	a,d,e	(54,791)	105,181	50,390
Other reserve	a	-	360,805	360,805
Total equity		(47,459)	465,986	418,527
Deferred tax liabilities	f	14,829	39,252	54,081
Related party loans	a	574,779	(496,814)	77,965
Bank overdraft	b	-	20,423	20,423
Others		490,545	-	490,545
Total liabilities		1,080,153	(437,139)	643,014

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	As previously reported GH¢'000	Correction of prior period error GH¢'000	Restated
Revenue		588,336	(10,377)	577,959
Distribution expense	e	(43,887)	10,377	(33,510)
Finance cost	a	(44,067)	23,355	(20,712)
Others		(459,959)	-	(459,959)
Profit before tax		40,423	23,355	63,778
Income tax expense	f	(16,085)	(4,829)	(20,914)
Profit after tax		24,338	18,526	42,864

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	As previously reported GH¢'000	Correction of prior period error GH¢'000	Restated
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit after tax	a	24,338	18,526	42,864
Adjustment for				
Income tax expense	f	16,085	4,829	20,914
Others		111,114	-	111,114
Cash generated from operations before change in working capital		151,537	23,355	174,892


18+
EMBRACE
YOUR COOL
CLUB
SHANDY
BƆSOƐ
LIGHT LEMON
CLUB
SHANDY
BƆSOƐ

PROXY FORM

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

To be held virtually by Zoom on Friday, January 31, 2025 at 11:00am

I/We...
[insert full name(s)

being a member(s) of Accra Brewery PLC hereby appoint: -

....
[insert full name]

or failing him, the Chairman of the Meeting as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Friday, January 31, 2025 and at any and every adjournment thereof.

Dated this 8th day of January, 2025

Shareholder's Signature ....

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FOR COMPANY'S USE
NO. OF SHARES

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RESOLUTIONS

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FOR

</td><td>

AGAINST

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1. To receive the Report of the Directors, the Financial Statements as at December 31, 2022 and the Report of the Independent Auditors thereon.
2. To elect as a Non-Executive Director, Dr George Dawson-Ahmoah.
3. To elect as Executive Director, Ms. Kefilwe Tabona.
4. To elect as Executive Director, Mr. Dederik Johannes Kruger.
5. To elect as Executive Director, Mr. Solomon Yaw Ayiah.
6. To approve Directors' Fees.
7. To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors. !

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Please indicate an 'X' in the appropriate square how you wish your votes to be cast on the resolutions referred to above. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote or abstain from voting at his discretion.

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THIS PROXY FORM SHOULD NOT BE COMPLETED AND SENT TO THE REGISTRAR IF THE MEMBER WILL BE ATTENDING THE MEETING

NOTES

1. A member [shareholder] who is unable to attend an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting is allowed by law to vote by proxy. The above Proxy Form has been prepared to enable you exercise your vote, if you cannot personally attend.
2. Provision has been made on the form for the Chairman of the meeting to act as your proxy, but if you wish you may insert in the blank space marked * the name of any person, whether a member of the Company or not, who will attend the meeting and vote on your behalf instead of the Chairman of the meeting.
3. In the case of joint shareholders, each joint holder should sign.
4. If executed by a corporation, the Proxy Form should bear its Common Seal or be signed on its behalf by a Director.
5. Please sign the above Proxy Form and post it so as to reach the address shown overleaf not later than 48 hours before the meeting.
6. The Proxy must produce the admission card sent to obtain entrance to the meeting.

ACCRA BREWERY PLC

To a Future With More Cheers

A proud part of the ABInBev family