



QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC

MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30TH JUNE, 2024

TABLE OF CONTENT

	P a g e
Corporate Information	2
Approval of Management Financial Statement	3
Statement of Comprehensive Income	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8-25

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Emmanuel Egyei-Mensah - *Executive Chairman*
Felix Gyekye
Matilda Egyei-Mensah
Kow Ainoo-Ansah

REGISTERED OFFICE

Plot No. 64A/28-32, Tema Industrial Area.
P. O. Box CT 4377
Cantonments
Accra

SECRETARY

Damaris Tanoh-Rivers
E17/9 Ablade Road, Kanda
P. O. Box CT 4377
Cantonments
Accra

AUDITOR

Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants
Plot No. 71, North Dzorwulu
Accra

BOND TRUSTEES

Guaranty Trust Bank Ghana Limited

BANKERS

Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited
Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited

APPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management financial statements for the second quarter of 2024 were approved by the board of directors on 16th July, 2024 and signed on their behalf by:

A handwritten signature in red ink, appearing to read 'Mumtaz Ali Ezzou', written over a horizontal dotted line.**EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN**A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Khanasrah', written over a horizontal dotted line.**DIRECTOR**

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FROM 01/01/2024 TO 30/06/2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		GHS	GHS
Continuing Operations			
Revenue	24	41,665,938	33,148,099
Direct Operational Cost	25	(2,577,940)	(1,988,336)
Depreciation of Plant & Machinery	26	(6,843,345)	(3,510,991)
Gross Profit		32,244,653	27,648,773
Other Income	27	10,962,197	7,334,569
General & Administrative Expenses	28	(7,909,710)	(8,538,689)
Depreciation & Amortization Expenses	29	(2,003,259)	(1,036,082)
EBIT		33,293,881	25,408,570
Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss)	30	(12,555,528)	(14,894,041)
Finance Cost	31	(7,400,933)	(9,195,158)
Fair Value Imputed Interest Income	32	9,299,546	7,726,808
Net Finance Cost		(10,656,916)	(16,362,391)
Profit before Tax		22,636,965	9,046,179
Growth & Sustainability Levy	33	(326,276)	(25,000)
Corporate Tax	35	(4,887,899)	(2,146,231)
Profit from Continuing Operations		17,422,790	6,874,948
Discontinued Operations			
Profit for the Year		17,422,790	6,874,948
Other Comprehensive Income			
Other comprehensive income for year		0	0
Total Comprehensive Income		17,422,790	6,874,948
Basic/Diluted Earnings per share		0.1584	0.0982
Calculated EBITDA		42,140,484	29,955,643

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As At June 30, 2024

	Notes	Jun-2024 GHS	Jun-2023 GHS
ASSETS			
Intangible Assets	5a	54,931	71,008
Property, Plant and Equipment	5b	315,833,642	92,844,716
Work-In-Progress	6	10,379,764	1,959,822
Related Party Receivable - Non Current	21	114,625,582	86,438,521
Non Current Assets		440,893,919	181,314,067
Inventory	9	499,427	446,955
Trade Receivables	10	9,168,619	3,744,472
Other Receivables	11	1,932,288	1,757,077
Prepayments	13	542,629	399,290
Other Assets(DSRA)	14	21,408,684	16,459,681
Cash and Bank	15	24,832,780	21,008,107
Short Term Investments	35	0	5,375,000
Current Assets		58,384,427	49,190,582
Total Assets		499,278,346	230,504,648
EQUITY			
Deposit for Shares		6,892,758	47,292,758
Reserves		210,046,851	41,240,199
Stated Capital		110,000,000	70,000,000
Retained Earnings		(15,510,006)	(48,056,240)
Current Period Earnings		17,422,790	6,874,948
Total Equity		328,852,392	117,351,666
LIABILITY			
Long-Term Debt	19	75,629,404	78,040,573
Deferred Liabilities	20	72,997,664	19,866,509
Long-Term Payables	37	457,724	535,384
Non Current Liabilities		149,084,792	98,442,466
Project, Trade And Other Liabilities	16	4,576,314	2,149,637
Short-Term Loans	17	11,650,672	9,738,033
Amount Due to Related Party	18	0	678,326
Current Tax Liability	23	5,114,175	2,144,521
Current Liabilities		21,341,162	14,710,517
Total Liabilities		170,425,954	113,152,983
Total Equity and Liabilities		499,278,346	230,504,648

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2024

THE COMPANY	Share Capital GHS	Deposit for Shares GHS	Revaluation Reserve GHS	Retained Earnings GHS	Total GHS
As at 01/01/2024	110,000,000	6,892,758	215,730,883	(21,194,038)	311,429,602
Profit for period				17,422,790	17,422,790
Transfer Btw Rev. Reserve and Ret. Earnings			(5,684,032)	5,684,032	0
As at 30/06/2024	110,000,000	6,892,758	210,046,851	1,912,784	328,852,392
As at 01/01/2023	70,000,000	47,292,758	43,445,370	(50,261,411)	110,476,717
Profit for period				6,874,948	6,874,948
Transfer Btw Rev. Reserve and Ret. Earnings			(2,205,171)	2,205,171	0
As at 30/06/2023	70,000,000	47,292,758	41,240,199	(41,181,291)	117,351,666

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR PERIOD ENDING 30TH JUNE, 2024

	Jun-2024	Jun-2023
	GHS	GHS
Cash Generated from Operations:		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	17,422,790	6,874,948
Adjustments:		
Depreciation/amortization	8,846,604	4,547,073
Tax expense	4,927,806	2,171,231
Finance cost	19,956,462	24,089,199
Interest on related party receivables	(9,299,546)	(7,726,808)
	41,854,116	29,955,643
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(126,939)	(391,714)
Trade and other receivables	(5,397,096)	1,894,722
Other Assets(DSRA)	(3,843,230)	(2,279,132)
Trade and other payables	2,419,185	92,568
Movements in related party	(7,206,810)	(1,734,242)
Cash from operating activities	27,699,226	27,537,845
Tax paid	(5,054,327)	(3,923,950)
Interest paid	(7,248,651)	(7,534,500)
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	15,396,248	16,079,395
Cash flow from Investing Activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,971,116)	(2,048,861)
Net Cash used in investing activities	(2,971,116)	(2,048,861)
Cash flow from Financing:		
Repayment of borrowings	(12,101,930)	(11,122,027)
Net lease financing.	(31,599)	(17,271)
Net cash used in financing activities	(12,133,529)	(11,139,298)
Net decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	291,603	2,891,236
Effect of movement in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalent	(409,834)	(660,727)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 1 January	24,951,011	24,152,598
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 30 June	24,832,780	26,383,107
Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Actual Cash at 30 June	24,832,780	26,383,107
Cash and Bank Balances at 30 June	24,832,780	26,383,107

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Quantum Terminals PLC is incorporated in Ghana under the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179) replaced by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) as a Public Limited Liability Company, and is domiciled in Ghana.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) with the IAS 29 directive issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

b. Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for some classes of property, plant and equipment which are measured on revaluation basis and some financial instruments which are carried at fair value.

c. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis (GHS) which is the Company's functional currency. Except otherwise indicated, the financial information presented has been rounded off to the nearest Cedi.

d. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) **Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency (GHS) of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot rate at the date of the transaction.

(b) **Financial Instruments**

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

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

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI- equity investment; or FVTPL.

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

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

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

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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

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

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

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

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract.

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

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortized cost – These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

*(iii) **Derecognition***

Financial assets

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

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

*(iv) **Offsetting***

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

(c) **Impairment**

(i) ***Financial assets***

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

For trade receivables, the Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for amounts due from related parties which are measured at 12-month ECLs.

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

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

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

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

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

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

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

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

Measurement of ECLs

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

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Non-financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

(d) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

(i) Recognition and measurement

(i) Recognition and measurement

Plant and equipment are initially stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Property, plant and equipment are carried at revalued amounts less subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment except for motor vehicles which are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. The fair values are determined every five (5) years by external, independent, professional valuers. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

An increase in the carrying amount of the asset as a result of revaluation is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under revaluation reserve.

However, a decrease in the carrying amount of the asset as a result of revaluation is recognized in profit or loss. The decrease is recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve in respect of that asset.

Subsequent to revaluation, relevant portions of the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings as the asset is depreciated, with the balance being transferred on ultimate disposal.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, capitalised borrowing costs and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into a working condition for its intended use. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant, and equipment.

Any gain or loss on the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives of the right of use assets. Owned undeveloped lands are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Buildings	-	50 years
Right of use Assets	-	2-50 years
Motor Vehicle	-	3 years
Furniture and Fittings	-	2-5 years
Civil Works	-	50 years
Plant and Machinery	-	2-25 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(e) Leases

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

- the contract involves the use of identified asset- this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The company has the right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

- the Company the right to operate the asset; or
- the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

The Company as a Lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise of:

- Fixed repayment, including in-substance fixed payments
- The effects of prepayments or rent-free periods
- Contractually-stipulated increases in rent payments
- Lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an exercise option.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A re-measurement of the lease liability and right-of-use asset is required under the following circumstances:

- (a) A change in future lease payment amount due to a market rent review;
- (b) A change in fixed future lease payment amount due to rent being linked to an inflation index;
- (c) A change in expected lease term (e.g. no longer expect to exercise extension option or now expect to exercise an early termination option).

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the current amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use asset in property and equipment and lease liabilities in trade and other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Short term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

(f) **Revenue**

Based on contracts with customers, the Company receives and stores LPG at the storage facility. The performance obligation therefore relates to the storage of LPG.

Revenue is recognised when the customer receives LPG storage and rack loading service provided by the Company. Revenue is recognised at a point in time on receipt of LPG into tanks at the facility.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of sales taxes, discounts, and other similar deductions.

(g) **Income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(h) **Current tax**

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable

or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

(ii) **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects either accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(i) **Determination of Fair Values**

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

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

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable

inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received.

If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price.

Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out. If transaction is with the Shareholder, then the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is recognised directly in equity.

The fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (e.g. a demand deposit) is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

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

Fair values are categorised into different levels in the fair value hierarchy based on inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

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

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

4. EARNINGS / (LOSS) PER SHARE (BASIC AND DILUTED)

	June 2024	June 2023
	GHS	GHS
Profit/Loss after tax	17,422,790	6,874,948
Number of shares	110,000,000	70,000,000
Earnings/ (Loss) per share	0.1584	0.0982

(b) EBITDA

	June 2024	June 2023
	GHS	GHS
Profit/Loss before tax	22,636,965	9,046,179
Depreciation - Indirect	2,003,259	1,036,082
Depreciation - direct	6,843,345	3,510,991
Fair Value Imputed Interest	(9,299,546)	(7,726,808)
Finance Cost	7,400,933	9,195,158
Exchange	12,555,528	14,894,041
EBITDA	42,140,484	29,955,643

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As At June 30, 2024

SCHEDULE	Jun-2024 GHS	Jun-2023 GHS
5a Intangible Assets		
Amort-Software Application	(25,456)	(9,378)
Software Application	80,387	80,387
	54,931	71,008
5b Property, Plant and Equipment		
Civil Works	120,344,738	48,122,843
Depn-Civil Works	(1,203,447)	(4,694,391)
Depn-Land and Buiding	(229,992)	(1,285,384)
Depn-Motor Vehicles	(1,952,343)	(1,360,781)
Depn-Office Equipment	(104,941)	(1,173,128)
Depn-Plant and Machinery	(7,805,948)	(35,809,845)
Depn-Right of Use Assets	(459,800)	(568,153)
Land and Buildings	22,999,217	12,717,015
Motor Vehicles	2,770,994	2,770,994
Office Equipment	895,145	1,628,448
Plant and Machinery	169,753,829	68,153,089
Right of Use Assets	10,826,191	4,344,010
	315,833,642	92,844,716
6 Work-In-Progress		
Assets Work-in-Progress	10,379,764	1,959,822
	10,379,764	1,959,822
9 Inventory		
Fuel Stock	49,882	55,390
Goods-in-Transit	210,286	336,349
LPG	0	0
Other Spare Parts & Tools Stock	239,259	55,216
	499,427	446,955
10 Trade Receivables		
Provision for Impairment Loss on Receivables	(27,734)	(41,255)
Throughput & Dev't Support Receivable	9,196,353	3,785,727
	9,168,619	3,744,472
11 Other Receivables		
Account Receivables	241,134	67,531
Service Receivables	99,234	74,818
Tax Asset	1,591,919	1,614,727
	1,932,288	1,757,077

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As At June 30, 2024

13 Prepayments

General prepayments	(0)	(0)
Insurance Prepaid	200,488	151,930
License Prepaid	240,357	145,047
Rent Prepaid	101,785	102,313
	542,629	399,290

14 Other Assets(DSRA)

GHS Debt Service Reserve Account- Bond	5,628,772	5,060,146
US\$ Debt Service Reserve Account- EAIF	15,779,912	11,399,535
	21,408,684	16,459,681

15 Cash and Bank

Bank and Cash Accounts	16,628,004	15,080,335
SCB Bond Escrow Account	50	50
Un-utilized Bond Funds	8,204,726	5,927,722
	24,832,780	21,008,107

16 Project, Trade And Other Liabilities

Accounts Payables	3,284,715	1,540,191
Director's Current Account	77,131	65,737
Lease Liability	39,916	29,880
Product Payables	0	0
Project Payables	147,413	147,413
Statutory Payables	1,027,140	366,416
	4,576,314	2,149,637

17 Short-Term Loans

EAIF Loan Facility	8,107,389	6,112,611
Loan Interest Payable	3,543,283	3,625,422
	11,650,672	9,738,033

18 Amount Due to Related Party

Current Intercompany Payable	0	678,326
	0	678,326

19 Long-Term Debt

EAIF Loan Facility	56,751,722	55,013,500
EAIF Transaction Cost Unamortized	(228,274)	(694,585)
GFIM 10-Year Bond	20,000,000	25,000,000

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As At June 30, 2024

GFIM Transaction Cost Unamortized	(894,044)	(1,278,342)
	75,629,404	78,040,573
20 Deferred Liabilities		
Deferred Tax Liability	72,997,664	19,866,509
	72,997,664	19,866,509
21 Related Party Receivable - Non Current		
Provision for Impairment Loss on Inter-company Receivables	(792,950)	(660,821)
Quantum Gas HoldCo Ltd	32,192,230	26,818,409
The Quantum Terminals Group Ltd	83,226,302	60,280,933
	114,625,582	86,438,521
23 Current Tax Liability		
Corporate Tax Liability	4,887,899	2,144,521
GSL Payable	226,276	0
	5,114,175	2,144,521
35 Short Term Investments		
Short Term Investments	0	5,375,000
	0	5,375,000
37 Long-Term Payables		
Lease Liability-Non Current	457,724	535,384
	457,724	535,384

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FROM 01/01/2024 TO 30/06/2024

SCHEDULE	2024 GHS	2023 GHS
24 Revenue		
Premium Charge	33,973,765	27,028,450
Throughput Fees	7,692,173	6,119,649
	41,665,938	33,148,099
25 Direct Operational Cost		
Direct Meals & canteen	458,657	386,752
Direct Operational Cost & consumables	82,059	12,350
Direct Utilities	176,058	189,607
Direct Wages and Salaries	1,861,166	1,399,627
	2,577,940	1,988,336
26 Depreciation of Plant & Machinery		
Depreciation of Plant & Machinery	6,843,345	3,510,991
	6,843,345	3,510,991
27 Other Income		
Foreign Exchange Gain	7,709,844	4,572,289
Gain on Disposals	0	20,000
Interest Income	545,906	845,206
Other Income	286,370	0
Residual Gas	2,420,077	1,897,075
	10,962,197	7,334,569
28 General & Administrative Expenses		
Advertising and Promotion	0	1,000
Basic Salaries	1,872,103	1,382,734
Business Dev't & Donations Expense	80,720	31,000
Communication Services	36,389	12,020
Consultancy Services	899,856	645,901
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	191,794	345,801
Fuel Expense	301,346	276,489
General Office Expenses	158,594	169,651
General Penalties & Charges	0	1,090
Group Cost Recovery Expense	1,090,913	934,614
Health and Safety Expenses	229,494	237,778
Insurance Expense	345,774	232,995
IT Service Charge	333,459	287,847

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FROM 01/01/2024 TO 30/06/2024

Licenses & Fees	236,371	202,171
Meals and Canteen Cost	164,077	152,251
Office Supplies and Consumables	62,960	46,737
Rent and Rates	94,337	88,782
Repairs & Maintenance	448,008	1,875,852
Security Services	266,461	226,806
SSF Contribution	191,355	146,577
Staff Bonus	235,027	377,297
Training & Development	7,548	120,841
Travel and Accommodation Expenses	506,899	572,395
Utilities Expense	156,225	170,061
	7,909,710	8,538,689
29 Depreciation & Amortization Expenses		
Amortization of Intangibles	8,039	8,039
Depreciation of other PPE	1,995,220	1,028,044
	2,003,259	1,036,082
30 Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss)		
Loans and Project Exchange Gain	(184,257)	(790,572)
Loans and Project Exchange Losses	12,739,785	15,684,613
	12,555,528	14,894,041
31 Finance Cost		
Bank Charges	23,129	29,608
GFIM Bond Interest and Charges	3,107,028	3,717,417
Lease Interest	29,214	10,859
Loan Interest & Fees	4,241,563	5,437,275
	7,400,933	9,195,158
32 Fair Value Imputed Interest Income		
Fair Value Imputed Interest Income	(9,299,546)	(7,726,808)
	(9,299,546)	(7,726,808)
33 Growth & Sustainability Levy		
Growth & Sustainability Levy	326,276	25,000
	326,276	25,000
35 Corporate Tax		
Corporate Income Tax Provision	4,887,899	2,146,231
	4,887,899	2,146,231