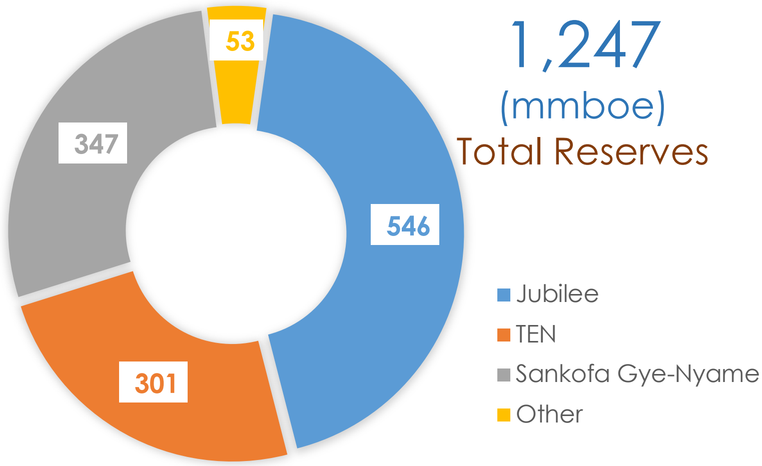
2015 SNAPSHOT

Ghana

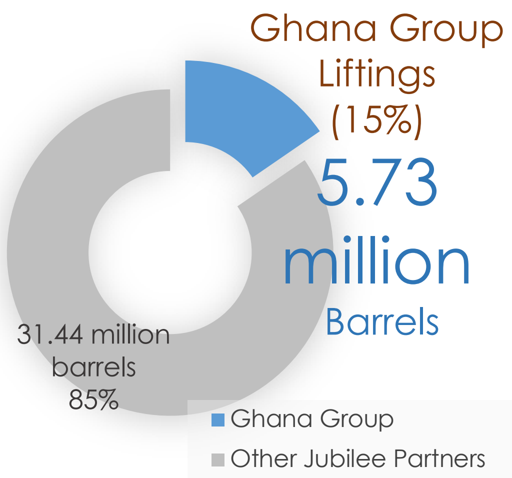


Jubilee Field

Oil

2015 Annual Production
37.41 million
Barrels

Average Daily Oil Production
102,497.7
Barrels



Gas

Annual Gas Production
52.55
Billion cubic feet

Annual Gas Export
24.23
Billion cubic feet

Daily Gas Export
0.066
Billion cubic feet per day

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Roles & Challenges

Mandate
Explore, develop, produce & dispose of petroleum resources for the benefit of Ghanaians

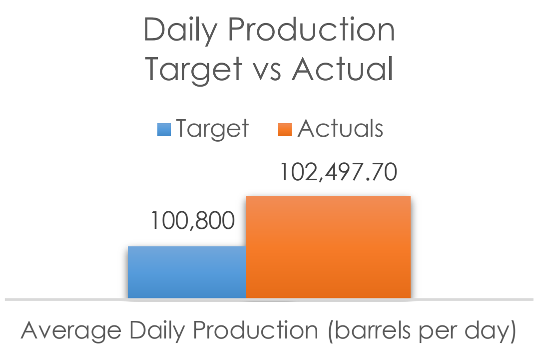
Key New Developments
- Gas Off-taker
- Gas Aggregator
- Take-over of GNGC

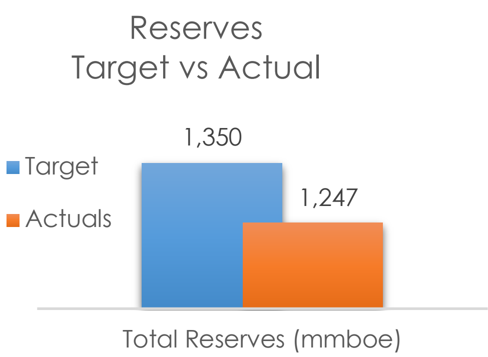
GNPC

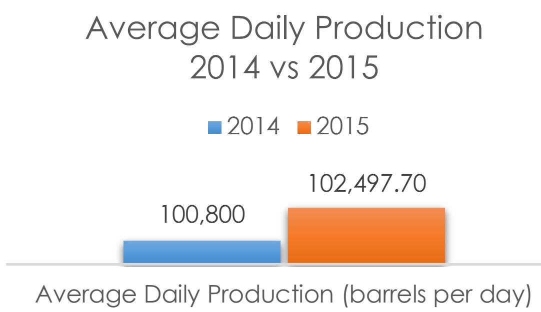
Growing E&P
- Jubilee in operation
- TEN first oil expected in 2016
- Sankofa first oil expected in 2017

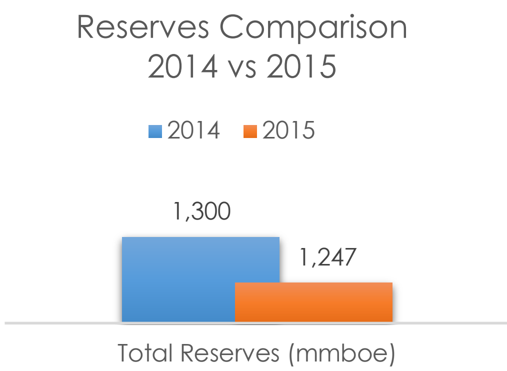
Organisational Change
- Rolling out new organisational structure
- New performance management system
- International standards and best practices

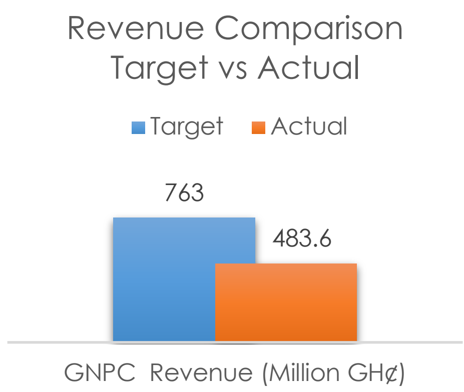
Petroleum

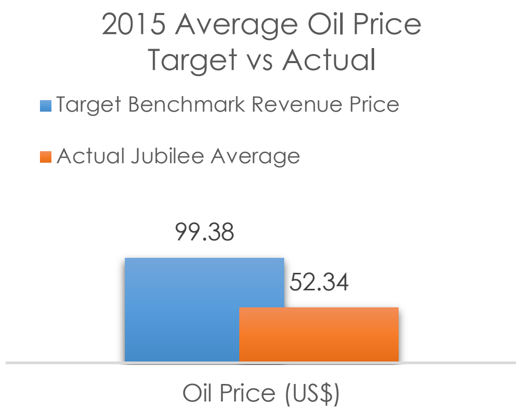


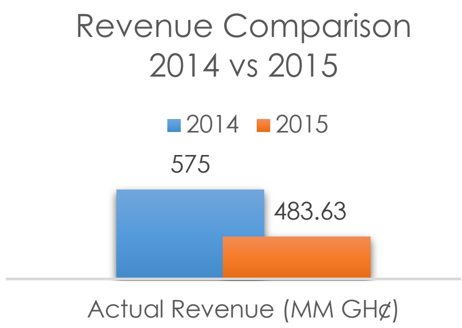


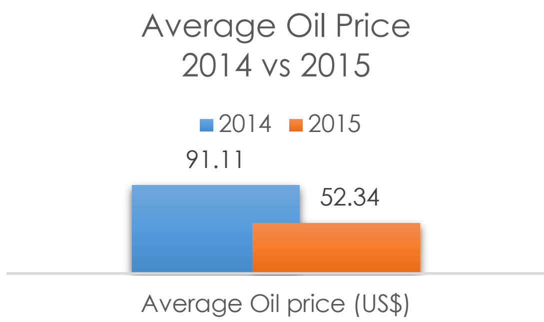





Revenue Comparison
Target vs Actual
Target
Actual
763
483.6
GNPC Revenue (Million GH¢)


2015 Average Oil Price
Target vs Actual
Target Benchmark Revenue Price
Actual Jubilee Average
99.38
52.34
Oil Price (US$)


Revenue Comparison
2014 vs 2015
2014
2015
575
483.63
Actual Revenue (MM GH¢)


Average Oil Price
2014 vs 2015
2014
2015
91.11
52.34
Average Oil price (US$)

Our Mission

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

Our Vision

To be a leading global Oil and Gas company whose operations have a profound impact on the quality of life of the people of Ghana.

Our Core Values

CONTENTS

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

You are cordially invited to the annual general meeting (AGM) of the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (the "Corporation") to be held on Wednesday, December 21, 2016 at 10:00 am., Labadi Beach Hotel, No 1 La Bypass, for the following purposes pursuant to section 24(1) of the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation Law, 1983 (PNDCL 64):

- To receive and approve the annual financial statement (the "accounts") of the Corporation for the year 2015 together with reports of the directors and auditors;

All relevant documents in connection with the meeting will be circulated before the meeting.

Dated this 12th day of December, 2016

By Order of the Board of Directors

ADWOA WIAFE
BOARD SECRETARY

SECTION 1: BUSINESS OVERVIEW

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Felix Addo Board Chairman

The 2015 Financial Year has been eventful for GNPC. The 7th Board was appointed this year, taking the reins during a period characterised by a turbulent operating environment. In the face of low oil prices as well as an industry slowdown, GNPC also had to grapple with an expanding role in Ghana's gas sector. Yet these challenges have been met head on to deliver a robust performance.

The enduring strength of the Accelerated Growth Strategy was underscored this year as GNPC faced major developmental and financial demands, even while navigating a tough domestic and international economic environment.

The Global and Domestic Economies

The Global GDP growth rate for 2015 remained the same as the previous year, at 2.4%. Sub-Saharan Africa also saw a lower growth rate at 3.4% compared to 5.4% in the previous year.

Ghana was not insulated from the impacts of these global economic trends. Average inflation rose to 17.1% as utility tariffs were adjusted upwards. There was a much-improved depreciation rate of the Ghanaian cedi to the United States Dollar, at 15.7%, compared to the steep drop of 31.33% in 2014. The overall impact on economic growth was marginal, with revised 2015 GDP falling to 3.9% from 4.0% in 2014. There was however significant impetus to economic activities as the nation's long running energy challenges moderated in the latter part of the year.

A low oil price regime

Following the extraordinary drop in global oil prices in 2014, the industry has grappled with low prices in 2015. Ghana's Jubilee crude was subjected to the same trend. Jubilee unit price was US$50.55 per barrel in February rising to a high of US$64.67 per barrel in May but thereafter plummeting to US$37.93 per barrel in December 2015. Overall, Jubilee crude prices averaged at US$52.34 per barrel for the year compared to US$91.11 in 2014.

The substantial dip in prices was caused by supply and demand factors. Subdued global demand was met with increased supply, placing a downward pressure on prices.

Policy and legal developments

In 2014, the Government of Ghana sought to advance its agenda to consolidate Ghana's upstream and midstream market segments at both the commercial and regulatory levels. Consequently, GNPC was appointed national Gas Aggregator and the Corporation was asked to take over the Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC).

The Corporation in 2015 had to adapt to the expansion of activities both within the upstream gas segment and further down the value chain into the mid-stream gas segment.

The 7th Board was appointed and inaugurated in the early part of the year. The new Board remains committed to maintaining the momentum in pursuit of the Accelerated Growth Strategy in the face of a changing operating environment.

Internal environment

Internally, the Corporation continued with efforts at organisational re-structuring, recruitment, training and development. In particular, ICT systems saw an upgrade and the Performance Management System was improved.

Our hiring efforts were however hindered by the industry-wide shortage of technical human resources. The Corporation also had to support other sector agencies to meet some financial obligations in line with its enabler role in the industry.

However, even with these challenges, the Corporation has maintained a focus on its organisational transformation and has set itself on the path to meeting its strategic goals.

Financial Performance

For GNPC, the effect of lower oil prices was felt in declining revenue from the previous year. Group[1] revenues fell 13% while the Corporation's revenue saw a 15% fall. This coincided with sharp increases in both production costs and general and administrative costs necessitated by the increased cost of production due to gas compressor and riser vibration challenges, as well as the expanded scope of activities. Ultimately, pre-tax profits fell significantly for both the Corporation and the Group as a whole.

Felix Addo

Felix Addo
Board Chairman

[1] This includes GNPC and its subsidiaries - GNPC Exploration and Production Company Limited (Explorco), Mole Motel Company Limited and Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT

Alexander Mould Ag. Chief Executive

The year 2015 was a demanding one for GNPC. A year requiring bold and decisive decision making in the face of a turbulent operating context. Nevertheless, we made steady progress in our march towards the strategic objective of becoming a stand-alone operator by 2019 and a world class operator by 2027, in line with our Accelerated Growth Strategy. In the face of a challenging operating environment, our operational performance was strong, key projects reached significant milestones and major organisational improvement programmes were implemented.

Our operating environment

The operating environment in 2015 presented challenges from several quarters. Globally, the industry was hit by squeezed margins arising from falling oil prices. Consequently, the Corporation and its Partners had to make strategic adjustments to meet these challenges.

The continuously expanding role of GNPC in the gas sector also increased the scope and complexity of GNPC's operations.

As part of the Accelerated Growth Strategy, GNPC sought to address its on-going organizational and human capacity challenges throughout the year.

The Corporation continued with implementation of the Performance Management System (PMS) as part of its organisational transformation agenda.

Our performance

Like all upstream oil and gas companies, the Corporation's financial performance was affected by the sharp declines in oil prices.

The Corporation's 15% decline in revenue (13% at the Group level) was largely due to a lower than expected average price for Jubilee crude in 2015. Indeed, the Ghana Group revenues – which include revenues due to the Government of Ghana – fell by 57%.

Projected lifting volumes were met as the Ghana Group lifted 5.73 mmbls against a target of 5.7mmbls.

On the cost side, the Corporation's general and administrative expenses increased in response to our expanded business scope, work programmes and investments in institutional capacity building initiatives. Jubilee operating costs also rose as the Partners sought to resolve the gas compressor and riser vibration issues which somewhat affected production in 2015. These dynamics were reflected in a sharp drop in pre-tax profits. However, the Corporation is owed a significant amount of monies by various government institutions including the Tema Oil Refinery (TOR), the Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company (BOST) Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC) and the Ministry of Finance. Receipt of these sums would very much have improved the Corporation's bottom line.

Meanwhile, the GNPC's asset base improved considerably during the year. Total assets for both the GNPC Group and the Corporation rose 21%. This came on the back of a 63% rise in the value of petroleum projects mainly due to the TEN Development project.

The Corporation leveraged the continued interest in Ghana's oil provinces and signed four (4) Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for the negotiation of Petroleum Agreements. These activities were in line with the Corporation's strategic pillars of Replacing and Growing Reserves, and Expanding Activities.

The operations for the year were however impacted by the interim ruling of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Seas (ITLOS), which put a restriction on exploration drilling. Consequently, we focused on improving the Corporation's geological and geophysical work to enhance prospect generation. This contributed to improvements in the national hydrocarbon reserves which ended the year at 1,247 mmboe.

In respect of the Voltaian basin, the Corporation commenced various activities toward a 5-year pre-exploration drive including a field reconnaissance survey, environmental impact assessment as well as community and stakeholder engagements.

The Corporation also worked with relevant State entities and industry stakeholders more generally to develop solutions for the challenges facing Ghana's gas-to-power sector.

To assist in resolving the chronic national energy crisis, and consistent with our role as national Gas Aggregator, the Corporation provided US$100 million guarantee for two power barges to add a total of 450MW to the country's installed electricity generation capacity. Furthermore, GNPC engaged with Quantum Power for the establishment of an LNG import facility in Tema to supplement domestic gas production.

Development of the TEN Project reached overall progress of 82.9% in 2015 and is on schedule to meet its first oil target in the third quarter of 2016. Following approval of the Plan of Development (POD) for the Sankofa – Gye Nyame project in 2014, the project reached 27.7% actual progress by the end of 2015. Major milestones were reached in respect of the Sankofa gas commercialisation. For example, critical supporting agreements for the financing of the Sankofa-Gye Nyame Project in the OCTP license area were concluded and signed.

Jubilee field development activities continued with drilling of four (4) development wells. Production was however hindered by gas compressor and riser vibration issues which GNPC and the Jubilee Partners worked hard to successfully arrest. Ultimately, Jubilee production rose for the fifth successive year since production commenced in the fourth quarter of 2010, albeit marginally. Total annual production for the year rose by 0.56% to reach 37.41 million barrels. Average daily production of 102,497.7 barrels per day was 1.7% above target.

This year was also the first full year of gas export from the Jubilee Field to the Ghana National Gas Company's plant at Atuabo. Although gas production fell approximately 6% from the previous year due to the compressor and riser challenges, a total of 24,227 mmscf was exported over the year.

GNPC and its Partners also sought to progress efforts on the Greater Jubilee Full Field Development Plan, which is intended to expand production by tying-in discoveries within the proximity of the original unitized Jubilee Field.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes centred around the three thematic areas of the Corporation's CSR policy: Sports, Health and Education. Activities included the ongoing support for the Black Stars, Support for health institutions including the Burns Unit at Korle Bu and the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi, community engagement and building school blocks in front line communities. The GNPC Oil & Gas Foundation also continues to provide transformative educational opportunities in various disciplines of the oil and gas sector, to Ghana's best and brightest.

The Corporation continued to engage with its numerous stakeholders as part of our determined efforts to remain transparent and accessible. Several meetings were held with and /or reports submitted to various Ministries, Parliamentary Select Committees, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), front line communities, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), the Government's development partners, the media among others.

Addressing challenges

In response to the low oil price trends, critical measures were taken to minimize the impact on the organisation. Besides managing costs, we intensified monitoring of non-operated assets and wherever possible developed proactive and efficient alternative solutions to operational challenges alongside our partners.

In all this, the Corporation also maintained focus on developing standby operating capability in line with our overarching strategic objective. We invested in organisational and human capacity building to augment our capabilities to effectively manage the gas value chain.

2016 Outlook

It is anticipated that the operating environment will continue to be challenging in 2016. Crude prices are expected to stabilize but remain subdued with Dated Brent forecast to average around US$50 per barrel. Notwithstanding the expected stability around the US$50 per barrel mark, this would still be a lower price regime than in previous years and we will need to respond appropriately.

This will involve continuing with measures to contain costs and improve efficiency at the corporate level, and working with partners to save costs across projects.

Development works will continue on the TEN and Sankofa Gye Nyame projects. First oil from the TEN field is expected in the second half of 2016. We also expect to agree on the concept for the Greater Jubilee Full Field development with the Jubilee Partners and submit this to the Government.

Critically, the Corporation will also continue its pre-exploration activity in the Voltaian Basin project, with a view to mobilizing and commencing seismic data acquisition.

Following the finalisation of the acquisition of GNGC, the Corporation will support its subsidiary by investing in the mid-stream gas sector to ensure the development of a robust gas-to-power vale chain.

In a nutshell, despite a challenging operating environment in 2015, the Corporation made significant progress towards fulfilling our mandate both as an efficient custodian of the national petroleum resources and a reliable counterparty to national and international partners.

Alexander Mould

Alexander Mould
Ag. Chief Executive

COMPANY PROFILE

The Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) was established by the GNPC Law 1983 (PNDC Law 64), with the primary object of undertaking the exploration, development, production and disposal of petroleum. The company began operations in February 1985.

The Corporation's activities are also provided for in the Exploration and Production Law 1984 (PNDC Law 84). This gives GNPC rights to undertake exploration, development and production of petroleum in all open blocks. Law 84 also requires that all persons (or entities) seeking to undertake such activities in Ghana must do so in partnership with the Corporation and the Government of Ghana.

A DUAL COMMERCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ROLE

GNPC is a strategic commercial vehicle, set up to enable the Government of Ghana to participate directly in Petroleum operations, and in doing so, maximize the benefits to Ghanaians. The law mandates GNPC to operate on sound commercial lines, taking necessary steps to produce a reasonable return on its assets. To this end, the Corporation has a dual commercial and developmental role as reflected in its founding objects which include:

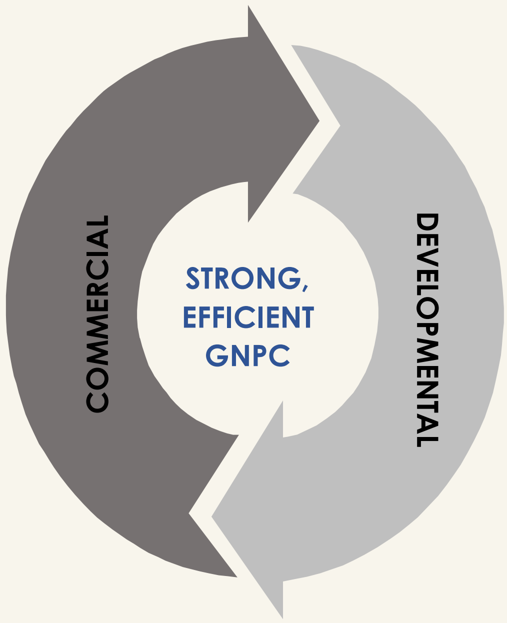
- To accelerate the promotion of petroleum exploration activities to ensure early commercial discovery and production;
- To ensure the appraisal of existing petroleum discoveries
- To ensure production to meet national requirements;
- To ensure that Ghana obtains the greatest possible benefits from the development of its petroleum resources;
- To obtain the effective transfer to Ghana of appropriate technology relating to petroleum operations;
- To ensure the training of citizens of Ghana and the development of national capabilities in all aspects of petroleum operations; and
- To ensure that petroleum operations are conducted in such manner as to prevent adverse effects on the environment, resources and people of Ghana.

Figure 1 GNPC's Dual Commercial and Developmental Role

Sector enabler
Gas aggregator

Competitiveness across O&G value chain delivers greater financial & economic returns to the state in terms of:

- royalties
- taxes
- dividends



Securing GNPC's long-term competitiveness will lead to:

- Development in national technology and skills
- Quality employment for Ghanaians
- Development of local businesses
- Development of strategic national infrastructure
- Long-term competitive fuel pricing
- More competitive borrowings
- National control of market demand and supply swings

Virtuous self-reinforcing cycle of interdependence between the commercial and developmental roles

OUR BUSINESS

Over the years, GNPC's focus has largely been on the upstream segment of the petroleum value chain. However, in line with its legal mandate, industry development and government policy, The Corporation's activities are strategically expanding.

The Corporation's legal mandate permits operations along the entire industry value chain. Fuelled by Ghana's advent into the league of petroleum producing nations, GNPC's role has expanded to meet the development challenges of a burgeoning oil and gas industry.

GNPC's upstream business is centred on the four (4) sedimentary basins in the country namely:

- the Western (Tano) basin
- the Central (Saltpond) basin
- the Eastern (Keta) basin and,
- the Onshore (Voltaian) basin

Although, upstream activities remain the core of our business, GNPC is following in the footsteps of successful National Oil Companies globally to play the role of an *ENABLER* of industry development.

The philosophy is that as an industry enabler GNPC would engage in other segments of the industry as are necessary to ensure that the industry develops in an integrated manner. the

Corporation itself will ultimately benefit commercially from developing in a well-integrated sector value chain.

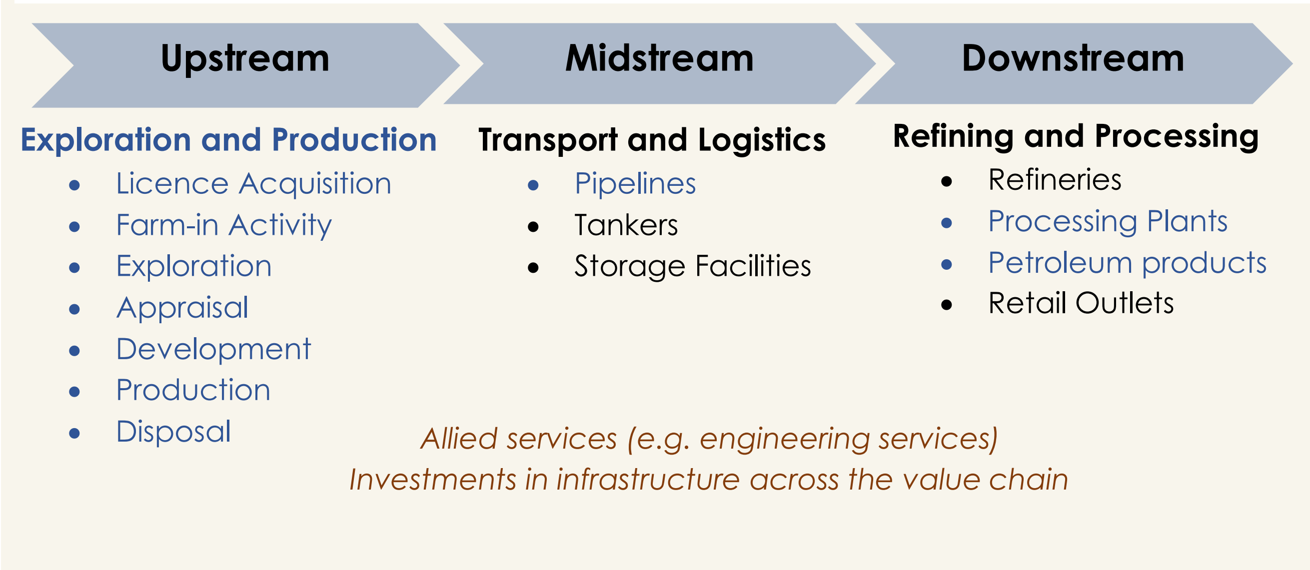
Indeed, in 2014, GNPC through a change in policy direction moved into the midstream gas segment with an expanded role as national gas aggregator responsible for gas offtake and processing with the acquisition of the Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC).

The Corporation is therefore committed to developing a viable domestic gas market and efficient power system to ensure effective uptake of its upstream gas resources for power generation in line with stated government policy for gas use.

GNPC as part of its enabler role has also developed strategies for venturing into the oil services sector to catalyse the development of local content and local participation. One such venture is the establishment of the GNPC-Technip Services Company (GTES).

To facilitate its activities various business models with varying levels of involvement have been developed ranging from joint operation, joint venture to simple investment, all tested against its role, mandate and strategic considerations. GNPC's activities therefore span across the entire industry value chain as demonstrated below.

Figure 2: GNPC's activities along the petroleum value chain



***Key**
Current GNPC activities are indicated in blue text

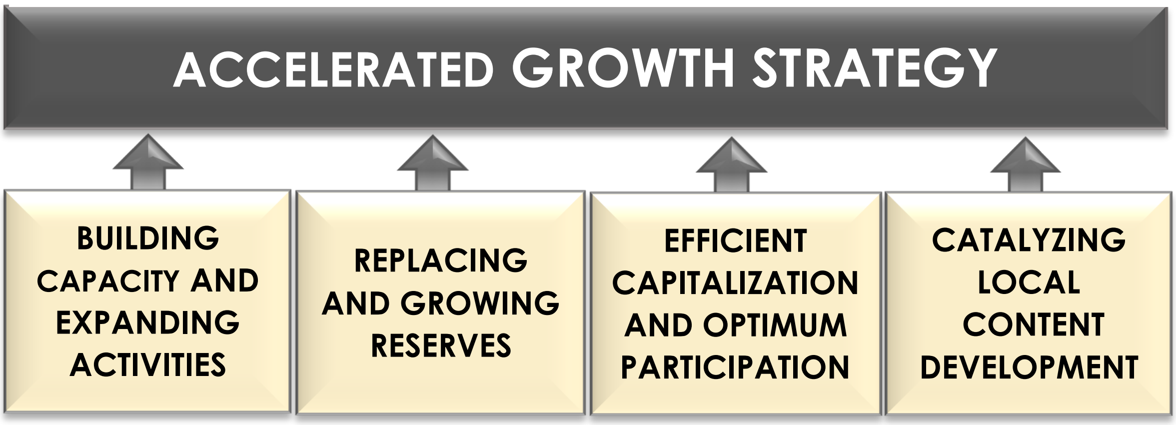
OUR STRATEGY

THE ACCELERATED GROWTH STRATEGY

Following a period of pioneering activities, re-organisation and consolidation, GNPC embarked on a phase of heightened activity in 2012, guided by a newly developed Accelerated Growth Strategy.

The Accelerated Growth Strategy is GNPC's response to the strategic imperative created by the expansion of Ghana's oil and gas industry. It is the roadmap to attaining the status of a 'world class operator' in full fulfilment of our mission and achievement of our vision. The strategy is anchored on four key pillars as demonstrated below;

Figure 3: The Pillars of the Accelerated Growth Strategy



Strategic Pillar	What it entails…
Building Capacity and Expanding Activities	Investing systematically and prudently in building operating capacity and developing gas management capability to manage a wider portfolio of producing assets.
Replacing & Growing Reserves	Investing in High Impact initiatives for the replacement and growth of reserves
Efficient Capitalisation & Optimum Participation	Securing capital at the lowest possible cost to maintain an optimum level of participation in petroleum operations
Catalysing Local Content	Catalysing the creation of an appropriate environment for Ghanaian participation

OUR BUSINESS MODEL

The Corporation's business model is based on the legal framework governing our operations and the strategy carved out of this framework as informed by our strategic environment.

In the early stages of Ghana's petroleum industry, prior to the commencement of commercial production, we adopted a business model which sought to balance limited institutional capacity for oil field operations with effectively seeking out and exploiting high risk, un-proven opportunities. Against this backdrop, we relied on the legal imperative that International Oil Companies (IOC) had to partner with GNPC and the Government of Ghana and sought to balance the rights, interests and responsibilities of these parties to achieve mutual benefits.

We innovate and adapt our business model to support our Accelerated Growth Strategy. We are effective partners to investors and operators, and are determined to fulfil our national mandate, while pursuing our strategic goal of world-class operatorship.

The commercial discovery in 2007 and the subsequent commencement of production in 2010 considerably reduced the exploratory risk profile of the country. Further, the influx of revenues for both the Government of Ghana and GNPC coupled with increasing institutional capacity built through strategic alliances put GNPC in a position to be a more effective and active partner.

The Corporation has been able to create increasingly effective strategic alliances and partnerships by leveraging its growing ability to contribute significant investments, thereby venturing into greater but well calculated commercial risks and growing its potential towards operatorship. We innovate and adapt our business model to support our Accelerated Growth Strategy. We are strong partners to investors and operators and to fulfil our national mandate, all while pursuing our strategic goal of world-class operatorship.

The effect of these innovation is seen in more recent Petroleum Agreements which reflect a greater commitment from GNPC. These new agreements also show a higher risk appetite or risk threshold, some as high as 25%. These commitments are deployed through the GNPC Exploration and Production Company (Explorco) subsidiary and highlight stronger and deeper links with partners through Joint Operating Company and Joint Venture models.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

In 2015, the Corporation's business continued to generate significant cash for the nation despite strong countervailing forces. Our revenues however, as a result of the lower oil prices. Coupled with the increased costs of Jubilee production, as well as increasing costs of our expanding role, our profitability was hit.

Operating Activities:

GNPC achieved a total revenue of GH¢483.63 million in 2015 being 84% of the total revenue for 2014 due to a significant drop in crude oil prices. Also, six (6) crude oil parcels were lifted as against eight (8) in 2014. Interest on short term investment and exchange gains led to a significant rise in the other operating income by143% over 2014.

Cost of sales on the other hand increased by 72% reflecting increased production costs as a result of resolving gas compressor and riser vibration challenges on the FPSO as well as undertaking a series of workovers carried out on existing producing wells to maintain recoverability. General expenses and other operating expenses increased by 58%. These reflect significant increase in corporate activities and the depreciation of the cedi to the US dollar.

Although Profit after tax reduced by 77% from 2014, the Corporation was able to achieve a profit of GH¢65.3 million. Total comprehensive income was GH¢378.9 million for the year 2015.

Financial Position:

The total assets of the corporation grew by 21% from GH¢2.47 billion in 2014 to GH¢2.98 billion in 2015. Total non-current asset increased by 57% from 2014 to 2015. The significant growth in assets coming from the Petroleum projects which increased by 63%, was driven mainly by the Corporation's investment in the TEN field. We also had significant increases in Held to maturity financial assets by 86%, amount due from government agencies by 31% and property, Plant and Equipment by 154%. Total current assets reduced by 45% from GH¢874.74 million in 2014 to GH¢481.51 million in 2015. This was mainly driven by the reduction in held to maturity financial assets which fell by GH¢234.48 million constituting 60% of the fall in total current assets. Decline in inventory and cash & bank balances also contributed to the fall in current assets.

Total liabilities increased by 19% from GH¢721.64 million in 2014 to GH¢856.25 million in 2015. This was as a result of total non-current liabilities increasing by 86% due to an increase in medium term loan by 102% from GH¢311.25 million in 2014 to GH¢629.75 million in 2015, whilst total current liabilities reduced by 77% mainly due to a significant reduction in trade and other payables from GH¢297.83 million in 2014 to GH¢67.88 million.

Total Equity attributable to Parent stood at GH¢2.13 billion – an increase of 22% over 2014 figure of GH¢1.7 billion mainly due to Exchange translation reserve and retained earnings.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

The 2015 financial year has been a difficult one for the global oil and gas industry. Several factors converged to present real challenges for industry players. However even within this environment, the Corporation made significant achievements on the road to attaining its overarching strategic objectives. This operational review sets out highlights of the operating environment as well as corporate achievements, challenges, risks and outlook.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

The Global Industry

In 2015, GNPC's operations were impacted by the external environment as the growth in global economic activity decelerated. Growth was expected to increase to 2.8% from 2.6% in the previous year[2], but instead suffered a decline to 2.4%.[3] A significant factor in this trend was slowing growth in emerging and developing economies as they suffered the consequences of continued low commodity prices. Weaker capital flows, a stronger dollar and subdued global trade were also contributing factors to the declining growth rate. GDP growth in Sub-Saharan Africa declined to an estimated 3.4% on the back of low commodity prices and constrained infrastructure.[4] Global GDP growth for 2016 is forecasted to remain at 2.4% while Sub-Saharan Africa is forecasted to grow at 4.2%.

Both OPEC and Non-OPEC crude oil production saw an overall rise during the year. Non-OPEC supply grew on the back of rising oil production from unconventional sources in the United States and Canada, as well as biofuel production. Meanwhile high output from Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the UAE during the year accounted for OPEC's supply growth. Ultimately, these developments redefined the global oil map with important medium-term implications.

Rising tensions throughout the Middle East and product market strength gave a boost to global crude oil prices in May through to early June. Month-on-month, average crude oil prices increased from US$ 57.40 per barrel in April 2015 to

[2] Global Economic Prospects – The Global Economy in Transition – June 2015
[3] Global Economic Prospects – Spillovers amid Weak Growth – January 2016
[4] Global Economic Prospects – Spillovers amid Weak Growth – January 2016

US$62.50[5] per barrel in May before declining to US$61.30 per barrel in June. After the temporary rebound, prices turned volatile in early September, with Brent trading at $48.10 per barrel. By the end of the year, average crude oil prices had fallen significantly below the US$38 per barrel mark. Consequently, crude prices over the course of 2015 averaged out at US$52.37 per barrel.

Ultimately, the overall price decline was influenced by global supply and demand dynamics. Global demand for crude oil in 2015 averaged 95.0 mmbl per day, while supply was 96.6mmbl per day. Both figures represent an increase compared to the previous year when demand and supply were 93.2 mmbl per day and 93.8 mmbl per day respectively.[6]

Regional industry Overview

Although North Africa holds the largest oil and gas reserves on the continent, political upheavals and uncertainty about political and economic policy changes make the region relatively unattractive for investors at present. Notwithstanding ENI's huge gas discovery in Egypt, oil and gas activity in that country has been impacted by economic decline since the Arab Spring uprisings.

Though West Africa also has many challenges, it provides better prospects than North Africa. 2015 saw notable exploration activities in deep offshore blocks off the coast of Angola and offshore projects in Ghana. East Africa arguably holds some of the most exciting prospects – a new regional player in the oil and gas industry. From Mozambique to South Sudan, exciting discoveries have been made in recent years and could transform the region in the coming years.

The Ghanaian Economy

The energy challenges facing the Ghanaian economy moderated significantly by the end of the third quarter, although problems persisted. These energy constraints coupled with low commodity prices and policy tightness did however slow the pace of economic activity.

Inflation pressures persisted since the beginning of the year due to uncertainties in the foreign exchange market, with implications for petroleum pricing and other tradable goods and services. The headline inflation increased sharply from 16.4% in January to 17.9% in July, reflecting the upward adjustments in petroleum and transport prices, increased food prices and currency depreciation. Although inflation declined to 17.3% in August, it ended the year at 17.7% as result of increases in utility tariffs. This represents a 0.7% increase from December 2014.[7] In

[5] Global Economic Prospects – The Global Economy in Transition – June 2015

[6] International Energy Agency, Oil Market Report

[7] Bank of Ghana, Inflation Outlook and Analysis Report, January 2016

all inflation averaged 17.1% over the year compared to 15.45% in 2014.

The cedi weakened against the US dollar and the other major trading currencies during the first half of the year, depreciating 26.2% on the back of foreign exchange market volatility. However, the Eurobond issue and the syndicated pre-export finance facility for cocoa brought in significant inflows which buffered the economy in the latter part of the year. Indeed, the cedi appreciated by 14.5% during the second half of 2015. Ultimately these trends resulted in a cumulative depreciation of 15.7% in 2015, a considerable improvement from the 31.3% recorded in 2014.[8]

Despite the slowdown in economic activity, Government's fiscal consolidation efforts were broadly on track and resulted in significant gains in controlling government expenditure while also improving revenue collections. These developments resulted in a fiscal deficit of 6.3% of GDP in 2015, down from 10.2% in 2014.[9]

Revised GDP growth for 2015 has been recorded at 3.9% compared to 4.0% in 2014.[10] In 2016, we expect government to renew its commitment to promoting fiscal discipline to end the cyclical high budget overruns in election years. Growth for 2016 is expected to bounce back to 4.1% after a marginal slide in 2015.[11]

The Oil and Gas Industry in Ghana

The oil and gas industry in Ghana continues to attract major key players into a highly de-risked oil and gas province. Prospective investors over the course of the year have included both indigenous companies and global exploration and production majors. In 2015, eight (8) petroleum agreements were in varying stages of negotiation. As at the end of the year, a total of fifteen (15) Petroleum Agreements were operational across the three (3) offshore basins.

Several indigenous Ghanaian entities in partnership with foreign companies were awarded contracts during the year in the on-going TEN and Sankofa Gye-Nyame development projects. Key contractual activities included the construction of the Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) vessel for the OCTP project, supply of rigs, helicopters, risers and flowlines as well as platform support vessels. These helped in one way or another to strengthen the local content and local participation drive by the government and GNPC.

GNPC's Internal Environment

In 2015, the Corporation operated within an expanded role establishing itself in the new role as national Gas Aggregator.

[8] Bank of Ghana, Inflation Outlook and Analysis Report, January 2016
[9] World Bank, Country Overview- Ghana
[10] Ghana Statistical Service, Revised 2015 Annual Gross Domestic Product, September 2016
[11] Government of Ghana Review of Budget and Economic Policy, July 2016

We positioned ourselves for the expanded scope and the associated complexities of gas commercialisation and intensified capacity development in this area. Similarly, Management maintained its focus on core petroleum development projects bearing in mind the ITLOS moratorium on new exploratory drilling. ICT infrastructure upgrade was a key priority likewise organisational restructuring with some major management positions filled. Key investments were balanced against the need to efficiently utilise revenues in the face of lower oil prices.

Like other industry players, the Corporation's recruitment activities were adversely affected by the human resource shortages in the petroleum sector. GNPC continued to struggle with inadequate office space during the year with staff spread across two (2) office buildings within Tema. Management continued to highlight the need for a state-of-the art head office building to house the growing staff numbers to the relevant State institutions.

CORPORATE OBJECTIVES 2015

In pursuit of the Corporation's strategic objective of becoming a stand-alone operator by 2019 and a world class by 2027, the Board approved the following objectives for 2015:

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY	• To improve the institutional capacity to manage petroleum operations with special focus on gas management
RESERVES	• To achieve a total proven hydrocarbon reserves of 1.350 billion boe by the end of 2015
PRODUCTION	• To achieve an average crude oil production of 100,800 bbl/d
DRILLING	• To actively participate in activities leading to the drilling of at least 8 wells comprising of 1 exploratory well, 1 appraisal well, 6 development wells; and perform well completions activities on 6 wells
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	• To actively participate in the development activities of TEN and Sankofa-Gye Nyame projects with the aim to ensuring that the projects are executed on schedule and within budget
VOLTAIAN	• To complete 80% of preparatory work required to commence the acquisition of seismic data on the Voltaian Basin as a basis for establishing its thermal maturity
BASINS	• To improve the technical basis for establishing the geological and economic potential of the country's geological basins
DISPOSAL	• To maximize benefits from the efficient disposal of petroleum available to the Corporation

2015 PETROLEUM OPERATIONS

This year saw the continuation of proceedings at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) in respect of the border dispute between Ghana and La Côte d'Ivoire which commenced in 2014. The disputed zone covers major contract areas including the Deepwater Tano Cape Three Points and South Deepwater Tano licence areas within the Western (Tano) basin. Most notably, Tweneboa, Enyenra and Ntomme (TEN) development project which is Ghana's next producing field, falls entirely within the disputed area.

The Tribunal's final ruling is expected in 2017, however an interim ruling was delivered within the first half of the year placing a moratorium on the drilling of new wells within the disputed area. The ruling permits the completion of wells within the disputed area where drilling has already commenced and drilling of wells outside the disputed area.

Consequently, the ITLOS ruling affected the Corporation's core petroleum activities. It restricted drilling programmes which in turn limited our bid to increase reserves through further exploratory drilling. It also constrained somewhat the production profiles for near term developments such as TEN as no new development wells could be added to existing ones. Another significant impact of the ruling was on the Hess project where in-spite of seven (7) discoveries made, the planned developed was postponed by the operator until the final determination of the ruling. In addition, newly signed PA's saw limited work as no exploration and appraisal drilling could be undertaken.

RESERVES AND PRODUCTION

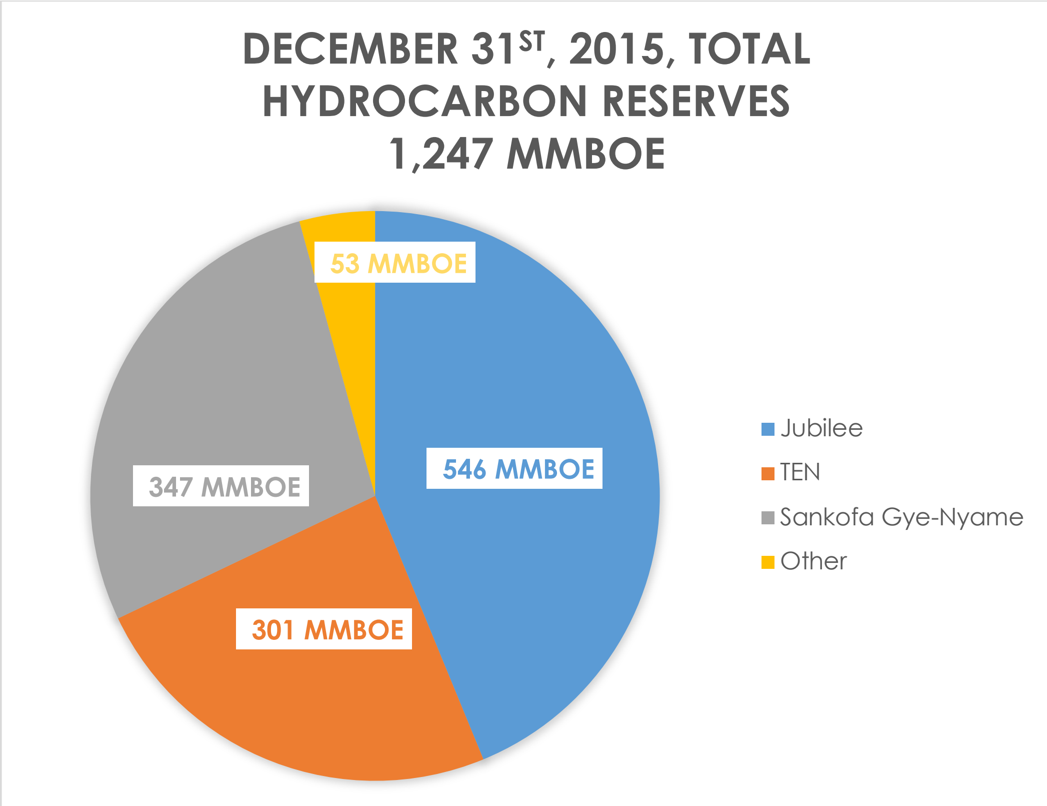
Reserves

For the first time, the Corporation reclassified the reserves position based on the Petroleum Resource and Management System (PRMS) guidelines. This is part of efforts to ensure that petroleum reserves reporting conforms to internationally acceptable standards.

In line with these guidelines, the nation's reserves in 2015 stood at 1,247 million barrels of oil equivalent (mmboe). This is 8% below the 2015 target of 1,350 mmboe and also 4% below the 2014 year-end reserves figure of 1,300 mmboe. This decline was mainly due to restrictions on exploration and appraisal activity drilling arising from the ITLOS ruling as explained above.

The stated proven reserves are split mainly across the three major projects, namely the Jubilee field, TEN Development Project and the Sankofa Gye-Nyame Development Project. A small amount of reserves are also contained in the smaller Mahogany and Teak discoveries as well as the declining Saltpond field. The breakdown of the 2015 reserves position is as indicated in the diagram below.

Figure 4: Total National Hydrocarbon Reserves as at 31st December, 2015



It is expected that the appraisal of the Hess discoveries after the ITLOS ruling will further boost reserves once they are completed.

During the year, the Corporation completed Phase 2 of the Reservoir Characterisation and Reserve Estimation project. The Corporation updated static and dynamic models for the TEN and Sankofa-Gye Nyame projects.

Oil and Gas Production

The commencement of operations by the GNGC's Atuabo gas plant in the last quarter of 2014 eliminated the persistent bottleneck of gas reinjection affecting oil production. However, the Jubilee field faced further challenges with the gas compressors and riser vibration which hindered production. The Corporation worked with the Jubilee contractors and sub-contractors to find solutions which quickly forestalled a potentially prolonged period of underperformance in oil and gas production and reduced its attendant impact on power generation.

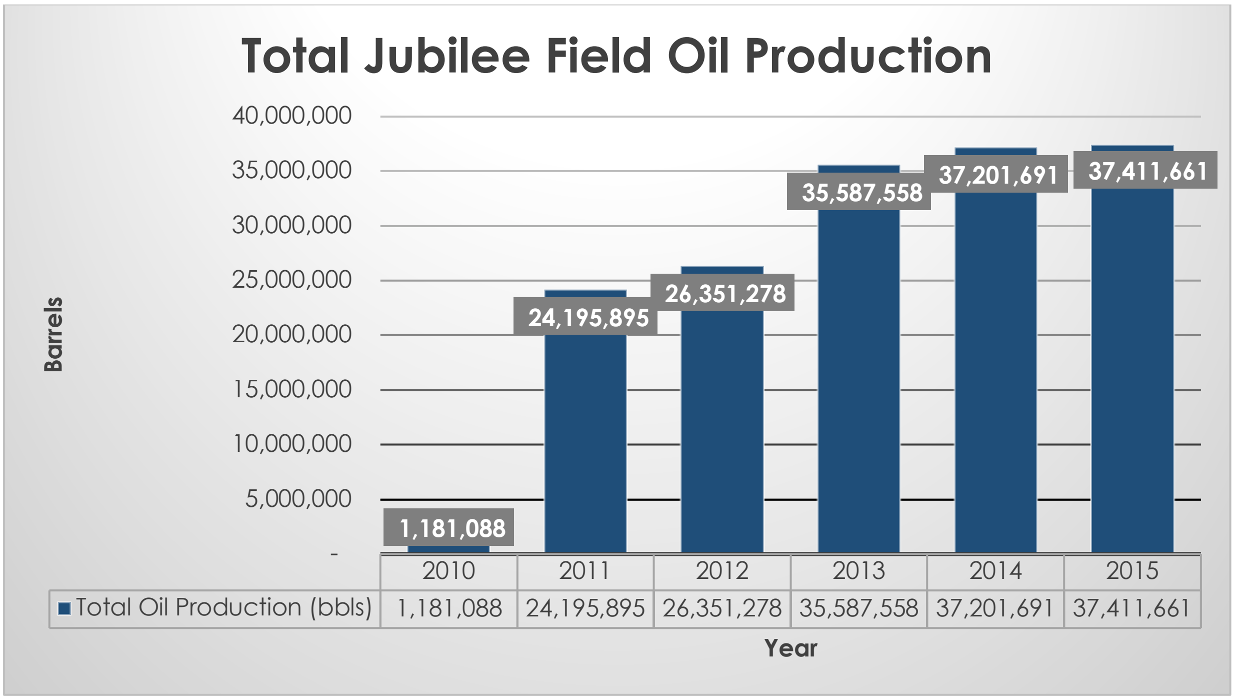
Jubilee Crude Production

The Jubilee Field is Ghana's main producing field and was discovered in 2007. From an initial production of 25,000 barrels of oil per day in November 2010, the Jubilee Field production has maintained a steady rising trend in annual and average daily production.

Average daily crude production in 2015 rose to 102,497.7 barrels of oil per day (bopd), exceeding the annual target of 100,800 bopd by 1.7% (1,697 bopd).

Total crude production from the Jubilee Field in 2015 rose for the fifth consecutive year, reaching 37.41 million barrels. Although the rise from 2014 is marginal (less than 1%), this reflects the success of the Jubilee Partners' efforts to arrest the challenges affecting both oil and gas production. The graph below highlights the annual production trend from the Jubilee field from inception (2010) to 2015.

Figure 5: Total Annual Jubilee Field Oil Production from Inception to 31st December, 2015



As at 31st December, 2015 a total of 161.9 million barrels of oil had been produced.

Jubilee Gas Production and Export

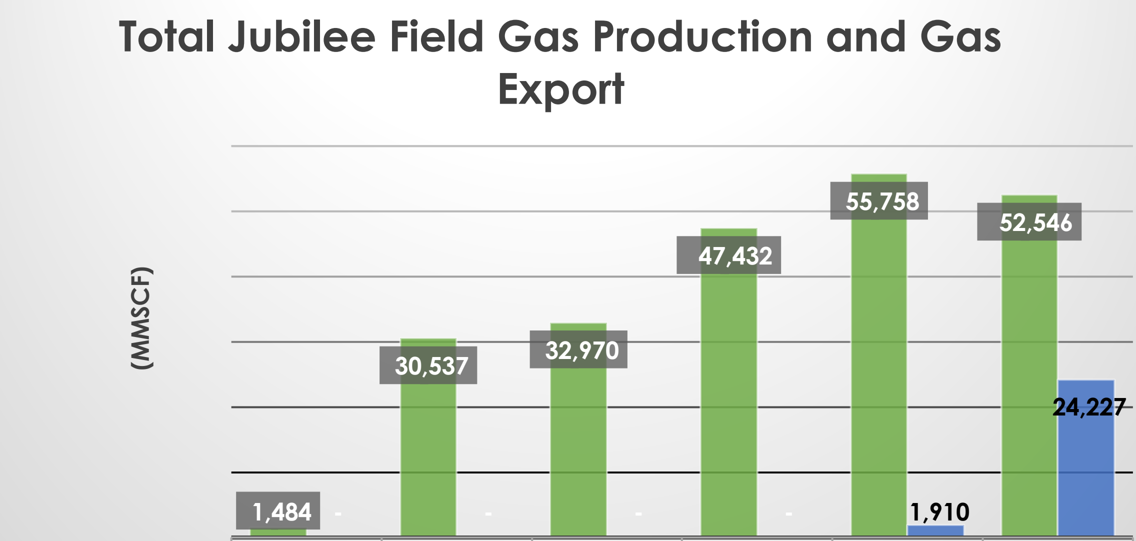
Gas export to the Atuabo processing plant commenced on 8th November, 2014 with 0.74 million standard cubic feet (mmscf) exported to the plant. This was steadily ramped up to 60 mmscf per day by end of 2014.

The completion and operation of the Atuabo Gas plant has removed a significant bottleneck in the gas value chain. Prior to commissioning of the plant, associated gas produced from the Jubilee Field was primarily re-injected to maintain reservoir pressure for oil production or as fuel for power generation on board FPSO Kwame Nkrumah. In line with the Government of Ghana's no flaring policy, only the minimum technically required amount of gas was flared in the absence of gas export facilities. This was necessary to ensure that reservoir pressure did not build up beyond acceptable safe levels.

In 2015 gas production was hampered by the gas compressor and riser challenges on the Jubilee Field, with annual gas production declining by approximately 6% from 55,758 mmscf to 52,546 mmscf. Average daily gas production was 144 mmscf. 2015 also recorded the first full year of gas export from the Jubilee field to the gas processing plant at Atuabo.

A total of 24,227 mmscf was exported to the Atuabo plant, representing 43% of gas produced in 2015. This averaged out at 66 mmscf per day. Jubilee gas production and export trends from inception to the end of 2015 are shown in the graph below.

Figure 6: Total Annual Jubilee Field Gas Production and Export from Inception to 31st December, 2015



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Gas	1,484	30,537	32,970	47,432	55,758	52,546
Total Gas Export	-	-	-	-	1,910	24,227

The Jubilee gas exported to date constitutes part of an amount of 200 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of foundation gas which under the governing Deep Water Tano Petroleum Agreement is provided to the State at zero cost.

Saltpond Crude Production

Production from the Saltpond Field continued to decline in 2015, having fallen sharply from an annual total of 105,039 barrels in 2013 and 95,093 barrels in 2014 to 49,353 barrels in 2015.

The 48% decrease between 2014 and 2015 was as a result of a 4-month shut-down in production from June to September 2015. Average daily production also fell from 288 bopd in 2014 to 203 bopd in 2015.

The Saltpond wells were finally shut-in in December 2015. A critical review of the SOPCL operations commenced during the year to determine a way forward for the Field. In

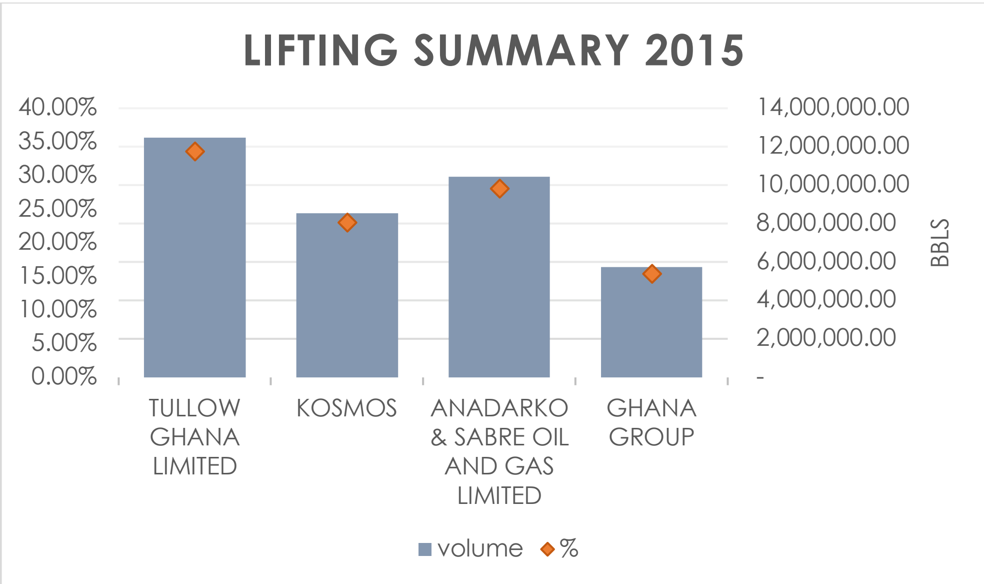
2016, various options including decommissioning of the field will be explored and considered.

GHANA GROUP LIFTINGS AND REVENUE

Liftings

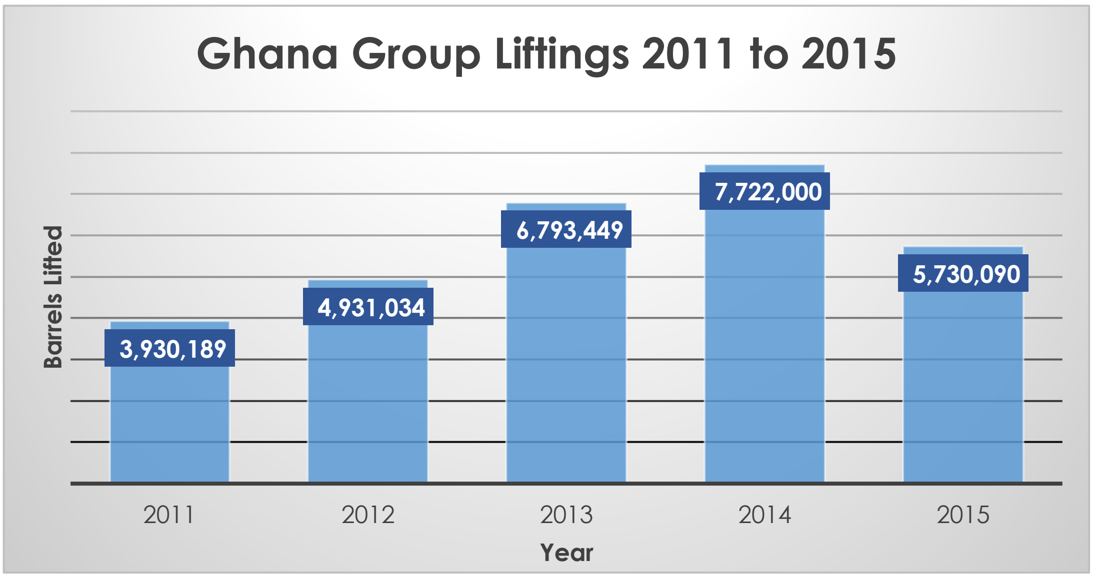
Over the course of the year thirty-nine (39) crude cargoes totalling 37.17 million barrels of oil were lifted from the Jubilee Field by the Jubilee Partners. Of this, GNPC lifted six (6) cargoes totalling 5.73 million barrels on behalf of the Ghana Group through. These were the Group's 25th to 30th liftings since production began and represented 15.42% of total liftings from the Jubilee field in 2015. The graph below indicates liftings by the various Jubilee in 2015.

Figure 7: Jubilee Partners' Share of Total Liftings in 2015



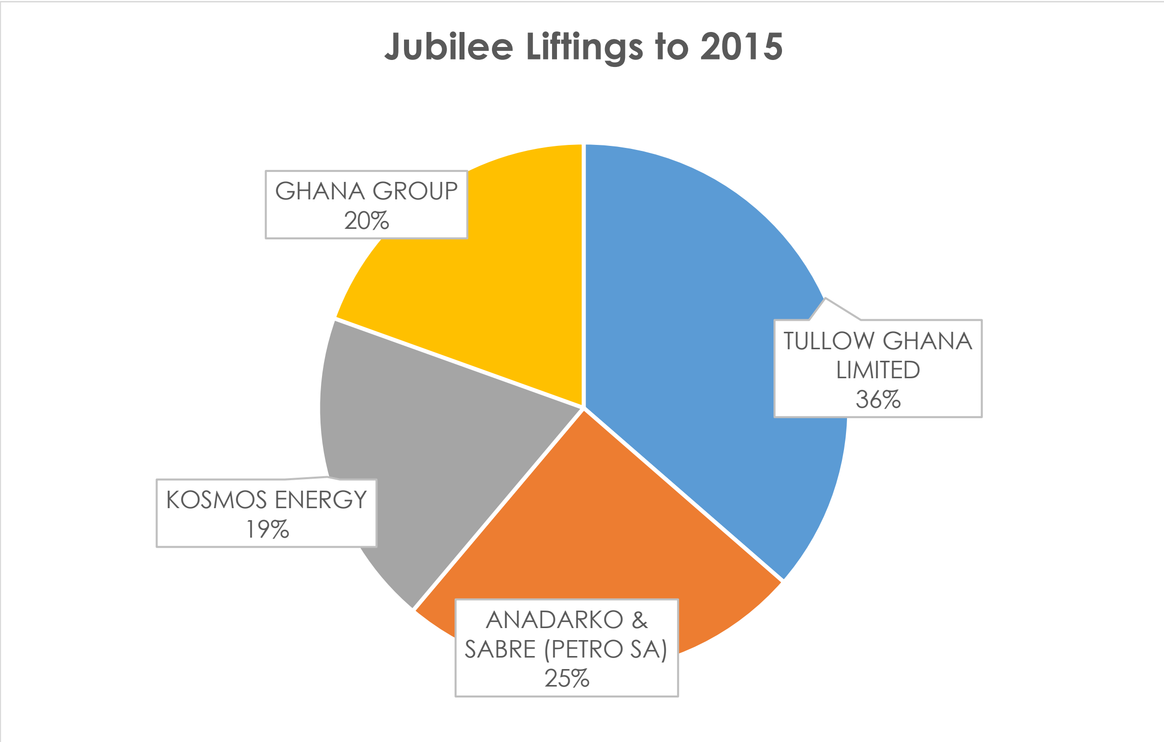
The graph below indicates Ghana Group's liftings from inception to the end of 2015.

Figure 8: Annual Ghana Group Liftings from Inception to 31st December, 2015



Since liftings began in 2011, a total of 149.2 million barrels of crude have been lifted by the Jubilee Partners as December, 2015. Of this, the Ghana Group has lifted a total of 29.1 million barrels, representing approximately 20% of total crude oil lifted throughout the life of the field to date as shown in the graph below.

Figure 9: Jubilee Partners' Share of Jubilee Liftings from Inception to 31st December, 2015



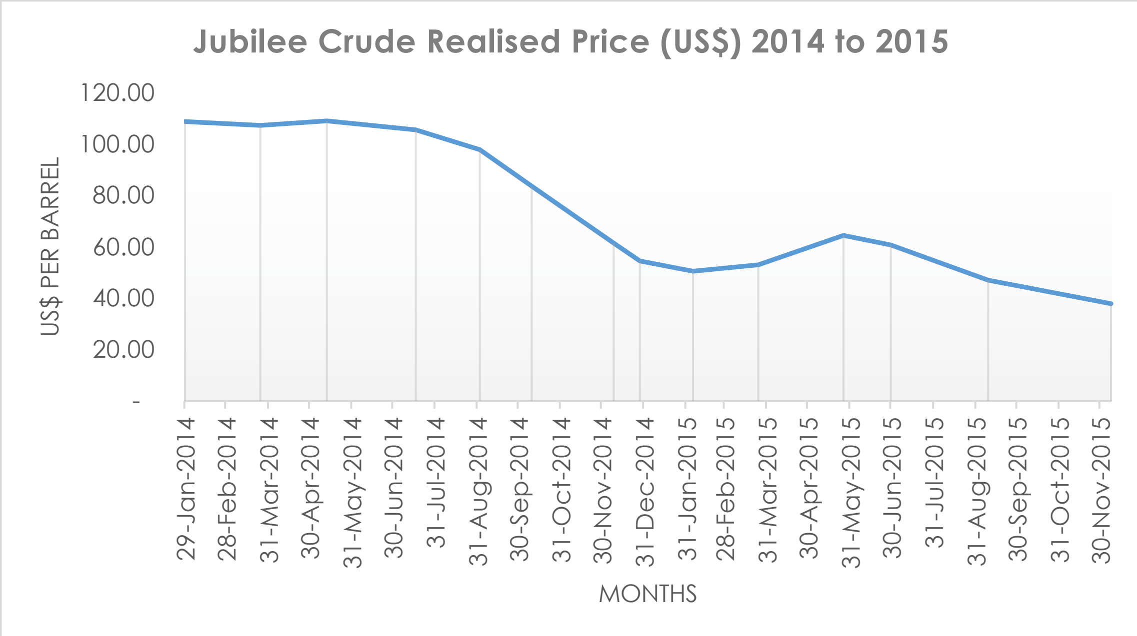
Prices and Revenue

Jubilee crude prices followed the general downward trend of global oil prices which began in mid-2014.

The first Jubilee cargo of 2015 was lifted in February and realized a price of US$50.55. Jubilee realized price rose initially to a peak of US$64.67 in May 2015 only to decline rapidly in the second half of the year, ending the year at US$37.93. Consequently, realized price of Jubilee crude fell approximately 25% from the beginning of the year to the end of 2015. The overall declining trend between January 2014 and December 2015 is shown below. Over the course of the year, crude from the Jubilee field thus fetched an average price of US$52.34 per barrel. This was 47% less than the initial benchmark revenue price of US$99 per barrel. In 2015, the Corporation achieved a global publication of the Jubilee crude prices on Platts and Argus, in a bid to increase the visibility of the Jubilee crude and enhance its marketability.

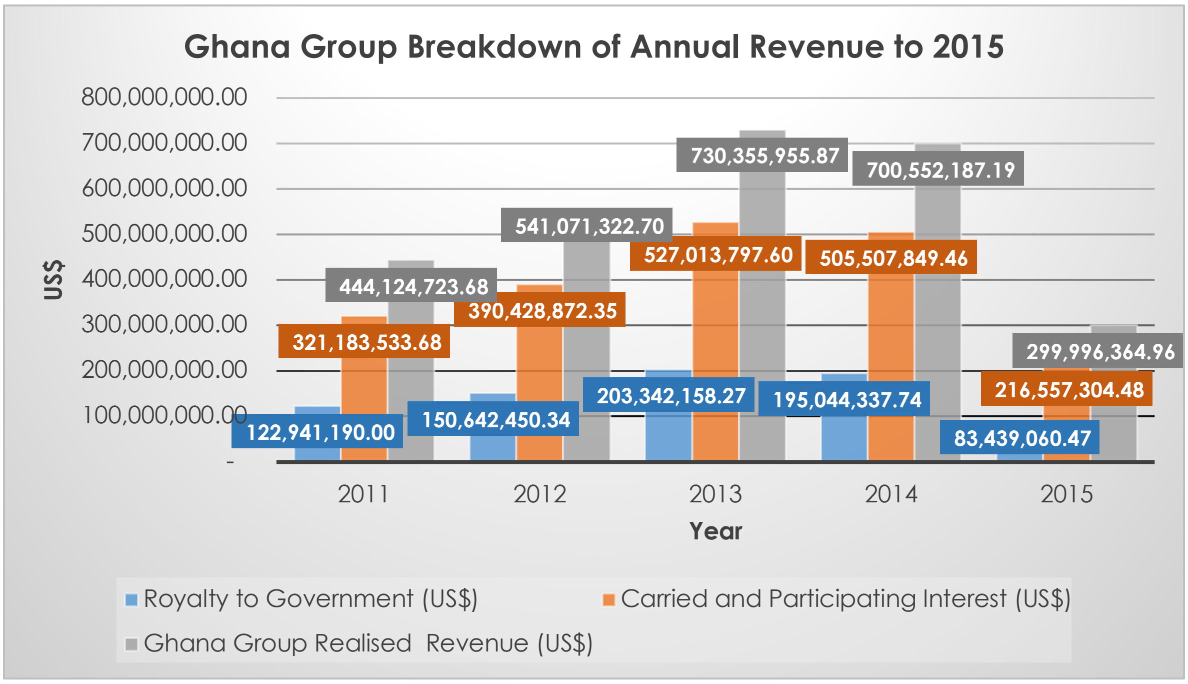
The graph below highlights the price trend of Jubilee crude from 2014 to the end of 2015.

Figure 10:Jubilee Crude Realised Price Trend from 2014 to end of 2015



The 2014 financial year saw a sharp decline in realized revenues from Jubilee crude for the first time since production began in 2010. The 4% drop in overall revenues in 2014 highlighted the severity of low oil prices in the second half of the year. However, the full effect of the decline in prices was more acutely felt in 2015. Coupled with fewer liftings by the Ghana Group, this resulted in a drastic reduction in Jubilee revenues for the Ghana Group. As shown below, over the course of the year Ghana Group revenues saw a much steeper fall of 57%.

Figure 11: Ghana Group Breakdown of Annual Revenue to 2015



Industry analysts expect that conditions in 2016 will remain challenging for the industry. The Corporation anticipates that crude oil prices will remain subdued and expect Dated Brent (and consequently Jubilee crude) to hover around the US$50 per barrel mark. This is based on forecasted slower global demand growth and contractions in Non-OPEC crude supply.

STRATEGIC ALLIANCES

Petroleum Agreement Negotiations

In line with the Accelerated Growth Strategy, GNPC bolstered its strategic alliances through its leadership of the Government Negotiation Team (GNT), in the negotiation of eight new Petroleum Agreements with various International Oil Companies. 2015 saw the signing of four Memoranda of Understanding regarding negotiated fiscal terms and work programs with four contractor parties to enter into Petroleum Agreement negotiations. By close of year, negotiations had reached advanced stages with four companies.

The Corporation also built capacity through its E&P subsidiary, Explorco which is involved in joint operations on six (6) offshore blocks. Explorco has been involved in the on-going geological and geophysical activities in respect of the South Deepwater Tano project.

The Corporation also expanded its asset base with the completion of an acquisition of a 10% commercial interest in the Hess-operated DWTCTP Block which was assigned to Explorco. This served to further the strategic objective of optimizing participation in Ghana's offshore blocks, while further increasing scope for capacity building through Explorco.

EXPLORATION & APPRAISAL (E&A)

Drilling activities for 2015 were significantly affected by the ITLOS preliminary ruling. There were therefore no exploratory or appraisal wells drilled during the year. However, E&A activities focused largely on geological and geophysical work.

Geological and Geophysical Activities (G&G)

During the year, the Corporation continued with efforts to establish the geological potential of untapped petroleum resources. This included both extensive geological and geophysical data gathering by the in-house team alongside the various partners.

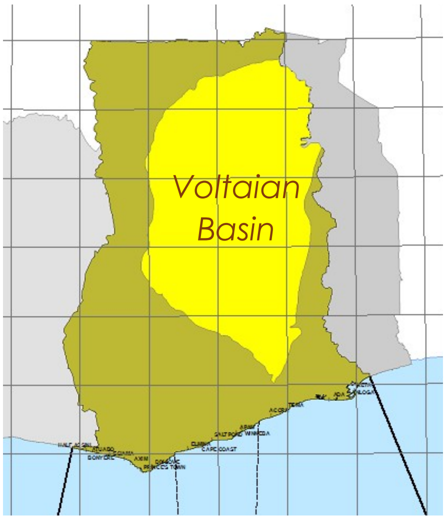
GNPC generated twenty-one (21) leads and nine (9) prospects. The Corporation also undertook seismic interpretation in respect of three (3) discoveries on the Deep Water

Tano/ Cape Three Points block operated by Hess as part of appraisal activities. A 3D broadband seismic data was used to justify future appraisal drilling.

In respect of the Sankofa-Gye Nyame discoveries, the reservoir sands within the license area were remapped with the aim of building a static model of the reservoirs.

G&G activity also took place in the South Deepwater Tano license area with the interpretation of various seismic horizons. Several play types and additional channel systems were identified through integrated interpretations.

The Voltaian Basin Project

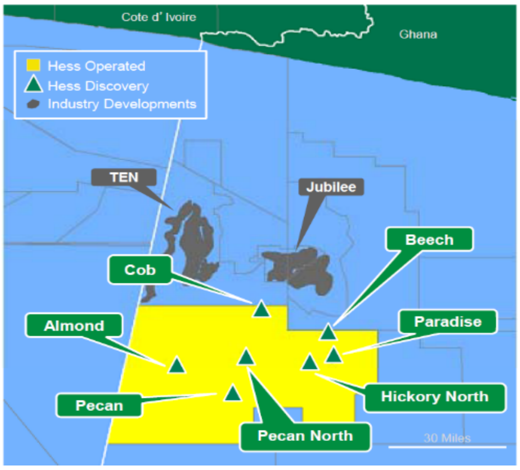


The Voltaian Basin is a huge inland sedimentary basin constituting almost 40% of Ghana's land mass - an area of approximately 103,600 sqkm. The basin extends north-eastwards into Togo, Benin and Burkina Faso. Although it is the largest sedimentary basin in Ghana, it is the least explored with little or no exploration database. The Voltaian Basin Project is a flagship project operated by GNPC through which the Corporation will exert significant impact on the Ghanaian petroleum industry. The main project objective is to determine the prospectivity and enhance the Corporation's knowledge base of the Voltaian Basin, with the view to improving our operating capability.

Following a comprehensive review of the project in 2014, there was a change in project scope in 2015 giving rise to the 5-year initial reconnaissance work program. Over the course of the year, GNPC ensured successful engagement with the Ministry of Petroleum, the Petroleum Commission and other government agencies as part of stakeholder briefings.

The Corporation completed a baseline geological review over the basin to help with the placements seismic line. while seismic acquisition contractors were identified to be issued with Invitations to Tender (ITT) after the completion of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). With respect to the EIA, stakeholder engagement activities have also been completed.

Deepwater Tano Cape Three Points Project (DWCTP)



The Deepwater Tano/Cape Three Points block is operated by Hess Exploration Ghana Limited (HEGL). GNPC is pursuing a partnership strategy in respect of this contract area, working closely with Hess to ensure activities are conducted as optimally as possible.

The resource base is made up of seven (7) discoveries for which appraisal commenced in 2014. Three (3) appraisal wells were drilled in that year and all successfully encountered hydrocarbons.

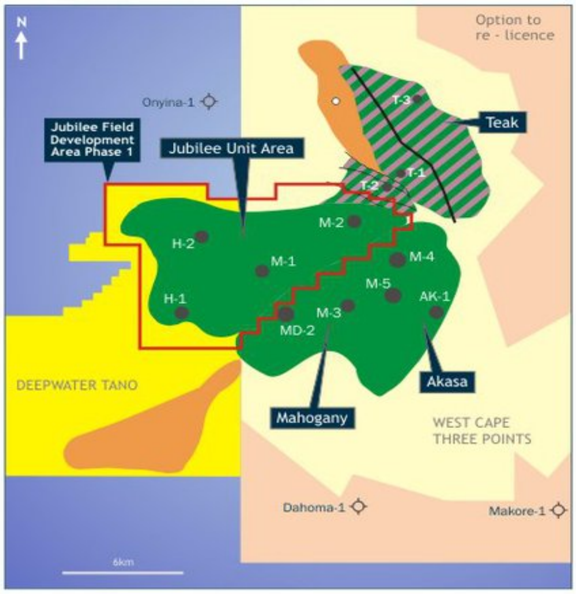
In 2015, evaluation of well results and development planning processes were initiated. A significant percentage of the DWCTP licence area is however within the disputed maritime boundary area which is subject to the ITLOS preliminary ruling. Consequently, the moratorium on exploration and appraisal drilling affected the Operator's appraisal programme. In 2015, HEGL requested an extension of the appraisal period to push back the deadline for submitting a Plan of Development to the Minister for Petroleum.

Beyond the work programme, GNPC also concluded the acquisition of a 10% commercial interest in DWCTP License area from Hess as part of a proposed farm out exercise by the company. The stake was acquired by the Corporation's exploration and production subsidiary, Explorco. This acquisition has a two-pronged effect of increasing Ghana's participation in the petroleum asset and providing Explorco with a near development asset which improves the diversity of its portfolio.

DEVELOPMENT

A total of nine (9) development wells were drilled over the course of the year across the Corporation's three major petroleum projects – the Jubilee Field, the TEN Development project and the Sankofa Gye-Nyame Project.

Jubilee Field Development Activities



The Jubilee Field is Ghana's first commercial oil discovery and biggest producing field. The field was discovered in 2007 but through a phased and fast-tacked development approach saw first oil production 3 years later in 2010.

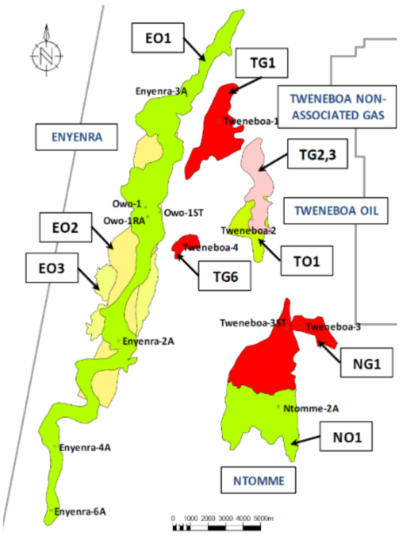
Despite some operational and technical challenges over the years, the field has seen a steady increase in quantities produced since commercial production began in November, 2010. Due to the riser and compressor challenges on the field, there was only a marginal rise in production in 2015. The resolution of these issues to minimize the impact on production is a testament to the effective and collaborative relationship between GNPC and the other Jubilee Partners. The Corporation will continue to work with the Jubilee Operator and other partners to avert a future recurrence of the problem.

The Corporation is also negotiating with Partners with respect to the Greater Jubilee Full Field Development (GJFFD) which is intended to increase production by incorporating the surrounding Mahogany, Teak and Akasa (MTA) discoveries into the overall Jubilee development activity. This will enable the exploitation of discoveries which would otherwise have been declared sub-commercial if developed on a stand-alone basis.

GNPC and the Partners submitted the GJFFD POD to the Minister in 2015 but it was returned for further work to be done on it. r) . The Corporation's aim is to ensure that development is done in an efficient and cost effective manner and its involvement has yielded significant reductions in the proposed capital expenditures.

In terms of development activity in 2015, the Jubilee Partners successfully drilled four (4) development wells namely the J24-P, J36-WI, J37-P & J46-WI wells.

The TEN Development Project



The TEN project is Ghana's next upcoming producing field comprising production from the Tweneboa, Enyenra and Ntomme (TEN) discoveries. The project is currently in the development phase with development work expected to be completed by mid-2016. The field has estimated recoverable reserves of 245 million barrels (mmbls) of oil and 365 Bcf of gas. First Oil from the TEN field is expected in the third quarter of 2016, with First Gas slated for the following year.

The TEN discovery falls within the disputed area between Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire which is the subject of proceedings at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS). Consequently, drilling activity was restricted to the completion of wells that had already been started. Critically, the ten (10) production wells required to achieve First Oil from the TEN Development field were drilled before the ITLOS preliminary ruling hence completion activities were on course during the year. Completion works were carried out on the Nt02-GI, the En01-WI and EN02-WI in the reporting period. The top-hole section of NT-07-WI and the lower section of the EN-08P were also drilled.

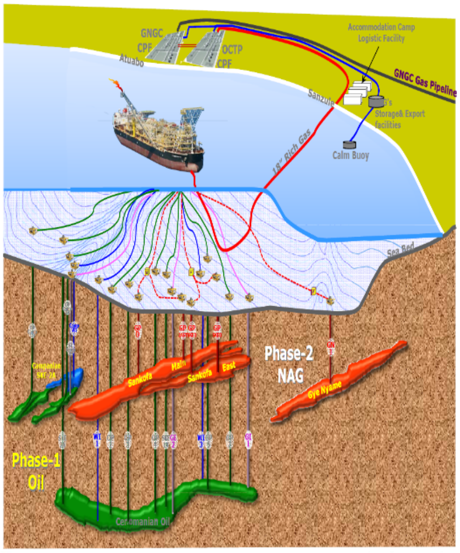
82.9% Actual Project Progress

Additionally, static and dynamic model updates for the field were completed to evaluate the reserves and improve understanding of the reservoir.

Overall project progress was 82.9% as at the end of the year as against an annual target of 87.5% ensuring that the project is largely on schedule. Seven (7) Christmas trees were assembled and installed. In May 2015, the turret was successfully lifted onto the FPSO J.E.A Mills being built in Singapore. The FPSO is due to arrive in Ghana by the end of February 2016.

GNPC and its Partners will continue to work towards TEN First Oil in 2016. The Corporation is also optimistic of the resumption of the drilling programme following the ITLOS ruling expected in 2017.

The Sankofa-Gye Nyame Development Project



The Sankofa-Gye Nyame complex located within the Offshore Cape Three Points (OCTP) contract area is Ghana's third major upstream asset. This is made up of several discoveries estimated to hold 116 mmbls of oil and 1,110 Bcf of gas. An integrated Plan of Development for the project was approved by the Minister for Petroleum on 30th December 2014.

The planned development is to be executed in two phases with oil producers being drilled prior to the development of non-associated gas.

Following the approval of the Plan of Development at the end of 2014, overall project progress in 2015 was 27.7% against a target of 28.5%.

27.7% Actual Project Progress

Physical completion of the FPSO was 55.1% as against a target of 56.6%, while work on the Subsea Production System (SPS) had reached 23.1% as against a target of 25.5%.

The OCTP Partners also successfully drilled and completed two (2) development wells namely the GI-1 and SNK-D. Additionally, the OP Camp-1 and GI-2 wells were drilled to the target depth but are yet to be completed. The OP-5 producer well was also spudded in the last quarter of the year with drilling operations on-going.

Front End Engineering and Design (FEED) work was also completed in respect of the gas export sealine and the Onshore Receiving Facility (ORF). Contracts were also awarded for Long Lead Items, including the FPSO, the drilling rig and Subsea Production System.

GNPC will continue to actively participate alongside the OCTP partners, ensuring that contracts conform to specification, budget and time.

Summary of Development Drilling Activities

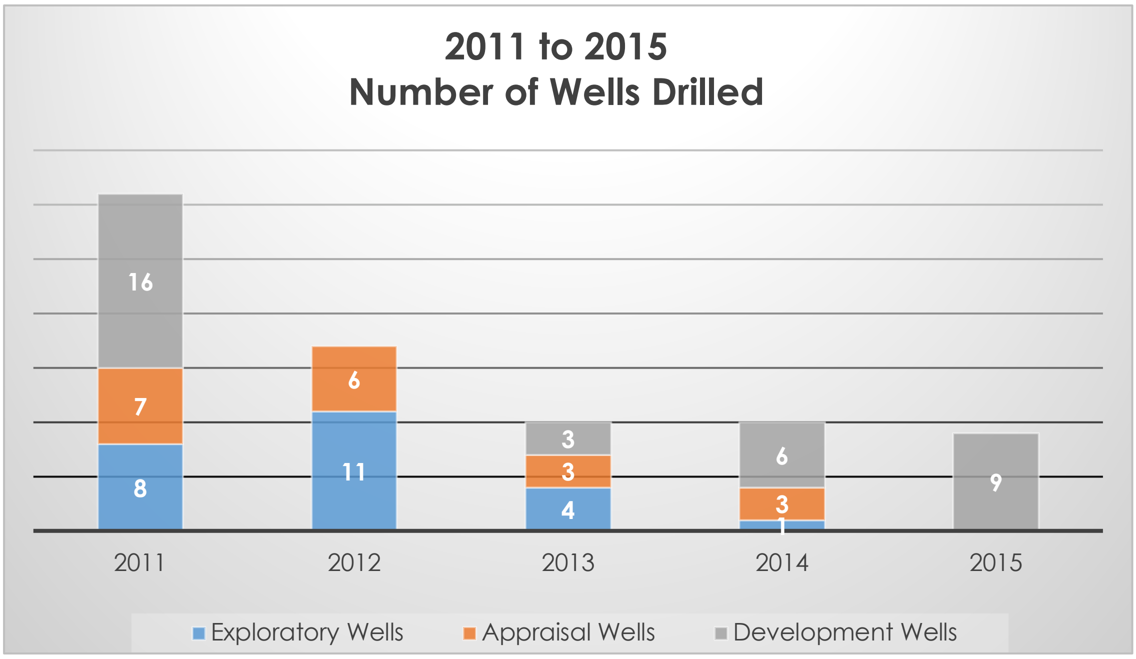
The table below indicates development wells drilled across the three development projects in 2015.

Table 1: Development Wells Drilled in 2015

	Contract Area	Operator	Well Name	Status
1	DWT/WCTP – Jubilee Field	Tullow	J24-P	Successful
2	DWT/WCTP – Jubilee Field	Tullow	J36-WI	Successful
3	DWT/WCTP – Jubilee Field	Tullow	J37-P	Successful
4	DWT/WCTP – Jubilee Field	Tullow	J46-WI	Successful
5	Deep Water Tano	Tullow	En01 – WI	Successful
6	Deep Water Tano	Tullow	EN02-WI	Successful
7	Deep Water Tano	Tullow	Nt02-GI	Successful
8	Offshore Cape Three Points	ENI	GI-1	Successful
9	Offshore Cape Three Points	ENI	SNK-D	Successful

The graph below highlights number of wells drilled from 2011 to 2015.

Figure 12: Number of Wells Drilled from 2011 to 31st December, 2015



OTHER PETROLEUM RELATED ACTIVITIES

Gas Commercialisation and Gas to Power Projects

In line with its role as National Gas Aggregator and industry enabler, the Corporation sought to work towards building a national framework for effective gas monetization in the country. This has necessitated critical infrastructure investments to develop the gas value chain and ensure the development of an effective national gas system.

The development of a functioning gas market is critical both to meeting the Corporation's mandate and strategically supporting the upstream business. To this end, the Corporation is actively engaging its upstream partners to ensure effective completion of development projects. In the same vein, the Corporation has been working with national stakeholders to develop a bankable security and payment structure for the downstream gas and power market to support the upstream industry. GNPC undertook significant work relating to developing solutions along the gas to power value chain in Ghana.

Sankofa Gye-Nyame Gas Commercialization

A critical aspect of the OCTP Project are the supporting gas commercialization arrangements which ensure that the project can attract cost-effective financing but more importantly that there is a viable domestic gas market. In 2015, the Corporation completed negotiations and signed the necessary project agreements to ensure a bankable structure for the project including a Gas Sales Agreement (GSA), Multi party deed, Trust and Escrow Deed and related documents. The negotiated terms created significant savings for the project, while key investments proposed by GNPC improved both project economics and created national development benefits. The Corporation also issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) to raise financing to back our obligations under the OCTP GSA.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

During the year, GNPC commenced commercial negotiations with Quantum Gas for the prospective construction of a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) regasification terminal and the supply of LNG to support power generation and other needs in the country. It is expected that commercial terms will be concluded within the following year. The fruition of this project would be an important supplement to domestic gas, enhance energy security and help launch Ghana as a gas hub for the sub-region.

Power Sector and Downstream Activities

The Corporation engaged with Independent Power Producers as prospective customers for both domestic gas and imported LNG. A gas to power model to establish the gas supply deficit was also developed and LNG supply proposals to plug the deficit were appraised. Various economic models were also developed as part of this process.

To foster a national solution the Corporation has coordinated sector-wide workshops to engage both public and private sector stakeholders. 2015 saw considerable sector dialogues aimed at finding an effective solution to the liquidity and viability challenges in the country's power value chain.

The Corporation provided two guarantees on behalf of the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) in support of the deployment of the two power barges by Karpowership of Turkey. The first of these barges began supplying power to the national grid before the end of the year.

These activities go towards supporting the development of a downstream market for domestic gas and consequently GNPC's role as an industry enabler. Allied to this therefore, the Corporation concluded an agreement to supply Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) to the power barges. Under the agreement, this will be substituted for natural gas as domestic gas projects come on stream, thus opening a new line of business for the Corporation.

Financing

Consistent with the goal of efficient capitalisation, the Corporation continued with negotiations on a prepayment financing facility with Trafigura. The facility amount and the pace of execution of this transaction were affected by the slump in oil prices during the year. This transaction would be a significant debut into the global capital market for the Corporation – a critical step towards ensuring the Corporation has the financial resources required to meet its strategic objectives.

Support for National Strategic Reserve Management

Towards the end of 2014, GNPC was called upon to support the national strategic reserve management amidst anticipated acute shortages of fuel products in the country. GNPC successfully imported 7 parcels of products (4 gasoil and 3 gasoline) totalling 221,786 MT, which averted shortages in the face of agitations by the Bulk Distribution Companies. The sale of these products continued into 2015 to enable domestic requirements to be met.

Audit of Petroleum Operations

GNPC is coordinating the audit of petroleum operations on the Deepwater Tano and West Cape Three Points blocks. The exercise is being conducted by international audit firm PWC which has the scope of work to review the operation of the two blocks to ensure that the technical, financial, fiscal regimes, within the respective Petroleum Agreements, as well as Ghana's laws and international best practices are complied with. It is a major contribution towards effective management of the nation's hydrocarbon resources.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Joint Operating Companies

In line with the accelerated growth strategy, the Corporation has formed several strategic alliances and partnerships to enhance its capacity to undertake and manage petroleum operations.

This includes the continuing deployment of the GNPC-Explorco subsidiary and GNPC-Technip joint venture company through which the Corporation has entered into key strategic alliances.

In 2015, the Corporation took several avenues to build institutional capacity and expand activities. These included the on-going establishment of GNPC's Marketing and Trading subsidiary (Tradco), assuming a new role as the National Gas Aggregator and the Corporation's takeover of the Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC).

GNPC- Exploration and Production Company (Explorco)

The GNPC Exploration and Production Company Limited (Explorco) is a subsidiary of GNPC which was incorporated in 2012 to focus on exploration and production of hydrocarbons.

The establishment and operation of the subsidiary is a key tool in the Corporation's strategic objectives of becoming a stand-alone operator by 2019 and a world-class operator by 2027. Explorco will benefit from technology and skills transfer to enhance operating capability.

To ensure rapid transfer of operating capabilities to GNPC, Explorco is strategically partnering a select number of international oil companies to jointly operate certain license areas. The subsidiary currently holds commercial stakes in various licenses in Ghana's offshore basins as outlined below:

Table 2: Explorco Interests in License Areas

Licence Area	Explorco Interest (%)
Deep Water Tano/ Cape Three Points	10.00%
Expanded Shallow Water Tano Block Offshore	25.00%
South Deep Water Tano	24.00%
Deep Water East Keta	11.60%
Offshore South West Tano	8.80%
Deepwater Cape Three Point West	5.0%

GNPC Marketing and Trading Company (Tradco)

GNPC Marketing and Trading Company (Tradco) is intended to be GNPC's trading arm to carry out the business of trading crude oil, refined products, natural gas and natural gas liquids.

Undertaking these activities is commercially viable and gives GNPC greater presence in its downstream markets to support its upstream activities. The developmental role is also fulfilled by helping to ensure that Ghana' s petroleum product needs are reliably met. This is in line with the practice of major oil producers.

Tradco is currently in the formative stages of its establishment, however GNPC will utilise its strategic partnership model to ensure the development of corporate competencies and business opportunities. As its activities and functions expand in size and scope, Tradco will transition into a fully functioning stand-alone subsidiary.

GNPC-Technip Engineering Services (GTES)

GNPC-Technip Engineering Services (GTES) is a joint venture between GNPC and Technip established in 2011 to advance GNPC's goal of developing cutting edge expertise in upstream oil and gas engineering services, as well as project management. GTES is in its fourth year of operation and is exposing GNPC staff to high-end upstream engineering as well as the right systems and processes.

Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC)

The Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC) was set up by the Government of Ghana in 2011 with the responsibility to build, own and operate infrastructure for the gathering, processing, transporting and marketing of natural gas resources in the country. GNGC owns and operates the gas processing plant at Atuabo which began operations in the latter part of 2014.

GHANA GAS
GHANA NATIONAL GAS COMPANY

Following the Government's announcement in 2014 and arrangements in 2015 to finalize the takeover, GNGC is now a wholly owned subsidiary of GNPC. These developments are in line with both the Government's sector consolidation agenda and GNPC's strategic drive towards expanding activities and being a local industry enabler.

GNPC Oil and Gas Learning Foundation (GNPC – OGLF)

The GNPC Oil and Gas Learning Foundation was set up and launched in 2013 as an autonomous body to give focus to one of the Corporation's primary founding objects, namely, ensuring the training of citizens of Ghana and the development of national capabilities in all aspects of petroleum operations. This is aligned towards the Corporation's strategic pillar of catalysing local content development and ultimately the achievement of national local content aspirations. The Foundation's goals are to:

- Develop a pool of professionals to satisfy the human resource needs of the country's oil and gas industry, and other relevant industries;
- Create local based support services for the sector;
- Bridge the gap between Industry, Educational, Training, Research and Development Institutions; and
- Support and partner with relevant institutions to build local capacity in the oil and gas sector.

The Foundation has been funded by GNPC over the last four years. In that time, scores of Ghanaian young graduates have benefited from the scheme to pursue Oil and Gas related Master's degree programs overseas in oil and gas policy, management and operations. As of 31st December, 2015, the foundation had supported one hundred and thirty-five beneficiaries.

Organisational Institutional Capacity Improvements

Over the course of the year, the Corporation has continued working towards developing a versatile world-class workforce and building strong organisational systems and processes. This is in line with the strategic pillar of building institutional capacity and the strategic goals towards world class operatorship. GNPC's activities on this front have focused on continued recruitment, aggressively training and developing staff at all levels, operating a strong performance management system and upgrading corporate support systems to enhance organisational effectiveness. Additionally, a new organisational structure has been rolled out with key appointments made throughout the last few years. The Corporation's physical infrastructure will be given a major boost in the next couple of years with the construction of a state of the art Research and Technology Centre and moves towards obtaining a new Head Office for the Corporation.

Hiring, Training & Development

Staff strength as the end of 2015 was two hundred and eighty-nine (289). Twenty-nine (29) new hires were engaged to fill specific positions during the year. This constituted 43% of the planned target of 63 hires by the end of 2015. This stems from the inherent challenges of in attracting experienced staff. It is expected that recruitment and competency development will accelerate as the Corporation continues its transition towards operatorship.

In seeking to upgrade the competencies of staff to the level of our peers, 2015 saw a total of 136 programs delivered in various petro-technical and petro-business training programs/ workshops locally and overseas. These are detailed below:

Table 3: Training Programmes delivered in 2015

Programme	No. of Programmes
Petro–Technical	44
Petro–Business	48
Academic Programme (Diploma, Bachelor, Masters)	8
Attachment/Secondment with Development Partners	9
Seminars and Workshops	18
Soft Skills Programmes	9
Total	136

Performance and Competency Management

Following the establishment and implementation of the Corporation's Performance Management System in 2013, the operation of the system continued for the second year in 2015. A mid-year performance review was conducted at department and employee levels, deploying appropriate actions to improve performance in areas that were lagging. At year-end, PMS appraisals of departmental and individual performance were conducted across the Corporation.

The first half of the year also saw the implementation of a new Competency Management System (CMS). Activity towards undertaking individual and supervisor competency assessments and the development of learning plans were completed and signed off by the end of the first quarter.

Research and Technology Centre

Investing in the development of cutting edge proprietary technology is a critical element of achieving stand-alone and ultimately world-class operatorship. In 2015, the Corporation undertook preliminary works towards the development of a state of the art Research and Technology Centre to meet the Corporation's needs.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

GNPC considers its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as a strategic business function aligned with its core business. Ensuring that GNPC positively impacts local communities and Ghana as a whole is well aligned to our mandate and vision. We expect that through both our operations and other strategic activities, local communities and Ghanaians (particularly those close to petroleum activities) can derive tangible benefits. We also believe that the people of Ghana are partners in effectively fulfilling our mandate and strategic goals.

Contributing to the education, health and well-being of the people of Ghana also supports the development of a high-quality pool of local labour to serve the industry as well as maintaining a relationship of cooperation and trust.

In this regard, the Corporation undertook various CSR activities in 2015 mainly within the thematic areas of education, health and sport.

Education

As part of the GNPC School Infrastructure Project, the Corporation has also sought to facilitate educational development in key frontline districts of the Western Region of Ghana. As at the end of 2015, the Corporation had completed the structures of six-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for basic government schools in three districts. A six-unit classroom block was also completed at Axim Senior High School in the Western Region, with work on 12-unit classroom blocks reaching about 80% completion.

Health

There were on-going activities in relation to providing funding for the Global Emerging Pathogens Treatment Consortium (GET). The Corporation also made a financial contribution to the Ghana AIDS Commission There are further plans to provide funding for the construction and or completion of various health facilities in 2016 including the National Reconstructive Plastic Surgery and Burns Centre of the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital and a Sickle Cell Treatment and Training Centre in Kumasi. GNPC also provided support for several health initiatives over the course of the year.

Sports

GNPC continued to assume the headline sponsorship role of the senior national football team – The Black Stars. GNPC has also taken up headline sponsorship of Ghana's Fastest Human which aims to identify athletic talent for the upcoming Olympic Games in 2016 and 2020. These sponsorships will continue into 2016.

KEY CORPORATE CHALLENGES

Despite the significant milestones chalked over the last four years of the strategy implementation, there are some challenges to the progress of the accelerated growth strategy. Operationally, the production challenges in the Jubilee Field and the drilling constraints imposed by the ITLOS preliminary ruling are the most prominent issues. The Corporation has sought to work with partners to resolve or work around these challenges. Beyond this, there are three broad industry and organisational challenges which the Corporation must contend with.

A low oil price regime

The spectacular drop in oil prices has hit the industry hard with major international oil companies and small independents alike seeking to restrict expenditure on planned projects and drastically reduce operational costs. The price of Dated Brent Crude fell to under US$46.64 per barrel on average in 2015 from as high as US$104.80 per barrel in 2014.

Crude oil from the Jubilee field fetched an average of US$52.30 per barrel, well below the US$99 per barrel benchmark revenue price. The steep drop in the Corporation's revenue resulted in reduced cash availability as inflows fell, a weaker balance sheet as asset value declines and reduced debt capacity.

The net effect was a constraint on the funds available for non-oil investments and the execution of its strategic agenda. This created a strategic imperative to reduce costs to maintain operations and profitability. In 2015, the Corporation responded to this challenge by improving efficiency in its operations and intensified cost monitoring to facilitate cost-reduction measures. GNPC also worked closely with partners to ensure cost-optimization in the execution of projects. On the upside, lower operating costs provided an opportunity for building operational capacity.

The Corporation's approach to strategic alliances also continued to focus on partnering leading E&P companies creating long-term value.

Increased scope and complexity of operations

Gas commercialisation and management activities are at the centre of the Corporation's continuing expansion of its operations. GNPC's added roles as off-taker and national aggregator in the upstream gas segment as well as its expansion into the mid-stream gas segment necessarily involves a wider business scope and more complex operations.

These expanded roles have highlighted the need to augment our gas management expertise. This requires additional expenditure and the Corporation has sought to balance these increased costs against the trend of falling revenues from the oil price trend.

Where necessary and prudent, the Corporation has engaged consultants and industry experts to plug-in short term expertise gaps alongside the drive to develop standby operating capability. As always, we continue to work with partners to develop proactive and alternative solutions where appropriate.

Policy and Legislative changes

GNPC continues to dialogue extensively with government with respect to policies and legislation affecting our operations. Currently there is considerable engagement with respect to proposed legislative changes to GNPC's asset ownership and towards streamlining the procurement process for the Corporation.

There is ongoing dialogue and consultation in respect of the government drive towards consolidation of the industry at the regulatory and commercial levels

The aim of maintaining this communication is to better facilitate the execution of the accelerated growth strategy, to be effective partners and ultimately to fulfil our mandate.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Corporation faces several risks in its operations and strategy execution. The key risks centre around oil prices, exploration risks, development expenditure and production loss. GNPC has sought to adopt mitigation initiatives to minimize identified risks and where appropriate to leverage key opportunities which arise. Within the framework of the accelerated growth strategy, the Corporation is also adopting a more structured process for managing Corporate Risks.

Oil price

The most critical risk facing GNPC, like all E&P companies, is the prevalence of oil price volatility. The fluctuation of oil price is a recurring phenomenon, potentially severe impacting strongly on the revenue targets. With the current low price regime, the Corporation has suffered significant downturn in revenue generation leading to mandatory cuts in expenditure projections for various projects. However, the decline in cost of operations accompanying the low-price regime offers unique opportunities for GNPC to scale up its investment drive in anticipation of improvements in the near future.

Exploration Risk

The Corporation's asset portfolio is skewed towards exploration projects. Several of these projects are held by Explorco, which has its biggest stakes in exploration stage assets. This creates significant exposure to a highly risky stage of the E&P value chain, although this is countered by the Corporation's less risky producing and near term developments. Another mitigating factor is the diversity of exploration assets held across the different basins. The building of operating capacity through some of these projects will in the long run, enhance control over such activities and their attendant risks. The use of joint ventures is yet another avenue for mitigation of exploration risk.

At the operational level, GNPC continues to monitor geological risks through modelling, data interpretation activities and technical feasibility studies amongst others.

Production Loss

Production loss is also a major risk in terms of its effect on revenues and overall impact on operations. Such risks have previously materialised in respect of Jubilee production, which faced technical difficulty in ramping up to peak levels as well as new challenges in 2015 with the gas compressors and riser vibration.

Notwithstanding, the Corporation has worked closely with its partners to develop effective technical solutions which brought Jubilee production beyond the 100,000 bopd average for several years running.

GNPC's stake in development stage assets such as TEN and the Sankofa Gye-Nyame projects will diversify sources of production, thereby mitigating the effects of production loss from any one field. GNPC's drive to build operational capacity as this will better position the Corporation to gain and maintain operational control and hence manage such key operational risks

Other risks

The Corporation has increasingly sought to bolster its brand and reputation and this area represents a medium to low risk. Nonetheless, our CSR, stakeholder engagement and branding initiatives serve to address this.

As a stable democracy with strong credentials in terms of political stability, Ghana bucks the regional trend. Consequently, the potential effect of social/political and environmental impacts are relatively low. However, this underscores critical nature of efforts to maintain dialogue with government and non-governmental stakeholders.

OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY FOR 2016

The industry-wide challenges related to the low oil price regime are expected to persist in 2016, although a moderate recovery is expected. The view of many market watchers is that there will be an overall recovery of price back to sustainable levels beyond the medium term which is consistent with the cyclical nature of the industry with previous price slumps and subsequent recoveries.

Nonetheless, as the Corporation continues to execute the accelerated growth strategy the necessary strategic adjustments will be made to deal with this operating environment.

Work will continue towards progressing the Corporation's major petroleum projects. The TEN and Sankofa projects will receive significant focus as they move towards production in 2016 and 2017 respectively. Work will also be undertaken towards agreeing the concept for the development of the Greater Jubilee Field. Exploration drilling will remain constrained by the terms of the ITLOS ruling. However, in-house geological and geophysical activities will continue. The Corporation will also continue its pre-exploration activity in the flagship Voltaian Basin project. Given the sustained investor interest in Ghana's petroleum basins, the Corporation will keep seeking to establish effective strategic alliances through leading the negotiation of Petroleum Agreements with IOCs.

Gas commercialisation and management will feature heavily to enable effective monetization of Ghana's domestic gas resources. This will centre on the various agreements for gas commercialisation. On-going negotiations for the prospective LNG project are expected to progress towards completion. GNPC will also continue to engage Independent Power Producers with a view to negotiating gas offtake agreement to develop a market for OCTP gas. This will continue to be supported by an overall drive to build capacity to handle gas operations.

In relation to capacity building, GNPC will also continue its aggressive training and capacity building drive to ensure that personnel are brought up to speed with global industry standards. The Corporation will also acquire enhanced technology and state-of-the-art systems and processes critical for upstream oil and gas operations. Critical efforts will be made towards giving our subsidiaries operational independence and adequate capitalization.

Ultimately, despite the medium-term difficulties facing the industry, the Corporation remains focused on creating and maintaining long term value through the execution of the accelerated growth strategy.

SECTION 2: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

OUR BOARD AND MANAGEMENT TEAM

The Board of Directors of the Corporation are appointed by Government to oversee the performance of Management and governance of the Corporation in the delivery of approved corporate objectives and set targets.

PNDC Law 64 mandates the Board to exercise "general control of the management, property, business and funds of the Corporation and any other affairs and concerns thereof."

The Managing Director as Chief Executive of the Corporation (heading a team of management staff), is subject to the directions of the Board and responsible for the day-to-day business of the Corporation, the implementation of the policies and decisions of the Board and for the administration, organization and control of the Corporation's employees.

From 5th June 2009 until May 2015, GNPC was governed by the 6th GNPC Board, chaired by Mr. Ato Ahwoi. From 11th May 2015, a new seven-member board was appointed to take up the governance and direction of the Corporation in the coming years. Mr. Felix Addo joined as the substantive Chairman of the 7th Board in August, 2015.

Composition of the Board

The seven-member Board of GNPC in 2015 consists of independent industry professionals and eminent personalities, with vast experience and credibility that provide the necessary policy direction and leadership to guide GNPC through the next phase of its accelerated growth strategy.

Board Committees

For effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the board is further divided into two main committees, Finance and Audit Committee and Staff and Social Welfare Committee, with each member of the board belonging to at least one committee.

Balance and Independence

The board recognizes the unique and appropriate balance of power between the Executive and the Non-Executive Directors of the Corporation with the view to governing the Corporation effectively and promoting shareholder interests. All the members of the board, with the exception of the Chief Executive, are Non-Executive. The roles and responsibilities of the Board Chairman are separate and independently defined. The Board is responsible for providing leadership, setting the strategic objectives and key policies, and ensuring appropriate resources are in place to enable the Corporation meet its objectives. The board of directors also review the Corporation's performance and oversee the Corporation's internal control systems.

The Chairman is responsible for encouraging debate and constructive criticism, speaking and acting for the board and interfacing between the Board and the shareholder. Whilst the board takes responsibility of policy and strategy issues, management's responsibility is to ensure effective and efficient implementation of those policies and strategies as designed by the board.

The 2015 financial year saw effective interaction of these responsibilities in a collaborated effort which drove the Corporation forward within a difficult operating environment.

Communication

There was regular dialogue between the Corporation and all relevant stakeholders. Several meetings were held throughout the year with government agencies, Jubilee Partners, other E&P companies, and press releases were issued following every significant event such as a new discovery. The Corporation reported formally to the government through the State Enterprises Commission (SEC) four times in the year in the form of Quarterly Reports and a corporate strategy document that spells out the medium to long term plans of the Corporation. Additionally, this Annual Report which contains extensive information about the activities of the Corporation is made available to government and other major stakeholders.

Board operations

The board conducted regular and adhoc meetings during the year to consider corporate issues requiring the board's approval, especially matters relating to policy. Board meetings were primarily dedicated for policy direction and review, review of management accounts and financial performance of the Corporation, as well as interaction with both management and staff for first-hand information. Prior consideration was given to issues relating to E&P activities and such other matters that required urgent attention and consideration.

Board Member Profiles

(Until May, 2015) GNPC 6th Board

Ato Ahwoi

Board Chairman

Mr Ato Ahwoi was appointed as Board Chairman of the 6th Board in 2009, serving until May 2015. He is an Economist by profession. Mr Ahwoi holds a BSc Economics Degree from University of Ghana and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Harvard University.

Alexander Mould

Ag. Chief Executive

Mr Mould assumed the position of Acting Chief Executive of GNPC on 1st October, 2013. His educational background spans across Chemical Engineering, Oil Marketing and Finance.

Alexandra Amoako-Mensah

Member

Mrs. Amoako-Mensah was appointed to the GNPC Board in 2009 serving until May 2015. She is a Geologist by profession. She hoolds an MPhil degree in geochemistry from the University of Leeds, United Kingdom, and an MSc. in Geology, from the Leningrad State University, Russia.

Dr Cadman Mills

Member

Dr Mills was appointed to the Board in 2009 and served until May 2015. He is an Economist by profession. He graduated from the Brandeis University in 1967 in Economics, and obtained a Ph.D. (economics) from Boston College in 1972.

Kyeretwie Opoku

Member / Ag. Secretary

Mr Opoku has been a member of the GNPC Board since 2009. He is a legal consultant and business man. In addition to professional legal qualifications he has a Graduate Diploma in Economics & Management of Natural Gas from the College of Petroleum Studies, Oxford, UK.

Awulae Attibrukusu III

Member

Awulae Attibrukusu III is the Omanhene (Overlord) of Lower Axim Traditional Area and currently the President of the Western Regional House of Chiefs. He was appointed to the GNPC Board in 2009. He holds both a Bachelor's degree and a Master's in Business Administration.

Dr Kwaku Temeng

Member

Dr Temeng was appointed to the Board in 2009 and served until May 2015. He is a Reservoir Engineer by profession. He holds a bachelor's degree in Ocean Engineering from MIT, and master's and doctorate degrees in Petroleum Engineering from Stanford University. He also holds the Degree of Engineer in Petroleum Engineering from Stanford.

(From 11th May,2015) GNPC 7th Board

Felix Addo

Board Chairman

Mr Addo was appointed as the Chairman of GNPC's 7th Board in August, 2015. Mr Addo is Chartered Accountant and a former member of the PwC Africa Governance Board and a Country Senior Partner. He has thirty years of practice and consulting experience in corporate finance and recovery, financial and forensic auditing, organisational restructuring and performance improvement in both developed and developing economies. Mr Addo has worked on several important projects including as a Transaction Advisor for a number of Public-Private Partnership projects such as the Eastern Railway Line and the rehabilitation of the Ghana Trade Fair. He serves on various boards including Standard Chartered Bank Ltd and is a Director of the Ghana America Chamber of Commerce.

Alexander Mould

Ag. Chief Executive / Continuing Member

Mr Mould assumed the position of Acting Chief Executive of GNPC on 1st October, 2013. Prior to this appointment, he was the Chief Executive of the National Petroleum Authority (NPA). Mr Mould has over twenty years' experience in leadership positions in the downstream petroleum industry, as well as financial sector institutions, working in multinational financial institutions in New York and Accra. He has also over a decade of experience in Refining, Crude Oil and Petroleum Products supply and Trading and Risk Management. His educational background spans across Chemical Engineering, Oil Marketing and Finance.

Anita Lokko

Member

Mrs Lokko was appointed to the GNPC Board in 2015. She is a Senior Legal Counsel working directly with the Director of the Ministry of Petroleum's Legal Directorate. She has over eighteen years' experience as a legal practitioner as well as rich experience in management and corporate environments. She has worked in both Ghana and East Africa.

Worlanyo Amoah

Member

Mr Amoah was appointed to the GNPC Board in 2015. He is a Business Analyst and Management Consultant with over ten years' technical experience in the upstream oil industry and over sixteen years' managerial experience in the capital markets. He is a Geoscientist by training and has held various senior positions at the Ghana Stock Exchange. Mr. Amoah also served on various national committees including the National Bond Market Committee and the Long-term Savings Committee.

Kyeretwie Opoku

Continuing Member

Mr Opoku has been a member of the GNPC Board since 2009 and is the Chairman of the Explorco Board. He is a legal consultant and business man. He has had a varied career in public and private business and in the non-profit sector focused mainly on issues of transborder investments in energy and mining and infrastructure. In addition to professional legal qualifications he holds a qualification in the Economics and Management of Natural Gas. Mr Opoku also acted as Secretary for the 6th Board until April 2015.

Awulae Attibrukusu III

Continuing Member

Awulae Attibrukusu III is the Omanhene (Overlord) of Lower Axim Traditional Area and currently the President of the Western Regional House of Chiefs. He was appointed to the GNPC Board in 2009. He is passionate about ensuring that companies operating in the Western Region meet their social responsibilities. He holds both a Bachelor's degree and a Master's in Business Administration.

Abraham Amaliba

Member

Mr Amaliba was appointed to the GNPC Board in 2015. He is a private legal practitioner with the Centre for Public Interest Law and a lecturer at several tertiary institutions in Ghana. He coordinated the implementation of a European Union project to facilitate the support of Community Based Organisations (CBOs). Mr Amaliba is a non-executive director of PBC Ltd.

Adwoa Wiafe

Legal and Board Secretariat Manager/ Board Secretary

Adwoa Wiafe joined GNPC in 2012 and has been Board Secretary since April 2015. She was called to the Ghana Bar in 1999 and the New York Bar in 2005. She holds Masters degrees from the St. Hughe's College, University of Oxford and Harvard Law School.
She has thirteen years of experience in international and commercial law having worked at the law firm of Saah Partners in Ghana, the International Criminal Court in The Hague, The Netherlands and the Special Court of Sierra Leone, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Management Team

Chief Executive and Directors

Alexander Mould

Ag. Chief Executive

Mr Mould assumed the position of Acting Chief Executive of GNPC on 1st October, 2013. Prior to this appointment, he was the Chief Executive of the National Petroleum Authority (NPA). Mr Mould has over twenty years' experience in leadership positions in the downstream petroleum industry, as well as financial sector institutions, working in multinational financial institutions in New York and Accra. He has also over a decade of experience in Refining, Crude Oil and Petroleum Products supply and Trading and Risk Management. His educational background spans across Chemical Engineering, Oil Marketing and Finance.

Thomas Manu

Director of Operations

Mr Manu is a Geophysicist by profession and began his career with GNPC in 1991, rising through the ranks to be appointed as Director of Operations in 2002. He has over twenty-five years of diverse experience in the Upstream petroleum industry. Over the years, he has played a leading role in the de-risking of a large portion of Ghana's offshore basins and has contributed immensely to building GNPC into a strong and efficient national oil company. Mr Manu has also served in a personal capacity as an advisor to the Ministry of Petroleum over the years on sector policies and programmes including areas such as Gas Industry Development, UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) Continental Shelf Negotiations and the Ghana-Cote d'Ivoire Maritime Boundary Dispute resolution process.

Comfort Aniagyei

Director of Finance

Mrs Comfort Aniagyei joined the Corporation in 1994 and was appointed Director of Finance in 2002. She previously held positions as Management Accountant and Treasurer in the Corporation. Mrs Aniagyei is a professional accountant and holds an MBA in Finance. She is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants (Ghana) and the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, UK (CIMA).

Naa Bortei-Doku

Director of Human Resources

Mrs Bortei-Doku joined the Corporation as the Director of Human Resources in 2013. She has a track record spanning over twenty-two years of results driven achievements in Team Leadership and Management, Recruitment and Change Management, Training & Employee Relations, Performance Management and Project Management. She has extensive international exposure and experience in diverse industries including consumer goods and petroleum.

Prior to joining GNPC she was involved in the implementation of Human Resource Management Policies, Strategies, and Organizational Development at the Commonwealth Secretariat in the UK, Unilever Ghana, Total Petroleum Ghana, and the National Petroleum Authority.

Managers and Department Heads

Kwame Ntow Amoah
Corporate Strategy & New Business Manager

Adwoa Wiafe
Legal & Board Secretariat Manager

Carmen Bruce-Annan
Corporate Affairs Manager

Reginald Lathbridge-Darkwa
Facilities Manager

Dennis Baidoo
Marketing Manager

Edward Ababio
Reservoir & Production Engineering Manager

Victor Sunu-Attah
Development & Production Manager

Kobina B. Amissah-Arthur
Well & Facilities Engineering Manager

Benjamin Asante
Geophysics Manager

Ebenezer Apesegah
Geology Manager

Ferdinand Aniwa
Research & Data Manager

Godfred Ofori-Som
Information Technology Manager

Nicholas Tetteh
Internal Audit Manager

Samuel Ledo
Chief Procurement Officer


FPSO KWAME NKRUMAH MV21

SECTION 3: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This Section contains the Consolidated Financial Statements of GNPC and the GNPC Group, namely:

1. Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income
2. Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
3. Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
4. Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
5. Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements

CORPORATE INFORMATION

6th Board of Directors 5th June, 2009 to 11th May, 2015	Mr. Ato Ahwoi Mr. Alexander Mould Mrs. Alexandra Amoako-Mensah Awulae Attibrukusu III Dr Cadman Mills Mr. Kyeretwie Opoku Dr Kwaku Temeng	- Board Chairman - Ag. Chief Executive/ Member - Member - Member - Member - Member / Ag. Secretary - Member
7th Board of Directors 11th May, 2015 to present	Mr. Felix Addo Mr. Alexander Mould Mr. Abraham Amaliba Mrs. Anita Lokko Mr. Worlanyo Amoah Awulae Attibrukusu III Mr. Kyeretwie Opoku	- Board Chairman - Chief Executive/ Member - Member - Member - Member - Member - Member
Secretary	Mrs Adwoa Wiafe	
Business address	Petroleum House, Tema	
Postal address	Private Mail Bag, Tema	
External auditors	Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants G15 White Avenue Airport Residential Area P O Box KA 16009 Airport - Accra	State Enterprises Audit Corporation 4th Floor, Republic House Kwame Nkrumah Avenue P.O. Box M 198 Accra
Bankers	National Investment Bank Limited Bank of Ghana Ghana Commercial Bank Limited Ecobank Ghana Limited Ghana International Bank Plc – London	

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have the pleasure of presenting this annual report to the members of the Corporation for the year ended 31 December 2015.

1. Principal activities

The objects of the corporation are to promote and undertake the exploration, development, production and disposal of petroleum.

2. Statement of directors' responsibilities

The companies code, 1963 (Act 179) requires the directors to prepare consolidated financial statements for each financial period, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Corporation and of the profit or loss for that period.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Directors confirm that suitable accounting policies have been used and applied consistently, and reasonable and prudent judgment and estimates have been made in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015. The directors confirm that the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the Corporation keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Corporation and which enable them to ensure that the consolidated financial statements comply with the Companies Code, 1963 (Act 179). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Corporation and hence for taking steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

On behalf of the Board:

Name: ....

Name: ....

Signed: ....

Signed: ....

Date: ....

Date: ....

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GHANA NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Ghana National Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries (together, the Group) set out on page 6 to 66 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The consolidated financial statements of Ghana National Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2014 were audited by other independent accountants who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements dated 27 January 2016.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and with the requirements of the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation Law, 1983 (PNDC Law 64), Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) as amended and the Ghana Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179) 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.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ghana National Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2015 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation Law, 1983 (PNDC Law 64), Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) as amended and the Ghana Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179).

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Ghana Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

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

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

(iii) The balance sheet (statement of financial position) and profit and loss account (profit or loss section of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income) of the Group are in agreement with the books of account.

Signed by Victor Gborglah
(ICAG/P/1151)

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young
(ICAG/F/2016/126)
Chartered Accountants
Accra, Ghana

Date:

Signed by Boniface Senahia
(ICAG/P/……..)
For and on behalf of State Enterprise
Audit Corporation (ICAG/F/2016/………..)
Chartered Accountants
Accra, Ghana

Date:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		Group		GNPC	
	Notes	**2015**	2014 Restated	**2015**	2014 Restated
		GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Revenue	5	**543,711,866**	624,716,101	**483,630,666**	574,998,361
Cost of sales	6	**(306,461,947)**	(189,398,316)	**(253,100,163)**	(146,947,561)
Gross profit		**237,249,919**	435,317,785	**230,530,503**	428,050,800
Other operating income	7	**124,732,412**	52,806,321	**124,447,586**	51,160,081
General & administrative expenses	8	**(257,216,428)**	(165,698,318)	**(233,292,399)**	(147,572,958)
Other operating expense	9	**(55,800,439)**	(42,709,570)	**(56,362,319)**	(42,709,570)
Results from operations		**48,965,464**	279,716,219	**65,323,371**	288,928,354
Finance Cost	11	**(6,480,923)**	(3,709,512)	**-**	-
Share of loss of associate	20a	**(54,843)**	(166,256)	**-**	-
Share of profit/(loss) of joint venture	20b	**2,025,416**	423,881	**-**	-
Profit before tax		**44,455,114**	276,264,332	**65,323,371**	288,928,354
Income tax expense	12	**(79,107)**	(21,200)	**-**	-
Profit after tax		**44,376,007**	276,243,132	**65,323,371**	288,928,354
Other comprehensive income for the year Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Translations differences		**313,828,723**	471,964,913	**313,828,723**	471,964,913
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	30.2	**(210,000)**	(271,871)	**(210,000)**	(271,871)
Other comprehensive income for the year,		**313,618,723**	471,693,042	**313,618,723**	471,693,042
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**358,204,730**	**747,936,174**	**378,942,094**	**760,621,396**
Profit for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the Corporation		**46,717,738**	277,422,579	**65,323,371**	288,928,354
Non-controlling Interests		**(2,341,731)**	(1,179,447)	**-**	-
		44,376,007	276,243,132	**65,323,371**	288,928,354
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Corporation		360,336,461	749,115,621	**378,942,094**	760,407,232
Non-controlling interests		**(2,341,731)**	(1,179,447)	**-**	-
		358,204,730	**747,936,174**	**378,942,094**	**760,621,396**

The notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

		Group			GNPC		
Assets	**Notes**	**2015**	2014 Restated	1 January 2014 Restated	**2015**	2014 Restated	1 January 2014 Restated
Non-current assets		**GH¢**	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢	GH¢
Property, plant & equipment	13	**53,050,541**	26,744,444	14,290,446	**40,200,527**	15,823,277	7,231,844
Intangible assets	14	**2,048,618**	2,155,043	1,043,814	**2,048,618**	2,155,043	1,043,814
Exploration assets	15	**20,548,696**	15,091,090	7,312,746	**-**	-	-
Petroleum projects	16	**1,205,171,086**	738,010,137	326,992,822	**1,205,171,086**	738,010,137	326,992,822
Investment in subsidiaries	19	**-**	-	-	**3,531,250**	3,531,250	3,530,250
Investment in associate and Joint Venture	20	**7,205,807**	5,879,444	5,620,954	**4,533,266**	5,739,356	5,738,490
Due from government agencies	18	**710,958,143**	542,357,945	409,897,787	**710,958,143**	542,357,945	409,897,787
Held to maturity financial assets	17	**536,076,401**	288,117,000	-	**536,076,401**	288,117,000	-
Total non-current assets		**2,535,059,292**	1,618,355,103	765,158,569	**2,502,519,291**	1,595,734,008	754,435,007
Current assets							
Inventories	21	**5,983,044**	42,308,542	3,940,588	**868,851**	38,237,425	353,793
Due from related parties	22	**-**	19,490,714	12,967,038	**9,836,452**	24,290,647	14,554,289
Trade & other receivables	23	**235,642,647**	283,696,906	90,493,464	**226,193,935**	272,075,336	84,049,495
Held to maturity financial assets	17	**229,728,286**	464,204,758	237,990,197	**229,728,286**	464,204,758	237,990,197
Cash & bank balances	24	**15,663,335**	76,546,298	10,264,258	**14,878,720**	75,927,621	9,717,810
Total current assets		**487,017,312**	886,247,218	355,655,545	**481,506,244**	874,735,787	346,665,584
Total assets		**3,022,076,604**	2,504,602,321	1,120,814,114	**2,984,025,535**	2,470,469,795	1,101,100,591

The notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

Equity and Liabilities	Notes	Group 2015 GH¢	Group 2014 Restated GH¢	Group 1 January 2014 Restated GH¢	GNPC 2015 GH¢	GNPC 2014 Restated GH¢	GNPC 1 January 2014 Restated GH¢
Equity							
Stated capital	25	**7,208,020**	7,208,020	7,208,020	**7,208,020**	7,208,020	7,208,020
Petroleum equity fund	26	**258,567,210**	266,046,283	261,143,812	**258,567,210**	266,046,283	261,143,812
Petroleum project fund	27	**670,506,808**	653,582,766	506,074,304	**670,506,808**	653,582,766	506,074,304
Retained earnings		**302,887,818**	265,825,049	81,261,957	**332,654,078**	276,985,675	140,740,125
Translation reserve		**858,836,874**	545,008,151	132,866,555	**858,836,874**	545,008,151	73,043,238
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**2,098,006,730**	1,737,670,269	988,554,648	**2,127,772,990**	1,748,830,895	**988,209,499**
Non-controlling interests	19.1	**(3,308,706)**	(966,975)	212,472	**-**	-	-
Total equity		**2,094,698,024**	1,736,703,294	988,767,120	**2,127,772,990**	1,748,830,895	988,209,499
Non-current liabilities							
Training & technology fund	28	**157,321,851**	111,908,860	59,589,700	**157,321,851**	111,908,860	59,589,700
Medium term loan	29	**661,581,058**	323,048,828	37,658,803	**629,753,166**	311,249,476	37,658,803
Employee benefits obligation	30	**1,294,387**	654,535	273,782	**1,294,387**	654,535	273,782
Total non-current liabilities		**820,197,296**	435,612,223	97,522,285	**788,369,404**	423,812,871	97,522,285
Current liabilities							
Trade & other payables	31	**107,141,165**	332,283,238	34,518,702	**67,883,141**	297,826,029	15,368,807
Corporate tax liabilities	12	**40,119**	3,566	6,007	**-**	-	-
Total current liabilities		**107,181,284**	332,286,804	34,524,709	**67,883,141**	297,826,029	15,368,807
Total liabilities		**927,378,580**	767,899,027	132,046,994	**856,252,545**	721,638,900	112,891,092
Total equity and liabilities		**3,022,076,604**	2,504,602,321	1,120,814,114	**2,984,025,535**	2,470,469,795	1,101,100,591

Director:

Director:

Date:

Date:

The notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Group

	Stated capital GH¢	Petroleum equity fund GH¢	Petroleum project fund GH¢	Retained earnings GH¢	Exchange Translation reserve	Non-controlling interest GH¢	Total equity GH¢
Balance at 1 Jan 2015	**7,208,020**	**266,046,283**	**653,582,766**	**265,825,049**	**545,008,151**	**(966,975)**	**1,736,703,294**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	46,717,738	-	(2,341,731)	44,376,007
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	-	(210,000)	313,828,723	-	313,618,723
Transfer from retained earnings	-	(7,479,073)	16,924,042	(9,444,969)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 Dec 2015	**7,208,020**	**258,567,210**	**670,506,808**	**302,887,818**	**858,836,874**	**(3,308,706)**	**2,094,698,024**
As at 1 Jan. 2014	7,208,020	261,143,812	506,074,304	214,128,512	-	212,472	988,767,120
Correction of error	-	-	-	(73,043,238)	73,043,238	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 January 2014	**7,208,020**	**261,143,812**	**506,074,304**	**141,085,274**	**73,043,238**	**212,472**	**988,767,120**
Profit for the year, as restated	-	-	-	277,422,579	-	(1,179,447)	277,422,579
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(271,871)	471,964,913	-	471,693,042
Transfer from retained earnings	-	4,902,471	147,508,462	(152,410,933)	-	-	-
Restated balance at 31 Dec. 2014	**7,208,020**	**266,046,283**	**653,582,766**	**265,825,049**	**545,008,151**	**(966,975)**	**1,736,703,294**

The notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

GNPC

	Stated capital GH¢	Petroleum equity fund GH¢	Petroleum project fund GH¢	Retained earnings GH¢	Foreign exchange translation reserve	Total GH¢
Balance at 1 January 2015	7,208,020	266,046,283	653,582,766	276,985,675	545,008,151	1,748,830,895
Profit for the year	-	-	-	65,323,371	-	65,323,371
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(210,000)	313,828,723	313,618,723
Transfer from retained earnings	-	(7,479,073)	16,924,042	(9,444,969)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2015	**7,208,020**	**258,567,210**	**670,506,808**	**332,654,078**	**858,836,874**	**2,127,772,990**
Restated						
Balance at 1 January 2014	7,208,020	261,143,812	506,074,304	213,783,363	-	988,209,499
Adjustment on correction of error	-	-	-	(73,043,238)	73,043,238	-
Restated balance at 1 January 2014	**7,208,020**	**261,143,812**	**506,074,304**	**140,740,125**	**73,043,238**	**988,209,499**
profit for the year	-	-	-	288,928,354	-	288,928,354
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(271,871)	471,964,913	471,693,042
Transfer from retained earnings	-	**4,902,471**	**147,508,462**	**(152,410,933)**	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2014	**7,208,020**	**266,046,283**	**653,582,766**	**276,985,675**	**545,008,151**	**1,748,830,895**

The notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	Group 2015 GH¢	Group 2014 GH¢ Restated	GNPC 2015 GH¢	GNPC 2014 GH¢ Restated
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before tax		**44,455,114**	276,264,332	**65,323,371**	288,928,354
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation charge	13	**6,469,927**	4,815,431	**4,198,098**	2,447,494
Amortisation of intangible assets	14	**996,981**	880,213	**996,981**	880,213
Jubilee capital cost amortisation	16.1	**46,422,860**	37,628,674	**46,422,860**	37,628,674
Net foreign exchange differences		**188,973,125**	317,165,267	**188,973,125**	317,165,267
Provisions and accruals		**5,607,320**	6,905,881	**5,397,320**	6,634,010
Profit on disposal of fixed assets		**(61,644)**	(182,548)	**(61,644)**	(182,548)
Share of (profit)/loss in joint venture		**(2,025,416)**	(423,881)	**-**	
Impairment of investment in joint venture		**644,210**	-	**1,206,090**	
Share of loss in associates		**54,843**	166,256		
Finance income		**(55,697,965)**	(33,435,035)	**(55,697,965)**	(33,435,035)
Finance costs		**6,480,923**	3,709,512		
Working capital adjustments:					
(Increase) in amount due from Government & its agencies		**(168,600,198)**	(132,460,158)	**(168,600,198)**	(132,460,158)
Decrease/(Increase) in stocks		**36,325,498**	(38,367,954)	**37,368,574**	(37,883,632)
Decrease/(Increase) in amount due from related party		**19,490,714**	(6,523,676)	**14,454,195**	(9,736,358))
Decrease /(increase in debtors		**70,515,805**	(180,697,089)	**68,342,948**	(175,519,491)
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors		**(225,934,918)**	292,474,586	**(234,771,961)**	275,759,099
Deferred income		**(138,394)**	172,994	**(138,394)**	172,994
		(26,021,215)	548,092,805	**(26,586,600)**	540,398,883
Interest paid		**(6,480,923)**	(3,709,512)	**-**	-
Income taxes paid		**(42,554)**	(23,641)	**-**	-
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities		**(32,544,692)**	544,359,652	**(26,586,600)**	540,398,883

	Notes	Group 2015 GH¢	Group 2014 GH¢	GNPC 2015 GH¢	GNPC 2014 GH¢
Cash flows from operating activities					

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

			Restated		Restated
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities		**(32,544,692)**	544,359,652	**(26,586,600)**	540,398,883
Cash flows from investing activities					
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**73,100**	206,643	**73,100**	206,643
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	**13**	**(29,513,386)**	(13,334,625)	**(25,312,710)**	(7,104,123)
Purchase of intangible assets	**14**	**(497,428)**	(1,432,272)	**(497,428)**	(1,432,272)
Additions to petroleum projects		**(52,692,316)**	6,091,791	**(52,692,316)**	6,091,791
Investments in Joint Venture		**-**	(866)	**-**	(866)
Investments in GNPC Explorco		**-**	-	**-**	(1,000)
Exploration expenditure		**(5,457,606)**	(7,778,344)	**-**	-
Held to maturity financial assets		**54,861,271**	(514,331,561)	**54,861,271**	(514,331,561)
Interest received		**33,236,418**	20,928,685	**33,236,418**	20,928,685
Net cash from (used in) investing activities		**10,053**	(509,650,549)	**9,668,335**	(495,642,703)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from medium term loan		**20,028,540**	11,799,352	**-**	-
Training & technology grant		**24,213,564**	21,453,631	**24,213,564**	21,453,631
Net cash generated by financing activities		**44,242,104**	33,252,983	**24,213,564**	21,453,631
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**11,707,465**	67,962,086	**7,295,299**	66,209,811
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**71,754,158**	3,792,072	**75,927,621**	9,717,810
Cash &cash equivalents at the end of the year	**24**	**83,461,623**	71,754,158	**83,222,920**	75,927,621

The notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation is a Corporation established by the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation Law, 1983 (PNDC Law 64) and domiciled in Ghana. The address of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the introduction to the annual report. Its ultimate controlling party is the Government of Ghana.

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

2 NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Certain standards and amendments became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. The nature and the impact of these standards and amendments are described below. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Although these new standards and amendments applied for the first time in 2015, they did not have a material impact on the annual consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Amendments to IAS 19 *Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions*

IAS 19 requires an entity to consider contributions from employees or third parties when accounting for defined benefit plans. Where the contributions are linked to service, they should be attributed to periods of service as a negative benefit. These amendments clarify that, if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognise such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the service is rendered, instead of allocating the contributions to the periods of service. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. This amendment is not relevant to the Group, since none of the entities within the Group has defined benefit plans with contributions from employees or third parties.

Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle

With the exception of the improvement relating to IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* applied to share-based payment transactions with a grant date on or after 1 July 2014, all other improvements are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. These improvements became effective for the first time during the year and they include:

IFRS 2 Share-based Payment

This improvement is applied prospectively and clarifies various issues relating to the definitions of performance and service conditions which are vesting conditions. The Group had not granted any awards and therefore, these amendments did not impact the Group's financial statements or accounting policies.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that all contingent consideration arrangements classified as liabilities (or assets) arising from a business combination should be subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss whether or not they fall within the scope of IAS 39. This amendment did not impact the Group's financial statements.

2 NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

IFRS 8 Operating Segments

The amendments are applied retrospectively and clarify that:

• An entity must disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in paragraph 12 of IFRS 8, including a brief description of operating segments that have been aggregated and the economic characteristics (e.g., sales and gross margins) used to assess whether the segments are 'similar'
• The reconciliation of segment assets to total assets is only required to be disclosed if the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision maker, similar to the required disclosure for segment liabilities.

These amendments do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Group.

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies in IAS 16 and IAS 38 that the asset may be revalued by reference to observable data by either adjusting the gross carrying amount of the asset to market value or by determining the market value of the carrying value and adjusting the gross carrying amount proportionately so that the resulting carrying amount equals the market value. In addition, the accumulated depreciation or amortisation is the difference between the gross and carrying amounts of the asset. This amendment did not have any impact on the financial statements as there has been no revaluation adjustments recorded by the Group during the current period.

IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that a management entity (an entity that provides key management personnel services) is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services. This amendment is not relevant for the Group as it does not receive any management services from other entities.

Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle

These improvements are effective from 1 July 2014 and they apply for the first time in these consolidated financial statements. They include:

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies for the scope exceptions within IFRS 3 that:
• Joint arrangements, not just joint ventures, are outside the scope of IFRS 3
• This scope exception applies only to the accounting in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

The Group is not a joint arrangement, and thus this amendment is not relevant for the Group and its subsidiaries.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13 can be applied not only to financial assets and financial liabilities, but also to other contracts within the scope of IAS 39. The Group does not apply the portfolio exception in IFRS 13.

2 NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

IAS 40 Investment Property

The description of ancillary services in IAS 40 differentiates between investment property and owner-occupied property (i.e., property, plant and equipment). The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that IFRS 3, and not the description of ancillary services in IAS 40, is used to determine if the transaction is the purchase of an asset or a business combination. In previous periods, the Group has not relied on IFRS 3 to determine whether an acquisition is of an asset or is a business acquisition. Thus, this amendment did not impact the accounting policy of the Group.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

3.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Corporation takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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

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

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

3 SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

- the size of the Corporation's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;

- potential voting rights held by the Corporation, other vote holders or other parties;

- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

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

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

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

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

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3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.4 Interests in joint arrangements

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

3.4.1 Joint operations

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

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

3.4.2. Joint venture

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

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

3.4.3. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.4.3. Investments in associates (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.5 Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis, which is different from the Corporation's functional currency being US Dollars. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group presents its financial statements in Ghana cedi due to local requirements.

Presentation currency other than the functional currency
In presenting the Group's financial statements in Ghana Cedis, the Corporation translates its results and financial position from its functional currency into the presentation currency. Exchange difference on this translation is recorded in equity as translation difference.

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

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

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

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

3.6 Inventories

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

3.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Corporation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Corporation expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as part of finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.8 Oil exploration, evaluation and development expenditure

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

(a) Exploration and evaluation costs

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Development costs

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

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.10 Oil and gas properties and other property, plant and equipment

Initial recognition

Oil and gas properties and other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

Depreciation/amortisation

Oil and gas properties are depreciated/amortised on a unit-of-production basis over the total proved developed and undeveloped reserves of the field concerned, except in the case of assets whose useful life is shorter than the lifetime of the field, in which case the straight-line method is applied. Rights and concessions are depleted on the unit-of-production basis over the total proved developed and undeveloped reserves of the relevant area. The unit-of-production rate calculation for the depreciation/amortisation of field development costs takes into account expenditures incurred to date, together with sanctioned future development expenditure.

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

Leasehold land & buildings	2-7%
Furniture & fittings	10-30%
Office & bungalow equipment	20%
Motor vehicles	25%
Other machinery & equipment	5%

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

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

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Major maintenance, inspection and repairs

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

3.8 Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets include computer software

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

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised. Instead, the related expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

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

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

3.10 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

a. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets, or derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets in a timeframe established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date at which the Corporation commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Corporation's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and short term investments.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Loans and receivables
- Held-to-maturity investments;
- AFS financial investments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments, as defined by IAS 39. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as finance costs (negative changes in fair value) or finance revenue (positive net changes in fair value) in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Corporation has not designated any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

This category is the most relevant to the Corporation. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables.

This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Held-to maturity

Held-to-maturity assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Were the Corporation to sell more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity assets, the entire category would have to be reclassified as available for sale.

The investments which are mainly fixed deposits with banks would be classified under this category.
Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets held-to-maturity are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Corporation commits to purchase or sell the asset.

3 SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Available-for-sale
Available-for-sale assets are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates, or equity prices. Investment securities and treasury bills are classified as available for sale. AFS financial assets are measured at fair value with fair value gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income. The Corporation currently has no available- for sale financial assets.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- The Corporation has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

a. the Corporation has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or

b. the Corporation has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Corporation assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

b. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Corporation that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial recognition date and only if the conditions in IAS 39 are satisfied. The Corporation has not designated any financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

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

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

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

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

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, sales taxes, excise duties and similar levies. Revenue from the production of crude oil and gas is recognised based on the terms of the relevant Petroleum Agreement and the Petroleum Revenue Management Act 815, 2011 (PRMA).

The PRMA specifies the sharing of the crude oil proceeds between the State and GNPC. Revenue therefore represents the equity financing costs and the cash or the equivalent barrels of oil ceded to the national oil company out of the carried and participating interests recommended by the Minister of finance and approved by Parliament.

Interest revenue

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-bearing financial assets, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest revenue is included in non-trading income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.12 Over/underlift

Lifting or offtake arrangements for oil produced in GNPC's jointly owned operations are such that each participant may not receive and sell its precise share of the overall production in each period. The resulting imbalance between cumulative entitlement and cumulative production less stock is "underlift" or "overlift". Underlift and overlift are disclosed appropriately in the financial statements.

3.13 Borrowing costs

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

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

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

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

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.14 Employee benefit

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

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

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

3.15 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

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

Value added tax (VAT)

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

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

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Taxation

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

4.1 Judgements

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

Joint arrangements

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

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

- The structure of the joint arrangement – whether it is structured through a separate vehicle;

- When the arrangement is structured through a separate vehicle, the Corporation also considers the rights and obligations arising from;

- The legal form of the separate vehicle;

- The terms of the contractual arrangement;

- Other facts and circumstances (when relevant).

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

Contingencies

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

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

4.2 Estimates and assumptions

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

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

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

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

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

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

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

Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

Fair value measurement

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

5 REVENUE

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Net share of crude oil revenue (Note 5.1)	**401,819,009**	570,732,911	**401,819,009**	570,732,911
Net share of gas sales (Note 5.1)	**81,811,657**	4,265,450	**81,811,657**	4,265,450
Bullion revenue	**58,461,637**	48,223,500		-
Services income	**1,619,563**	1,494,240	**-**	-
	543,711,866	624,716,101	**483,630,666**	574,998,361

5.1. ANALYSIS OF REVENUE

GNPC

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Sales	**1,443,044,516**	2,134,440,591
Gov't royalties	**(334,225,914)**	(590,739,245)
Net crude sales	**1,108,818,602**	1,543,701,346
Equity financing	**(215,692,979)**	(159,839,939)
Revenue available to share	**893,125,623**	1,383,861,407
Sharing		
Due Government of Ghana (70%)	**625,187,936**	968,702,985
Due GNPC (30%)	**267,937,687**	415,158,422
Total allocation to GNPC		
Equity financing	**215,692,979**	159,839,939
Project financing	**267,937,687**	415,158,422
	483,630,666	574,998,361

5.2. SUMMARY OF LIFTING FOR THE YEAR

	No. of barrels of oil	
	2015	**2014**
First Lifting	986,276	947,220
Second Lifting	988,069	947,276
Third Lifting	948,230	947,574
Fourth Lifting	911,343	987,415
Fifth Lifting	948,054	995,230
Sixth Lifting	948,118	948,894
	-	912,346
	-	995,165
	5,730,090	**7,681,120**

6. COST OF SALES

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Cost associated with production (note 6.1)	**253,100,163**	146,947,561	**253,100,163**	146,947,561
Costs associated with sales	**51,645,976**	40,650,150	**-**	-
Depreciation	**1,444,306**	1,563,910	**-**	-
Costs of Services	**271,502**	236,695	**-**	-
	306,461,947	189,398,316	**253,100,163**	146,947,561

6.1 ANALYSIS OF COST OF PRODUCTION

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Jubilee production	**194,871,013**	108,202,444	**194,871,013**	108,202,444
Lifting Cost	**3,522,137**	3,724,762	**3,522,137**	3,724,762
Jubilee capital cost amortisation	**46,415,015**	37,628,674	**46,415,015**	37,628,674
Exchange difference	**8,291,998**	(2,608,319)	**8,291,998**	(2,608,319)
	253,100,163	146,947,561	**253,100,163**	146,947,561

7. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Interest on short term investments	**51,176,606**	32,247,196	**51,176,606**	32,247,196
Services rendered to oil exploration companies	**6,468,902**	426,666	**6,468,902**	426,666
Data licence fee	**256,690**	2,379,988	**256,690**	2,379,988
EDC Investment recovery	**6,562,673**	-	**6,562,673**	-
Transfer from Training & Technology Fund	**20,696,024**	15,446,123	**20,696,024**	15,446,123
Exchange gain	**37,565,455**	1,618,513	**37,539,729**	-
Rental income	**138,396**	139,904	**138,396**	139,904
Miscellaneous income	**1,709,505**	346,108	**1,546,921**	320,681
Sale of scrap	**96,516**	-	**-**	-
Disposals	**61,644**	201,823	**61,644**	199,523
	124,732,412	52,806,321	**124,447,586**	51,160,081

8. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Personnel emoluments	**50,255,905**	38,576,564	**41,133,191**	31,295,398
General operating expenses	**95,242,929**	21,781,727	**88,255,568**	15,164,511
Staff retirement scheme	**2,410,799**	3,279,003	**839,855**	113,126
Exploration promotion expenses	**1,104,893**	1,133,691	**1,104,893**	1,133,691
Depreciation and amortization charge	**6,022,602**	4,131,734	**5,195,086**	3,327,707
Board expenses	**1,987,052**	2,417,527	**1,288,011**	1,184,856
Audit fees	**925,740**	642,600	**811,740**	546,600
Bank charges	**6,720,018**	4,271,080	**2,117,565**	5,342,677
Exchange loss	**-**	40,710,213	**-**	40,710,213
Petroleum project expenditure (Note 8.1)	**92,546,490**	48,754,179	**92,546,490**	48,754,179
	257,216,428	165,698,318	**233,292,399**	147,572,958

8.1 PETROLEUM PROJECT EXPENDITURE

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Ultra-Deep Water Keta Project	**3,132,543**	1,636,402	**3,132,543**	1,636,402
North & South Project	**6,706,704**	3,506,576	**6,706,704**	3,506,576
TEN Project	**15,458,000**	8,078,113	**15,458,000**	8,078,113
OCTP - ENI Project	**4,478,467**	2,765,528	**4,478,467**	2,765,528
Reservoir characterisation	**-**	2,657,897	**-**	2,657,897
HESS block	**8,057,980**	4,238,921	**8,057,980**	4,238,921
Jubilee investment	**49,496,471**	25,870,742	**49,496,471**	25,870,742
South deep water	**5,216,325**	-	**5,216,325**	-
	92,546,490	48,754,179	**92,546,490**	48,754,179

9. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Loss from refined trading products (Note 9.1)	**34,561,044**	34,291,716	**34,561,044**	34,291,716
Maritime boundary special project	**15,826,509**	2,264,598	**15,826,509**	2,264,598
Ministry of Energy Support	**4,768,676**	6,153,256	**4,768,676**	6,153,256
Impairment of Investment	**644,210**	-	**1,206,090**	-
	55,800,439	42,709,570	**56,362,319**	42,709,570

9.1 LOSS FROM REFINED PRODUCTS TRADING

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Product sales	163,586,349	408,074,742	163,586,349	408,074,742
Product cost	(197,758,838)	(442,366,458)	(197,758,838)	(442,366,458)
Other expense	(388,555)	-	(388,555)	-
Loss	(34,561,044)	(34,291,716)	(34,561,044)	(34,291,716)

Terms and Conditions of refined products trading

In 2014, GNPC entered into a Strategic Petroleum Reserve Supply and Sales agreement to collaborate with BOST by financing and supplying gasoline and diesel to BOST. In consideration of the financing, profits were to be shared in the proportion of 55% to GNPC and 45% to BOST respectively. The transaction however, turned out to be loss making. GNPC is currently carrying a loss of GH¢ 34,561,044 (2014: GH¢ 34,291,716) on its books. These figures are management's estimate based on available records.

10. PETROLEUM EXPENDITURE

Petroleum expenditure represent wages, salaries and general administrative expenditure that have been apportioned to various petroleum projects. It also includes costs that are directly attributable to these petroleum projects. These expenditure do not meet capitalization policy of the corporation and have been expensed in the year they were incurred.

11. FINANCE COST

The finance cost relates to a long term loan granted to a subsidiary, Prestea Sankofa Gold Ltd, by its bankers repayable over a sixty month period secured by the subsidiary's landed property, plant and machinery, vehicles, gold bullions and stocks.

12. TAXATION

Group

	Balance 1 January	Charge for the year	Payment in the year	Balance 31 December
Year of assessment	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Up to 2014	**3,566**	**-**	**-**	**3,566**
2015	**-**	**79,107**	**(42,554)**	**36,553**
	3,566	**79,107**	**(42,544)**	**40,119**

GNPC

	Balance 1 January	Charge for the year	Payment in the year	Balance 31 December
Year of assessment	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Up to 2014	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2015	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	-	-

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

13. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

At 31 December 2015
Group

	Leasehold land & buildings GH¢	Furniture & fittings GH¢	Office equipment GH¢	Motor vehicles GH¢	Machinery & equipment GH¢	Work-in-progress GH¢	Linen glass and silver ware GH¢	Total GH¢
Cost								
Balance as at 1 Jan	4,769,757	2,351,062	15,190,563	9,926,596	14,304,168	5,808,881	77,332	52,428,360
Additions	10,218,702	363,253	3,096,679	1,979,783	1,573,117	12,276,690	5,162	29,513,386
Disposals	-	-	-	(73,100)	-	-	-	(73,100)
Translation differences	1,124,320	123,250	1,919,862	989,643	140,790	1,268,025	-	5,565,890
Total	16,112,779	2,837,565	20,207,104	12,822,922	16,018,075	19,353,596	82,494	87,434,536
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 Jan	1,125,480	1,351,311	4,797,807	4,990,342	9,982,368	-	71,599	22,318,907
Charge for the year	602,902	333,256	2,151,320	1,732,814	1,638,740	-	10,895	6,469,927
Disposals	-	-	-	(61,644)	-	-	-	(61,644)
Translation differences	60,715	96,956	1,257,013	768,564	108,548	-	-	2,291,795
Total	1,891,283	1,931,387	10,084,813	8,500,993	11,893,024	-	82,494	34,383,995
Net book value as at 31 December 2015	**14,221,496**	**906,178**	**10,122,291**	**4,321,929**	**4,125,050**	**19,353,596**	**-**	**53,050,541**

13. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

At 31 December 2015

GNPC

	Leasehold land & buildings	Furniture & fittings	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Machinery & equipment	Work -in-progress	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Cost							
Balance as at 1 Jan	2,415,644	950,055	15,196,267	7,522,893	1,341,476	367,287	27,793,623
Additions	8,297,165	224,301	3,096,679	1,979,783	-	11,714,782	25,312,710
Disposal	-	-	-	(73,100)	-	-	(73,100)
Translation differences	1,124,320	123,250	1,919,862	989,643	140,790	1,268,025	5,565,890
	11,837,129	1,297,606	20,212,808	10,419,219	1,482,266	13,350,094	58,599,123
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 Jan 2015	363,506	533,112	6,683,004	3,809,573	581,150	-	11,970,346
Charge for the year	63,199	148,294	2,151,320	1,653,559	181,726	-	4,198,098
Disposal	-	-	-	(61,644)	-	-	(61,644)
Translation differences	60,715	96,956	1,257,013	768,564	108,548	-	2,291,795
	487,420	778,362	10,091,337	6,170,052	871,424	-	18,398,596
Net book value as at 31 December 2015	**11,349,709**	**519,244**	**10,121,471**	**4,249,167**	**610,841**	**13,350,094**	**40,200,527**

13. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

At 31 December 2014

Group

	Leasehold land & buildings	Furniture & fittings	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Machinery & equipment	Work-in-progress	Linen glass and silver ware	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Cost								
Balance as at 1 Jan	3,458,395	1,620,717	6,591,730	6,587,677	13,011,932	943,563	62,232	32,276,246
Additions	674,815	489,205	4,602,823	1,829,333	954,815	4,768,534	15,100	13,334,625
Disposals	-	(9,209)	(8,364)	(472,774)	(16,072)	-	-	(506,419)
Translation differences	636,547	250,349	4,004,374	1,982,360	353,493	96,784	-	7,323,908
	4,769,757	2,351,062	15,190,563	9,926,596	14,304,168	5,808,881	77,332	52,428,360
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 Jan	820,301	1,060,941	3,813,058	4,015,337	8,230,084	-	46,079	17,985,800
Additions	305,179	299,579	993,113	1,423,684	1,768,356	-	25,520	4,815,431
Disposals	-	(9,209)	(8,364)	(448,679)	(16,072)	-	-	(482,324)
Translation differences	102,186	149,864	1,878,673	1,070,917	163,368	-	-	3,365,009
Total	1,227,666	1,501,175	6,676,480	6,061,259	10,145,736	-	71,599	25,683,916
Net book value as at 31 December 2014	**3,542,091**	**849,887**	**8,514,083**	**3,865,337**	**4,158,431**	**5,808,881**	**5,733**	**26,744,444**

13. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

At 31 December 2014

GNPC

	Leasehold land & buildings	Furniture & fittings	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Machinery & equipment	Work-in-progress	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at 1 Jan	1,177,157	508,915	6,591,730	4,350,241	935,276	229,500	13,792,819
Additions	601,940	190,791	4,600,163	1,617,519	52,707	41,003	7,104,123
Disposals	-	-	-	(427,227)	-	-	(427,227)
Translation differences	636,547	250,349	4,004,374	1,982,360	353,493	96,784	7,323,908
At 31 December	2,415,644	950,055	15,196,267	7,522,893	1,341,476	367,287	27,793,623
Balance as at 1 Jan	182,083	286,365	3,813,058	2,047,814	231,655	-	6,560,975
Additions	79,237	96,883	991,273	1,093,974	186,127	-	2,447,494
Disposals	-	-	-	(403,132)	-	-	(403,132)
Translation differences	102,186	149,864	1,878,673	1,070,917	163,368	-	3,365,009
At 31 Dec	363,506	533,112	6,683,004	3,809,573	581,150	-	11,970,346
Net book value as at 31 December 2014	**2,052,138**	**416,943**	**8,513,263**	**3,713,320**	**760,325**	**367,287**	**15,823,277**

13.1 Disposal schedule

Group

2015	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net Book Value	Proceeds from sale	Profit/ (Loss) on disposal
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Motor vehicles	73,100	61,644	11,456	73,100	61,644

GNPC

2015	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net Book Value	Proceeds from sale	Profit/ (Loss) on disposal
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Motor vehicles	73,100	61,644	11,456	73,100	61,644

14 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Cost				
Balance at 1 Jan	4,814,126	2,183,178	4,814,126	2,183,178
Additions	497,428	1,432,272	497,428	1,432,272
Translation differences	903,448	1,198,676	903,448	1,198,676
	6,215,002	4,814,126	6,215,002	4,814,126
Amortisation				
Balance at 1 Jan	2,659,083	1,139,364	2,659,083	1,139,364
Charge for the year	996,981	880,213	996,981	880,213
Translation differences	510,320	639,506	510,320	639,506
	4,166,384	2,659,083	4,166,384	2,659,083
Net book value at 31 December	2,048,618	2,155,043	2,048,618	2,155,043

15 EXPLORATION ASSETS

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1 Jan	15,091,090	7,312,746	-	-
On-going exploration	5,457,606	7,778,344	-	-
Balance at 31 Dec	20,548,696	15,091,090	-	-

16 PETROLEUM PROJECTS

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Joint operations				
Jubilee field investment (Note 16.1)	**226,799,928**	231,216,757	**226,799,928**	231,216,757
TEN Projects	**629,748,783**	311,499,155	**629,748,783**	311,499,155
	856,548,711	542,715,912	**856,548,711**	542,715,912
GNPC projects				
South deep water	**5,153,669**	5,153,669	**5,153,669**	5,153,669
OCTP - ENI project	**361,180**	-	**361,180**	-
Voltaian basin project	**19,572,616**	8,993,449	**19,572,616**	8,993,449
	881,636,176	556,863,030	**881,636,176**	556,863,030
Translation differences	**323,534,910**	181,147,107	**323,534,910**	181,147,107
Total	**1,205,171,086**	738,010,137	**1,205,171,086**	738,010,137

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended 31 December 2015 for the TEN project was GH¢15,214,266.

16.1 AMORTIZATION OF PETROLEUM PROJECTS

The Corporation's currently oil-producing field is the Jubilee field, and is amortized based on units of production from that field, in proportion to the Corporation's stake in the field.

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Cost				
Balance as at 1 Jan	**389,078,299**	353,064,069	**389,078,299**	353,064,069
Additions during the year	**42,006,031**	36,014,230	**42,006,031**	36,014,230
	431,084,330	389,078,299	**431,084,330**	389,078,299
Amortization				
Balance as at 1 Jan	**157,861,542**	120,232,868	**157,861,542**	120,232,868
Charge for the year	**46,422,860**	37,628,674	**46,422,860**	37,628,674
	204,284,402	157,861,542	**204,284,402**	157,861,542
Carrying amount at 31 Dec	**226,799,928**	231,216,757	**226,799,928**	231,216,757

17 HELD TO MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS

a. Long term investments

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Bank guarantee	**536,076,401**	288,117,000	**536,076,401**	288,117,000

b. Details of long term investments

Institutions	Investment amount US$	Interest rate	Tenor (years)	Nature of bank guarantee
Stanbic	50,000,000	2%	10	KAR Power guarantee
Fidelity	50,000,000	6%	10	KAR Power guarantee
UMB	41,187,917	6%	10	VRA Crude purchase support
	141,187,917			

c. Shor term investments

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Fixed deposits with banks	**229,728,286**	464,204,758	**229,728,286**	464,204,758

d. Details of short term investments

Institutions	Investment amount US$	Interest rate	Tenor (days)
CAL Bank	25,000,000	6%	365
UBA 1	1,000,000	3.5%	91
First Atlantic 1	10,000,000	6%	180
First Atlantic 2	7,500,000	6%	180
Fidelity	10,000,000	6%	90
GIB	7,000,000	-	overnight
	60,500,000		

18 DUE FROM GOVERNMENT AND ITS AGENCIES

This represents the net position in respect of transfer of assets and liabilities between the Corporation and the government. Details of the amount due are disclosed below

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Government of Ghana	**102,537,354**	102,537,354	**102,537,354**	102,537,354
Ministry of Finance	**189,845,000**	160,065,000	**189,845,000**	160,065,000
Tema Oil Refinery (TOR)	**221,757,469**	186,971,526	**221,757,469**	186,971,526
Ghana National Gas Company	**216,215,045**	112,172,959	**216,215,045**	112,172,959
Ghana Broadcasting Corporation	**3,599,461**	-	**3,599,461**	-
	733,954,330	561,746,839	**733,954,329**	561,746,839
Impairment – TOR	**(22,996,186)**	(19,388,894)	**(22,996,186)**	(19,388,894)
As at 31 December	**710,958,143**	542,357,945	**710,958,143**	542,357,945

19 SUBSIDIARIES

Investment in subsidiaries

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Mole Motel Company Limited	**-**	-	**185,620**	185,620
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	**-**	-	**3,344,630**	3,344,630
GNPC Exploration and Production Company Limited	**-**	-	**1,000**	1,000
	-	-	**3,531,250**	3,531,250

Name of subsidiary	**Principal activity**	**Place of incorporation and operation**	**Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group** 2015	2014
Mole Motel Company Limited	Hospitality	Mole, Ghana	**60%**	60%
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	Mining	Prestea, Ghana	**90%**	90%
GNPC Exploration and Production Company Limited	Crude oil exploration and production	Accra, Ghana	**100%**	100%

19 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

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

Name of subsidiary	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by non-controlling interest		Profit (loss) allocated to non-controlling interest		Accumulated non-controlling interest	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
			GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Mole Motel Company Ltd	**40%**	40%	**5,326**	44,626	**188,517**	183,191
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	**10%**	10%	**(2,347,057)**	(1,224,073)	**(3,497,223)**	(1,150,166)
Total			**(2,341,731)**	(1,179,447)	**(3,308,706)**	(966,975)

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

b. **MOLE LIMITED**

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Current assets	**142,605**	249,067
Non-current assets	**468,014**	461,788
Total assets	**610,619**	710,855
Current liabilities	**147,466**	238,453
Non-current liabilities	**-**	-
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**274,636**	283,441
Non-controlling interests	**188,517**	183,191
Total equity and liabilities	**610,618**	710,855

19. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Mole Limited	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Revenue	**1,619,563**	1,494,240
Cost of sales	**(271,502)**	(236,695)
Other incomes	**187,565**	39,348
General and administrative expenses	**(1,465,766)**	(1,164,129)
Tax expenses	**(56,545)**	(21,200)
Profit (loss) for the year	**13,315**	111,564
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	**7,989**	66,938
Profit (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	**5,326**	44,626
Profit (loss) for the year	**13,315**	111,564
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	**7,989**	66,938
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	**5,326**	44,626
Total comprehensive income for the year	**13,315**	111,564

c. Prestea Sankofa Gold

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Current assets	**15,204,916**	16,062,297
Non-current assets	**25,494,177**	23,150,469
Total assets	**40,699,093**	39,212,766
Current liabilities	**70,978,569**	46,021,675
Non-current liabilities	**643,478**	643,478
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**(27,425,731)**	(6,302,221)
Non-controlling interests	**(3,497,223)**	(1,150,166)
Total equity & liabilities	**40,699,093**	39,212,766

19. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Prestea Sankofa Gold	**2015 GH¢**	2014 GH¢
Revenue	**58,461,637**	48,223,500
Cost of sales	**(53,090,282)**	(42,214,060)
Other incomes	**97,261**	1,606,892
Expenses	**(28,939,183)**	(19,857,061)
Profit (loss) for the year	**(23,470,567)**	(12,240,729)
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	**(21,123,510)**	(11,016,656)
Profit (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	**(2,347,057)**	(1,224,073)
Profit (loss) for the year	**(23,470,567)**	(12,240,729)
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	**(21,123,510)**	(11,016,656)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	**(2,347,057)**	(1,224,073)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(23,470,567)**	(12,240,729)

d. GNPC Exploration and Production Company Ltd

	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢
Non-current assets	**7,436,519**	2,400,000
Total assets	**7,436,519**	2,400,000
Liabilities		-
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**7,436,519**	2,400,000
Non-controlling interests	**-**	-
Total equity and liabilities	**7,436,519**	2,400,000

20. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Investment in associate (note 20a)	3,965,831	4,020,674	**4,277,400**	4,277,400
Investment in joint venter (note 20b)	3,239,976	1,858,770	**255,866**	1,461,956
	7,205,807	5,879,444	4,533,266	5,739,356

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

20a DETAILS OF ASSOCIATES

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

Name of Associate	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group 2015	2014
Airtel	Telecommunications	Accra, Ghana	25%	25%

The above associate is accounted for using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements.

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associate is set out below.
The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs (adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes).

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**4,020,674**	4,186,930
Share of profit (loss) of associate	**(54,843)**	(166,256)
Group's carrying amount of the investment in associate	**3,965,831**	4,020,674

	2015	2014
	GHS	GHS
Total revenue of associate	**515,253**	503,645
Total loss after tax of associate	**(219,374)**	(665,022)
Other comprehensive income	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income	**(219,374)**	(665,022)
Dividends received from the associate during the year	**-**	-
Share of loss of associate (25%)	**(54,843)**	(166,256)

20. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

20b JOINT VENTURES

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

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Saltpond Offshore Production (SOPCL)	**-**	644,210	**-**	1,206,090
GNPC-Technip Engineering. Services	**3,239,976**	1,214,560	**255,866**	255,866
	3,239,976	1,858,770	**255,866**	1,461,956

Name of Joint venture	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group 2015	2014
Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited	Crude oil production	Saltpond, Ghana	**45%**	45%
GNPC-Technip Engineering Services	Technology training	Accra, Ghana	**30%**	30%

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

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's joint ventures are set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs (adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes).

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**1,214,560**	71,238
Addition - GNPC technip	**-**	866
Share of profit/(loss) of GNPC Technip	**2,025,416**	1,142,456
	-	-
Balance at 31 December	**3,239,976**	1,214,560

Details of GNPC Technip financial statements

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Total assets	**24,581,033**	9,866,327
Total liabilities	**14,256,377**	5,783,850
Net assets	**10,324,656**	4,082,477
Share of net assets of joint venture (30%)	**3,097,397**	1,224,743

20. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

20b JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

Total revenue of joint venture	**26,071,287**	12,631,355
Total profit/(loss) after tax of joint venture	**6,751,387**	3,835,810
Other comprehensive income	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income	**6,751,387**	3,835,810
Dividends received from the joint venture during the year	**-**	-
Share of loss of joint venture (30%)	**2,025,416**	1,142,456

20c IMPAIRMENT OF EQUITY INVESTMENTS

The equity investments in Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited (SOPCL), which is a joint venture has been fully impaired due to non-productivity of the investee.
The project is planned for decommissioned and the costs of decommissioning will be borne by GNPC.

21. INVENTORIES

	Group		GNPC	
	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢	**2015 GH¢**	2014 GH¢
Petroleum products stock	**-**	37,691,342	**-**	37,691,342
Non-trade stock	**5,983,044**	4,617,200	**868,851**	546,083
	5,983,044	42,308,542	**868,851**	38,237,425

22. DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES

This represents the advances given to subsidiaries

	Group		GNPC	
	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢	**2015 GH¢**	2014 GH¢
Saltpond Offshore Producing Company	**-**	19,940,714	**-**	19,490,714
Prestea Sankofa	**-**	-	**2,400,933**	2,400,933
GNPC Explorco	**-**	-	**7,435,519**	2,399,000
	-	19,490,714	**9,836,452**	24,290,647

23. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Trade debtors - trade marketing	**-**	95,836,330	**-**	95,836,330
Share of Crude Proceeds from GOG	**53,702,152**	115,933,865	**53,702,152**	115,933,865
Share of Gas Proceeds from GOG	**86,372,343**	-	**86,372,343**	-
Sage Petroleum	**49,556,522**	41,782,847	**49,556,522**	41,782,847
Other debtors-foreign	**62,734,460**	40,040,445	**54,383,007**	40,040,445
Other debtors-local	**1,125,068**	10,191,724	**27,808**	27,808
Staff debtors	**1,143,052**	2,908,715	**1,143,052**	1,451,061
Input VAT	**3,614,790**	1,537,933	**3,614,790**	1,537,933
Advances & prepayments	**2,468,973**	2,769,471	**2,468,974**	2,769,471
Tax credits	**2,020,261**	1,972,073	**2,020,261**	1,972,073
Accrued investment income	**22,461,547**	12,506,350	**22,461,547**	12,506,350
	285,199,168	325,479,753	**275,750,456**	313,858,183
Less: Provision for impairment (Note 21.1)	**(49,556,521)**	(41,782,847)	**(49,556,521)**	(41,782,847)
	235,642,647	283,696,906	**226,193,935**	272,075,336

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

23.1 DETAILS OF IMPAIRMENT

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 Jan	**41,782,847**	21,938,767	**41,782,847**	21,938,767
Additional provision	**7,773,674**	19,844,080	**7,773,674**	19,844,080
Balance at 31 December	**49,556,521**	41,782,847	**49,556,521**	41,782,847

24. CASH AND BANK

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Bank	**14,070,391**	76,392,044	**13,286,968**	75,783,397
Cash	**1,592,944**	154,254	**1,591,752**	144,224
	15,663,335	76,546,298	14,878,720	75,927,621

24. CASH AND BANK (CONTINUED)

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

	Group		GNPC	
	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢	**2015 GH¢**	2014 GH¢
Short term investments	**68,344,200**	-	**68,344,200**	-
Bank	**14,070,391**	76,392,044	**13,286,968**	75,783,397
Cash	**1,592,944**	154,254	**1,591,752**	144,224
Overdraft	**(545,912)**	(4,792,140)	**-**	-
	83,461,623	71,754,158	**83,222,920**	75,927,621

25. STATED CAPITAL

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

26. PETROLEUM EQUITY FUND

Amounts received from government towards equity financing cost are capitalised and portions transferred to income statement to meet Production and amortised development cost. The fund represents the unamortised portion of petroleum assets in the books. . Detail of the fund is shown in the statement of changes in equity.

27. PETROLEUM PROJECT FUND

This represents the funds set aside to execute the Corporation’s projects Detail of the fund is shown in the statement of changes in equity.

28. TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY FUND

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

	Group		GNPC	
	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢	**2015 GH¢**	2014 GH¢
Balance at 1 Jan.	**81,043,331**	59,589,700	**81,043,331**	59,589,700
Additions	**44,909,588**	36,899,754	**44,909,588**	36,899,754
Transfer to P & L	**(20,696,024)**	(15,446,123)	**(20,696,024)**	(15,446,123)
	21,199,427	30,865,529	**21,199,427**	30,865,529
	157,321,851	111,908,860	**157,321,851**	111,908,860

29. MEDIUM TERM LOANS

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
TEN Partner financing	**629,753,166**	311,249,476	**629,753,166**	311,249,476
Bank loan	**31,827,892**	11,799,352	**-**	-
	661,581,058	323,048,828	**629,753,166**	311,249,476

Terms and conditions of loans

The TEN partner financing is the funding provided by the DWT contractor for GNPC's share of the development cost for the TEN Fields.

GNPC has elected to have the Contractor fund its additional interest of 5% in the field at an interest rate of Libor plus 1.5%pa in accordance with the terms of the petroleum agreement between the government of Ghana and GNPC on one hand and Tullow Ghana Limited, Sabre Oil and Gas Limited (PetroSA now owns the Sabre Oil & Gas interest) and Kosmos Energy Limited.

30. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATION

The movement in the defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**654,535**	273,782
Service cost	**266,522**	106,911
Interest cost	**163,330**	68,993
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**210,000**	271,871
Benefits payment	**-**	(67,022)
Balance at 31 December	**1,294,387**	654,535

30.1 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Service cost	**266,522**	106,911
Interest cost	**163,633**	68,993
	430,155	175,904

30.2 REMEASUREMENT GAINS/ (LOSSES) IN OCI

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**210,000**	271,871

a. Defined benefit obligation

The company bears the cost of its retirees medical expenses till death.. The method of accounting and frequency of valuation are similar to the used for defined benefit schemes. The actuarial valuation to determine the liability is performed annually.
The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

30. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATION (CONTINUED)

Starting health care per capita costs

The starting per capita cost is based on plan experience for 2015. No assumption was made explicitly for morbidity aging factors. Starting Per capita health care cost is GHS 3,312.

Discount rate

A rate of 25.2% per annum was used.

Post retirement mortality rates

Mortality rates are based on the South African SA 1956-62 mortality table with a loading provision of 20%. This is consistent with the Mortality table used in Ghana.

Health care trend rates

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

Claims rate

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

Sensitivity analysis

Discount rate	25.20%	22.68%	27.72%	25.20%	25.20%
Healthcare cost rate	35.00%	31.50%	38.50%	31.50%	38.50%
Claim Rate	20.00%	18.00%	22.00%	18.00%	22.00%
Define benefit obligation (DBO)	654,535.00	665,040.28	668,607.50	621,808.25	700,352.45
Current service cost	106,910.60	163,190.91	197,951.28	150,623.72	207,349.85

31. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		GNPC	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Creditors - trade marketing		228,094,050		228,094,050
Foreign creditors	**13,579,594**	4,611,165	**13,579,594**	4,611,166
Local creditors	**45,714,538**	30,643,219	**7,314,098**	1,200,719
Accrued charges	**5,948,061**	756,813	**5,661,340**	548,833
Deposits held	**20,363**	20,363	**20,363**	20,363
Staff creditors	**2,080,402**	1,423,920	**2,060,868**	1,414,753
VAT	**2,675,490**	5,423	**2,670,073**	-
Withholding tax	**366,433**	421,644	**366,433**	421,644
Jubilee Partner Financing	**23,676,119**	53,809,324	**23,676,119**	53,809,324
Bonus	**10,441,996**	6,587,906	**10,441,996**	6,587,906
Accrued professional fees accrued	**919,201**	546,609	**919,201**	546,609
Staff leave accrued	**1,138,457**	397,668	**1,138,457**	397,668
Deferred Income	**34,599**	172,994	**34,599**	172,994
Overdraft	**545,912**	4,792,140	**-**	-
	107,141,165	332,283,238	**67,883,141**	297,826,029

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

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

Risk exposures and responses

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

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

The Corporation's senior management oversees the management of financial risks. The Corporation's senior management is supported by a Financial Risk Committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Corporation. The Financial Risk Committee provides assurance to the Corporation's senior management that the Corporation's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Corporation policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision.

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

Market risk

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

(a) Foreign currency risk

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

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

31 December 2015	**US$**
Trade receivables	**282,956,084**
Trade payables	**(196,806,265)**
Cash and cash equivalents	**203,028,485**
Net assets held in foreign currency	**289,178,304**

31 December 2014	**US$**
Trade receivables	126,292,788
Trade payables	(18,296,895)
Cash and cash equivalents	239,563,545
Net assets held in foreign currency	347,559,438

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

	2015	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Exchange rate	3.80	3.20

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity analysis on currency risks

A 5% strengthening of the cedi against the following currencies at 31 December 2015 would have impacted equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2014.

Sensitivity analysis

Effect in Cedis

31 December 2015

	Profit or (loss)
USD	**54,943,878**

31 December 2014

	Profit or loss
USD	**55,609,510**

Credit risk

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

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Corporation, which comprise cash and short-term investments, the Corporation's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.
Set out below is an analysis of various credit exposures:

Group

Amount past due but not impaired	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Past due up to 30 days	9,448,713	Nil
Past due 31-60 days	81,879,457	121,573,696
Past due 61-90 days	Nil	11,740,204
Past due 91-120 days	14,951,526	27,808
Past due more than 120 days	878,808,494	749,555,755

GNPC

Amount past due but not impaired	**2015**	2014
	GH¢	GH¢
Past due up to 30 days	64,125,532	Nil
Past due 31-60 days	81,879,457	121,573,696
Past due 61-90 days	Nil	Nil
Past due 91-120 days	14,951,526	27,808
Past due more than 120 days	878,808,494	749,555,755

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Corporation's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments

Group

As at December 2015

	Less than 1 year GH¢	More than 1 year GH¢	Total GH¢
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	661,581,058	661,581,058
Trade and other payables	107,181,164	-	107,181,164
	107,181,164	661,581,058	768,762,222

As at December 2014

	Less than 1 year GH¢	More than 1 year GH¢	Total GH¢
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	323,048,828	323,048,828
Trade and other payables	332,283,237	-	332,283,237
	324,578,058	323,048,828	655,332,065

GNPC
As at December 2015

	Less than 1 year GH¢	More than 1 year GH¢	Total GH¢
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	629,753,166	629,753,166
Trade and other payables	67,883,141	-	67,883,141
	146,528,456	629,753,166	697,636,307

As at December 2014

	Less than 1 year GH¢	More than 1 year GH¢	Total GH¢
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	311,249,476	311,249,476
Trade and other payables	297,826,028	-	297,826,028
	297,826,028	311,249,476	609,075,504

33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2014.

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

34. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT AND CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

35 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Information about subsidiaries

	Principal Activity	Country	Percentage of equity/interest	
			2015	**2014**
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	Mining	Ghana	90%	90%
Mole Motel Corporation Limited	Hospitality	Ghana	60%	60%

The holding company

GNPC is 100% owned by Government of Ghana.

Joint venture/Associate

The Corporation has a 45% interest in Saltpond offshore Corporation limited (2014: 45%) and 25% in Airtel Ghana. The group has fully impaired its investments in this joint venture in 2013, due to its loss making situation. The group has also fully impaired its investment in the associate, as the associate has a negative net assets position.

Related party transactions

During the year, the Corporation entered into the following transactions with its related parties:

Year end balances arising from transactions with related parties:

Name of related party	Amount due to GH¢	Amount due from GH¢
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	-	2,400,933
GNPC Exploration and Production Co. Ltd	-	7,435,519
	-	9,836,452

35 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:

Name of related party	Transaction type	Amount GH¢
GNPC Exploration and Production Co. Limited	Advance	5,036,519
Airtel Ghana Limited	Telecom services	272,338
		5,308,857

Advances to related parties

Name of related party	2015 GH¢	2014 GH¢
Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited	**2,400,933**	2,400,933
GNPC Exploration and Production Company Limited	**7,435,519**	2,399,000
	9,836,452	4,799,933

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2015, the Corporation has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2014: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Compensation of key management personnel and directors of the Corporation

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

Key management personnel

	2015 GHS	2014 GHS
Short term benefits	**3,180,810**	2,995,343

Directors' remuneration

	2015 GHS	2014 GHS
Board fees	**864,227**	626,239

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

36 RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR AMOUNTS

The authorised financial statements of the Group and the Corporation for the prior years have been restated to reflect the correction of errors as detailed below.

i) Error in functional currency determination

Previously, the Corporation had determined its functional currency to be Ghana Cedi based on the currency of the country it operates.

IFRS requires reporting entities to determine their functional currency and measure its results and financial position in that currency.

Determination of functional currency is primary based on the currency of primary economic environment in which an entity operates. This is normally the one in which it primarily generates and expends cash.

The reassessment of the Corporation's functional currency was done by considering the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services, the currencies in which sales are denominated and settled, the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of its goods and services of the corporation.
Management have also considered the currency that mainly influences labour, material and other costs of providing goods or services (this will often be the currency in which such costs are denominated and settled).

Based on the above determinants, it was established that the functional currency of GNPC is US Dollars.

To correct the errors above, prior year's amounts have been translated into the corporation's functional currency based on the functional currency translation rules as required by standard and subsequently translated into the corporation's presentation currency as per the presentation transition requirements of the standard.

The books were kept in Ghana cedis instead of the functional currency (US Dollars). Therefore 1 January 2014 was used as the transition date. All balances at 1 January 2014 were translated at closing rate. For 2014 the balance in the cedi books were translated into the functional currency as follows:

a) All monetary items were translated at closing at 31 December 2014.
b) For non-monetary items the cedi movement from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014 were translated at average rate and added to the 1 January 2014 balances.
c) All resulting exchange differences were recognised in other comprehensive income.

In translating from functional currency to reporting currency at 31 December 2014, in accordance with IAS 21 (39 & 40) all:

a) Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position were translated at the closing rate at 31 December 2014;
b) Income and expenses for each statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income (ie including comparatives) were translated at the actual or annual average exchange rates for 2014; and
c) All resulting exchange differences were recognised in other comprehensive income.

36 RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR AMOUNTS

i) Error in functional currency determination (continued)

For 2015 the balance in the cedi books were translated into the functional currency as follows:

a) All monetary items were translated at closing at 31 December 2015.

b) For non-monetary items the cedi movement from 31 December 2014 to 31 December 2015 were translated at average rate and added to the 31 December 2014 US Dollar balances.

c) All resulting exchange differences were recognised in other comprehensive income.

In translating from functional currency to reporting currency at 31 December 2015, in accordance with IAS 21 (39 & 40) all

a) Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position were translated at the closing rate at 31 December 2015;

b) Income and expenses for each statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income (ie including comparatives) were translated at the actual or annual average exchange rates for 2015; and

c) All resulting exchange differences were recognised in other comprehensive income.

ii) Unrecognised credit notes

A credit note raised to reduce trade receivables from a customer in a 2014 transaction which was not previously adjusted prior to the issuance of the 2014 consolidated financial statements has been adjusted in the comparative amounts for the current year.

iii) Unaccrued interest income

In 2014, the Group did not accrue for interest income earned on investments placed with financial institutions. This has been adjusted to the 2014 prior year's financial statements.

The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement. The impact of the restatement is detailed below.

Impact on equity (increase/ (decrease) in equity)

	Note	Group	GNPC
		31 December 2014	1 January 2014
		GH¢	**GH¢**
Property, plant and equipment	i	**4,243,840**	**4,243,840**
Intangible assets	i	**559,170**	**559,170**
Petroleum projects	i	**181,147,107**	**181,147,107**
Receivables	ii/iii	**4,329,129**	**4,329,129**
Total assets		**190,279,246**	**190,279,246**
Training & technology fund	i	**(30,865,529)**	**(30,865,529)**
Other payables	i/ii	**(991,117)**	**(991,117)**
Total liabilities		**(31,856,646)**	**(31,856,646)**
Net impact on equity		**158,422,600**	**158,422,600**

36 RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR AMOUNTS

Impact on statement of profit or loss (increase/ (decrease) in profit)

	Note	Group 31 December 2014	GNPC 31 December 2014
		GH¢	GH¢
Exchange gains	i	**(277,875,535)**	(277,875,535)
Accrual of interest income	iii	**10,812,161.37**	10,812,161.37
Exchange loss		**(40,710,213)**	(40,710,213)
Other operating income	ii	**(8,177,221)**	(8,177,221)
Others		**72,047**	72,047
Translation difference on cost of sales	i	**2,608,319**	2,608,319
Net impact on profit for the year		**(313,270,442)**	(313,270,442)

37 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

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

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" issued on 24 July 2014 is the IASB's replacement of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 includes requirements for recognition and measurement, impairment, derecognition and general hedge accounting.

Classification and Measurement - IFRS 9 introduces new approach for the classification of financial assets, which is driven by cash flow characteristics and the business model in which an asset is held. This single, principle-based approach replaces existing rule-based requirements under IAS 39. The new model also results in a single impairment model being applied to all financial instruments.

Impairment - IFRS 9 has introduced a new, expected-loss impairment model that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. Specifically, the new Standard requires entities to account for expected credit losses from when financial instruments are first recognised and to recognise full lifetime expected losses on a more timely basis.

Hedge accounting - IFRS 9 introduces a substantially-reformed model for hedge accounting, with enhanced disclosures about risk management activity. The new model represents a significant overhaul of hedge accounting that aligns the accounting treatment with risk management activities.

Own credit - IFRS 9 removes the volatility in profit or loss that was caused by changes in the credit risk of liabilities elected to be measured at fair value. This change in accounting means that gains caused by the deterioration of an entity's own credit risk on such liabilities are no longer recognised in profit or loss.

37 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (CONTINUED)

IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and further amendments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" issued by IASB on 28 May 2014 (on 11 September 2015 IASB deferred effective date of IFRS 15 to 1 January 2018). IFRS 15 specifies how and when an IFRS reporter will recognise revenue as well as requiring such entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard supersedes IAS 18 "Revenue", IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Application of the standard is mandatory for all IFRS reporters and it applies to nearly all contracts with customers: the main exceptions are leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. The core principle of the new Standard is for companies to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new Standard will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements.

IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts" issued by IASB on 30 January 2014. This Standard is intended to allow entities that are first-time adopters of IFRS, and that currently recognise regulatory deferral accounts in accordance with their previous GAAP, to continue to do so upon transition to IFRS.

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments (effective date was deferred indefinitely until the research project on the equity method has been concluded).

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture issued by IASB on 11 September 2014 (on 17 December 2015 IASB deferred indefinitely effective date). The amendments address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business.

37. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (CONTINUED)

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 Leases which requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for most leases. For lessors, there is little change to the existing accounting in IAS 17 Leases.

Under the new standard, a lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To be a lease, a contract must convey the right to control the use of an identified asset, which could be a physically distinct portion of an asset such as a floor of a building.

A contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset if, throughout the period of use, the customer has the right to:

(1) obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset; and

(2) direct the use of the identified asset (i.e., direct how and for what purpose the asset is used).

The new standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early application is permitted, provided the new revenue standard, IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, has been applied, or is applied at the same date as IFRS 16.

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception issued by IASB on 18 December 2014. The narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 introduce clarifications to the requirements when accounting for investment entities. The amendments also provide relief in particular circumstances.

Amendments to IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

Amendments to IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations issued by IASB on 6 May 2014. The amendments add new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments specify the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions

Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" - Disclosure Initiative (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" - Disclosure Initiative issued by IASB on 18 December 2014. The amendments to IAS 1 are designed to further encourage companies to apply professional judgement in determining what information to disclose in their financial statements. For example, the amendments make clear that materiality applies to the whole of financial statements and that the inclusion of immaterial information can inhibit the usefulness of financial disclosures. Furthermore, the amendments clarify that companies should use professional judgement in determining where and in what order information is presented in the financial disclosures.

37 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (CONTINUED)

Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible Assets" - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible Assets" - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation issued by IASB on 12 May 2014. Amendments clarify that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. Amendments also clarify that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.

Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 41 "Agriculture" - Agriculture: Bearer Plants issued by IASB on 30 June 2014. The amendments bring bearer plants, which are used solely to grow produce, into the scope of IAS 16 so that they are accounted for in the same way as property, plant and equipment.

The Corporation has elected not to adopt these new standards and amendments to existing standards in advance of their effective dates. The Corporation anticipates that the adoption of these standards and amendments to existing standards will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Corporation in the period of initial application

38 COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

There was no commitment to any form of capital expenditure

39 CONTINGENT ASSETS

Petroleum products supplied to Sage Petroleum Limited by the Corporation up to 2012 amounting to US$13,051,837.42 (GHS 49,556,522) is currently in dispute. The case is currently being pursued in the law courts. The Corporation has therefore made full provision for this debt in its books.

40 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Corporation, as part of its corporate social responsibility, has for the 2015 financial year provided support in the areas of health and sports development.

Oil and Gas Learning Foundation

The Corporation set up an oil and Gas learning foundation to help develop the country's human resource capacity to support the oil and Gas industry. An amount of $3.0 million is provided annually to support a scholarship scheme. The foundation commenced work in 2012.

Sports Development: A Headline Sponsorship Agreement (HSA) was signed between Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) and Ghana Football Association (GFA) in January, 2014, to provide a US$3million sponsorship per annum for the Senior National Football Team, the Black Stars, over a period of three years.

40 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES (CONTINUED)

Health

The Corporation renovated and supplied medical equipment to the following medical facilities at the stated cost:

- National HIV responses unit (Ghana AIDS Commission) - GHS 7,229,400
- ICU at Burns Centre (Korle bu) - GHS 1,898,450
- New born sickle cell screening unit (Komfo Anokye) - GHS 500,000

The corporation also supported NADMO with GHS 400,000 during the June 3 flood disaster.

41 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Saltpond Field Decommissioning

The board gave a directive to decommission the Saltpond oil fields operated by Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited (SOPCL). The cost of the decommissioning is to be borne by GNPC. GNPC would also be paying the salaries and end of service benefits of the staff.

42 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on