

**LA COMMUNITY
BANK LIMITED**

ANNUAL REPORT 2025



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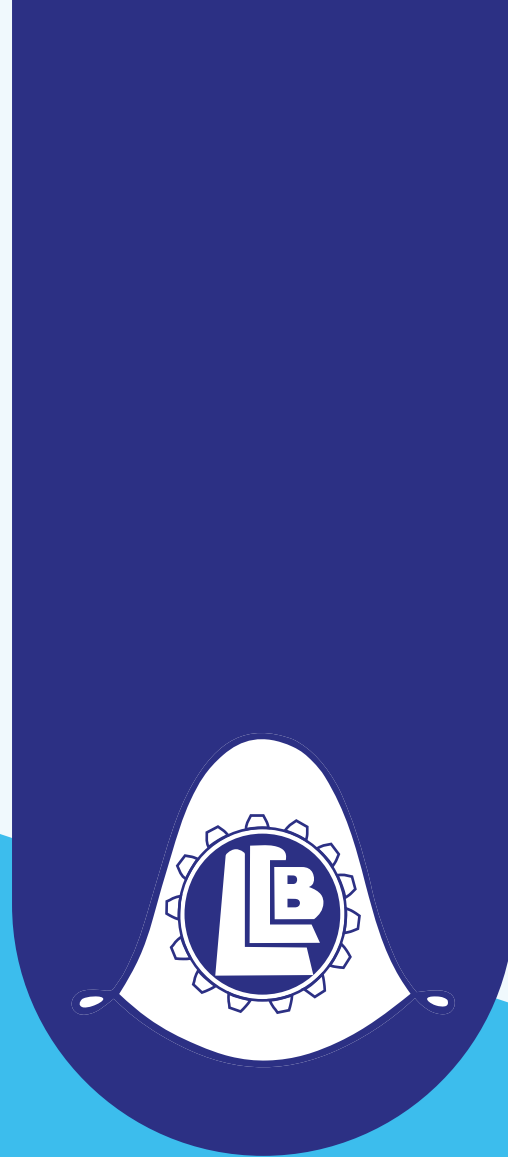
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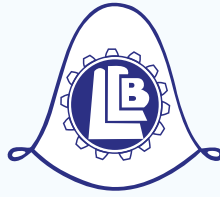


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**LA COMMUNITY
BANK LIMITED**

ANNUAL REPORT 2025



LA COMMUNITY BANK LIMITED

OUR CORE VALUES

- HONESTY
- EXCELLENCE
- LOYALTY
- PROFESSIONALISM

VISION

THE BEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
IN GHANA, RETURNING THE BEST
VALUE FOR SHAREHOLDERS
AND THE COMMUNITY

MISSION

TO PROVIDE THE BEST FINANCIAL
SERVICES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
ASPIRATIONS OF THE PEOPLE
OF LA AND IT'S ENVIRONS.

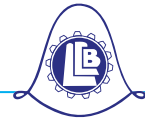


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NOTICE OF 38TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE LA COMMUNITY BANK LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the 38th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the LA COMMUNITY BANK LIMITED will be held at Ebenezer Presbyterian Church Hall, Osu Accra on Thursday, 27th August, 2026 at 10:00a.m. for the following purposes;

AGENDA:

ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS

1. To receive and consider the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st December, 2025, together with the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a dividend in the amount recommended by the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 2025.
3. To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
4. To re-elect three (3) Directors – Mrs. Lovelace Naa Martekor Markwei Adjei-Aku, Isaac Nsiah Odoi, Esq. and Mrs. Betty Naa Ashiokai Aryee who are retiring by rotation and have offered themselves for re-election.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

1. To increase the authorised shares of the Bank from twenty-five million (25,000,000) ordinary shares to fifty million (50,000,000) ordinary shares.

Dated this 20th Day of July, 2026

FITNAT ADJETEY ESQ
FOR IURIS CONSULT LTD
SECRETARY

NOTES:

1. A copy of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2025 together with the Reports of the Directors and Auditors will be circulated electronically and published on the Bank's Website www.lacommunitybank.com/site/investor-relations/annual-report

All shareholders are encouraged to visit the website and print copies for their study and necessary action. Shareholders can also pick hard copies of the financial statements from any of the Banks branches

2. A member of the Bank entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy. A proxy need not be a member of the Bank. Proxy forms will be enclosed in the hard copies of the financial statements.

CORPORATE INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

BOARD OF DIRECTORS Mr. Seth Nii Sodjah Quao Mr. David E.A. Oddoye Kennedy Wiafe Effah, Esq. Isaac Nsiah Odoi, Esq. Mrs. Lovelace Adjei-Aku Mrs. Betty N. Ashiokai Aryee	CAPACITY Chairman Vice Chairman Member Member Member Member
Secretary	Iuris Consult 9-11 Mama Markwei Street, Martey Tsuru East Airport, Accra P.O. Box 6798 Cantonments, Accra
Solicitor	Larry Adjetey, Esq Law Trust Company No. 43 Castle Road Adabraka, Accra
Registered office and principal place of business	No. G224/1 Lami Jwahe Post Office Box LA 499 La - Accra Tel: 0303-969393 E-mail: info@lacommunitybank.com Website: www.lacommunitybank.com
Independent external auditor	UHY Voscon Chartered Accountants 2nd Floor, Cocoshe House, Opposite Silver Star Tower Agostinho Neto Close Airport Residential Area Accra- Ghana Phone +233 30 2683 430/4 Email: Info@uhyvoscon-gh.com Web: www.uhyvoscon-gh.com GA: -057-1475
Bankers	ARB Apex Bank PLC ABSA Bank Ghana PLC Zenith Bank Ghana PLC La Community Bank Limited
Company registration number Tax Identification Number (TIN)	CS023832018 C000518536X



COMPANY OFFICERS



**SETH NII
SODJAH
QUAO**
(Board Chairman)



**DAVID
EMMANUEL
ODDOYE**
(Vice Chairman)



**KENNEDY
WIAFE
EFFAH ESQ.**
(Director)



**ISAAC
NSIAH
ODOI ESQ.**
(Director)



**LOVELACE
ADJEI-AKU**
(Director)



**BETTY
N. A. ARYEE**
(Director)



**LARRY
ADJETEY ESQ.**
(Legal Advisor)



**FITNAT
ADJETEY
ESQ.**
(IURIS CONSULT)
Company Secretary

MANAGEMENT TEAM



PETER VANDERPIJJE
(Chief Executive Officer)



KENNETH OWUSU TWUMASI
(Human Resource &
Administrative Manager)



DEBORAH ANANG
(Finance Manager)



ISAAC AYISAH
(Information Technology Manager)



EMMANUEL PLANGE
(Risk and Compliance Manager)



ISAAC ASANTE ADENTWI
(Internal Auditor)



BENJAMIN TAMATEY
(Branch Manager, La)



GIFTY WINFUL
(Branch Manager, Teshie Nungua)



GRACE KYEREH
(Branch Manager, Madina)

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS STANDING FOR RE-ELECTION



ISAAC NSIAH ODOI ESQ.

Holds an MSc in International Finance Banking from University of Greenwich Business School (UK) and had worked in the banking industry for well over Fifteen (15) years in different departments.

He first worked with City Investment Company Limited for Twelve (12) years and later with Premium Bank Limited for four (4) years. He worked with the bank in various positions, first as Assistant Head of credit and later became Head of Recoveries. He was a senior manager and resigned as the Head of Compliance. He resigned with the Bank in 2016-2017 to pursue a law career and is now a lawyer working with one of the renowned chambers in Accra, De-Medeiros and Associates.

One area of specialty of Isaac Nsiah Odoi Esq is helping to set up Micro Finance Companies of which he is currently a director of one - star of David Solution Company Limited. He brings a lot of experience in the area of both law and banking, especially legal compliance, credit appraisal and recoveries.



LOVELACE ADJEI-AKU

Comes to the Board with over two decades experience in the banking and hospitality ecosystem where she has been a dynamic leader, team player, trainer and communicator. She has held consulting and leadership roles in management, sales, service and entrepreneurship. She has also worked for brands like Standard Chartered Bank, Stanbic Bank, Novotel and The Growth Hub Gh.

Currently, she is the Lead Consultant and Founder of The Growth Hub Gh and the Country Partner Of Hofstede-Insights (Finland), a global consulting firm in Organisational Culture, Intercultural Management and Consumer Culture intelligence.

Lovelace holds a Master's in Business Administration, Marketing option from the Ghana Institute Of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), post Graduate Diploma in Marketing from the Chartered Institute Of Marketing (CIM UK) and a First Degree in Business Administration (Marketing option) from Central University College, (First Class Honors). She also holds a Banking; Intermediate level from the Chartered institute of Bankers-Ghana.



BETTY N. A. ARYEE

Is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers (FCIB) Ghana and holds a Master's degree in business administration - Finance Option and a Bachelor of Art, B.A (Hons) degree in Accountancy (Major) from the Methodist University Ghana an affiliate of the University of Ghana, (Legon).

She has over 29 years of experience in the financial industry giving her vast wealth of knowledge in the field of banking and finance. Mrs. Aryee has in previous years worked with the liquidated Corporative Bank, the Trust Bank Ghana limited now merged with Ecobank and Sahel Sahara Bank now OmniBSIC. She has also taught at the National Banking College, Philip Quartey and Associates, Pentecost University College and presently with University of Professional Studies (UPSA) Accra.

As a consumer advocate with a desire to impact knowledge, she developed the concept and host a financial literacy TM program 'Time with Your Banker and Financial Advisor'. Betty was part of the team that designed and coordinated the Certified Teller & Frontline Executive Program of the Faculty of Operations of the National banking College in 2008 and one of its first lecturers.

She was also adjudged and awarded the best female in Banking and Finance Education and Mentorship for the year 2017 by Women in Banking and Finance Magazine. Mrs. Betty Aryee is currently a Consultant with the Eagle Banker Consult, a consulting company rendering financial advisory services to the public.

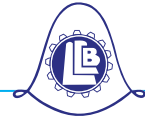


FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(All amounts are stated in Ghana cedi unless otherwise stated)

Five-year financial summary	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Interest income	22,849,988	15,445,678	11,734,666	9,847,942	11,401,844
Interest expense	(2,600,063)	(1,332,382)	(909,715)	(1,521,936)	(3,233,060)
Net interest income	20,249,925	14,113,296	10,824,951	8,326,006	8,168,784
Net fees and commission income	1,212,725	1,218,677	1,057,846	902,265	596,536
Other operating income	14,048	27,942	32,790	69,001	129,094
Total operating expense	(16,540,854)	(11,068,764)	(9,786,530)	(7,917,076)	(11,654,811)
Profit/(loss) before tax	4,935,844	4,287,589	2,129,057	1,380,196	(2,760,396)
Growth & sustainability levy	(246,792)	(214,379)	(106,452)	-	-
Income tax expense	(1,989,266)	(1,129,992)	(728,747)	(166,834)	800,618
Profit/(loss) after tax	2,699,786	2,943,218	1,293,858	1,213,362	(1,959,778)
Total assets	144,150,271	110,436,263	85,262,888	75,909,752	74,394,494
Equity	9,783,806	8,152,912	5,405,694	4,245,147	2,889,695
Total liabilities	134,366,465	102,283,351	79,857,194	71,664,606	71,504,799
Total equity and liabilities	144,150,271	110,436,263	85,262,888	75,909,752	74,394,494

Financial highlights	2025	2024	Percentage change (%)
Interest income	22,849,988	15,445,678	47.94
Interest expense	(2,600,063)	(1,332,382)	(95.14)
Net Interest Income	20,249,925	14,113,296	43.48
Net Commission and fees	1,212,725	1,218,677	(0.49)
Other operating income	14,048	27,942	(42.38)
Total operating expense	(16,540,854)	(11,068,764)	(49.44)
Profit before tax	4,935,844	4,287,589	15.12
Growth & sustainability levy	(246,792)	(214,379)	15.12
Income tax expense	(1,989,266)	(1,129,992)	(76.04)
Profit after tax	2,699,786	2,943,218	(8.27)
Total assets	144,150,271	110,436,263	30.53
Equity	9,783,806	8,152,912	20.00
Total liabilities	134,366,465	102,283,351	31.37
Total equity and liabilities	144,150,271	110,436,263	30.53



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



Dear Shareholders,

Welcome to the 38th Annual General Meeting of your Bank.

I am pleased to present to you your Bank's performance report for the financial year ended 31st December 2025. Management across the business have adapted well to the strategic focus of the Bank and it is a testament to the spirit and culture within the Bank.

In recent years, the Board has focused on sustaining the Bank's profitability, growing shareholders' value and protecting staff & customers' welfare as our main priority areas. These have yielded positive outcomes for the Bank as you may find in the annual report of the Bank. We plan to continue on this path and grow the Bank and make good returns to shareholders without compromising on risk management controls.

We also continue to develop an increasingly inclusive culture to connect and collaborate with our customers in different ways. Our numerous channels and fora have enabled us to engage more with a broader cross-section of customers and provided the opportunity to listen directly to their challenges, opinions and ideas and factor them in our plans and activities.

As you may know by now, the Bank of Ghana has started processes to revise and modernize the microfinance sector, including the community banking sector where we operate in. We believe that this provides us with opportunities to re-capitalize our Bank and offer more to our customers and all stakeholders.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The economy sustained strong growth of 5.8% in 2025, up from 5.6% in 2024, driven by services and consumption, though still below the level needed for sustained and inclusive poverty reduction. Inflation declined reflecting easing food and non-food prices, supported by tighter spending controls, open-market operations, and exchange rate stability. Monetary policy was eased, with the policy rate reduced by 350 basis points to 18% by year-end 2025.

We see a strengthening of fiscal consolidation in the macro-economic space, with budget deficit narrowing to 2.4% of GDP from 6.3%. Public debt declined to 45.5% of GDP from 61%, below the 55% threshold. The reports show that the financial sector is stabilizing, with growing profitability and declining non-performing loans, although credit growth remained moderate.



The medium-term outlook remains positive, though subject to risks. Growth is projected at 5.0% in 2026 and 5.4% in 2027, supported by improved investor-confidence, prudent macroeconomic management, continued growth in services and consumption. Inflation is expected to remain low in single digit supported by exchange rate stability and sustained fiscal discipline.

OPERATING PERFORMANCE

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Bank's total operating income increased by 48.70% from GH¢17.073 million in 2024 to GH¢ 24.53 million in 2025, this was achieved through various strategies embarked on by the Board and Management to improve on the performance of the Bank from the previous year. Fees and Commission also increased by 0.85% from GH¢1.60 million to GH¢1.61 million.

Operating expenses also increased by 53.29% from GH¢12.78 million in 2024 to GH¢19.5 million in 2025 mainly caused by provisions made on loans, impairment on the bonds due to Domestic Debt Exchange Program and general inflation in the country. Your Bank recorded profit before tax of GH¢4.93 million in 2025 compared to GH¢4.28 million in 2024.

After consideration of taxes and levy, the profit after tax stood at GH¢2.69 million compared to the after tax of GH¢2.94 million in 2024. It is important to state Ladies and Gentlemen that; efforts are still being made to retrieve the locked up funds to improve shareholders' value.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Dear shareholders, during the year under review, Loans and Advances to Customers increased by 38.91% from GH¢ 16.43 million in 2024 to GH¢22.82 million due to improved credit marketing and customer-engagement. Total deposits increased by 29.43% from GH¢97.7 million in 2024 to GH¢126.57 million in 2025. Total Assets and Equity increased by 30.53% and 20% respectively.

Distinguished Shareholders, at this point I would like to take the opportunity to encourage all shareholders to increase their stake in the Bank, as the Regulator (Bank of Ghana) has revised the capitalization requirement for Community Banks from gh¢1 million to GH¢5 million. The future of La Community Bank is great and so I urge all of you to invest in your Bank and also do business with us so together we make this institution great.

APPROPRIATION/DIVIDEND

Based on the performance of the Bank, your Board proposes payment GH¢0.03 (three pesewas) per share as dividend for the 2025 financial year. Additionally the Bank makes the following appropriation of GH¢100,000.00 each to the La Town Development fund and the La Education Fund.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Ladies and gentlemen, beyond banking activities, your Bank collaborated with the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana [PPAG] and undertook a free breast screening exercise in October 2025 to celebrate breast cancer month. The event was well attended and over hundred women within the community were screened by health professionals at cost to the Bank. At this moment, let us thank the Management of LATENU Radio for their support in publicizing the event. We appreciate your support, LATENU Radio and also ask for more.



OUTLOOK FOR 2026

Moody's predicts that 2026 global outlook for banks is going to be stable and this reflects their expectation that credit-worthiness will remain strong across the sector. Steady but subdued global growth and lower policy rates will underpin asset quality conditions, despite geopolitical risks, while profitability is likely to remain solid. Lower rates will squeeze some banks' net interest margins (NIMs) however, higher fees and commissions income will offset this. Strong sector capitalization will support credit growth and shareholder distributions, while banks will continue to invest as private credit, AI and digital assets reshape the sector. Your bank will continue to deepen usage of digital infrastructure and educate our cherished susu customers to enroll on the banks digital susu solutions to improve service delivery and eliminate human-intervention errors.

CONCLUSION

We are entering an exciting new strategic chapter as we transition to a much more capitalized bank by end of 2026. This next phase will build on the strong foundation we have laid and leverage on the momentum generated within the Bank. While strategic transitions can drive uncertainty and often require careful navigation, we are confident that our evolution has been thoughtfully planned to ensure a seamless and successful transition.

Looking ahead, we recognize key areas that require focus, particularly enhancing customer experience and increasing digital penetration across our customer base. These choices often require Board-level deliberation and support, alongside ongoing engagement with Management and staff to ensure alignment with our broader strategic priorities. The important role of our Management and staff in ensuring the realization of this transition cannot be over emphasized and as always we know that they will deliver superior results for the benefit of the Bank and shareholders. With these benefits in mind, I call on you to inject more capital into your Bank to meet our planned GHS10 million capital drive from now to end of the year 2027 to ensure that your Bank remain a market leader in the community banking sector under the revised microfinance sector framework.

Thank you.

Seth N. S. Quao
Board Chairman.



DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are required to ensure that adequate accounting records are maintained so as to disclose at reasonable adequacy, the financial position of the Bank. In preparing these financial statements, they are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them on a consistent basis using reasonable and prudent judgement.
- State whether or not the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), the Bank and Specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930) and in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana (ICAG) have been adhered to and explain material departures thereto.
- Use the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate.

They are also responsible for steps to safeguard the assets of the Bank and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. They must present financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the affairs of the Bank, and the results for that year.

The Board acknowledges its responsibility for ensuring the preparation of the annual financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the responsibility of external auditors to report on these financial statements. The Board is responsible for ensuring the maintenance of adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls and risk management.

Nothing has come to the Board's attention, to indicate any material breakdown in the functioning of the internal controls and systems during the year under review, which could have a material impact on the business.

The financial statements are prepared from the accounting records on the basis of consistent use of appropriate records supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates that fairly present the state of affairs of the Bank. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and there is no reason to believe that the Bank will not continue as a going concern in the next financial year. The Directors confirm that in preparing the financial statements, they have:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently.
- Made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- Followed the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana (ICAG)
- Prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Bank and to enable them ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), the Bank and Specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930) and in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana (ICAG). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Bank and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

By the order of the Board:

Name of Director Seth Mii Sordjan Quao
Signature [Signature]
Date 13th May, 2021

Name of Director David E. A. Odoe
Signature [Signature]
Date 13th May, 2021



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE MEMBERS OF LA COMMUNITY BANK LIMITED

The Directors are pleased to present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2025, which disclose the statement of the affairs of La Community Bank Limited (the "Bank").

Financial results

Detailed financial results for the year are set out in the attached audited financial statements with an extract as below:

	2025	2024
Profit before tax for the year	4,935,844	4,287,589
from which is deducted:		
Growth & sustainability levy	(246,792)	(214,379)
income tax expense	(1,989,266)	(1,129,992)
giving profit after tax of	2,699,786	2,943,218
to which is added balance on retained earnings account brought forward	1,755,195	(434,535)
Prior year adjustment	-	-
Leaving a balance before statutory and other transfers of	4,454,981	2,508,683
From which the following transfers were made:		
Transfer to statutory reserve	(337,473)	(367,902)
Final dividend- 2024	(759,777)	-
Transfer to La township development fund	(100,000)	(100,000)
Transfer to La educational fund	(100,000)	(100,000)
Other movement of:		
Regulatory credit risk reserve	(766,078)	(185,586)
	2,391,653	1,755,195

The Directors consider the state of affairs of the Company to be satisfactory.

Dividend

The Board of Directors propose a dividend of GHC 573,732.99 (0.03 pesewas per share) for the year ended 31 December 2025, subject to the approval of the Bank of Ghana and the members of the Bank. 2024: GHC 759,777 (0.04 pesewas per share).

Directors Interest Register

During the year under review, a company in which a Director of the Bank has an interest had a contract with the Bank. In compliance with section 194, 195 and 196 of the Companies Act, 2019 (992), the interest had been recorded in the interest register.

Auditors

In accordance with Section 139 (5) of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), the Auditors, Messrs. UHY Voscon Chartered Accountants, will continue in office as the Bank's Auditors.

Auditor's remuneration

The audit fee payable for the year under review is GHS 79,235 exclusive of Levies and VAT.



Stated Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

The Stated Capital of the Bank at the end of the reporting year was GHS 2,075,305 and deposit for shares of GHS 398,620. The Bank met the minimum capital requirement, and the 10% minimum capital adequacy ratio. The Capital Adequacy Ratio was 15.72%.

Principal activities

The principal business of the Bank is to provide banking services.

Appointment, retirement and re-election of Board Members

The Directors in office at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

Board of Directors	Position	Qualification/Profession	Date appointed
Mr. Seth Nii Sodjah Quao	Chairman	Chartered Accountant	20/11/2020
Mr. David E. A. Oddoye	Vice-Chairman	Chartered Accountant	29/05/2018
Kennedy Wiafe Effah, Esq.	Member	Banker/ Lawyer	17/01/2022
Isaac Nsiah Odoi, Esq.	Member	Banker/ Lawyer	20/12/2022
Mrs. Lovelace Adjei-Aku	Member	Banker/Sales Consultant	9/10/2023
Mrs. Betty N. Ashiokai Aryee	Member	Chartered Banker/Financial Consultant	12/12/2023

Training and Continuous Professional Development (CPD)

During the year, various training programs were conducted for Directors and Management. The Board of Directors and Key Management Staff participated in relevant trainings to support the Bank in achieving its objectives. These initiatives enabled them to continuously update their skills and knowledge, deepen their understanding of the Bank's business operations, and stay informed about developments in the banking sector, including risk, regulatory and legal matters, as well as financial and other relevant areas. This helped them to effectively carry out their roles on the Board and across its sub-committees.

Corporate Governance Certification

There was no training on corporate governance for the Directors during the year under review.

Code of Conduct

La Community Bank Limited has a Code of Conduct policy approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank. This addresses areas like complying with local laws and regulations, the Bank not offering, giving, or accepting inappropriate gifts or benefit to or from third parties, prevention of money laundering and fraud, avoidance of conflict of interest, openness and honesty with regulators, confidentiality amongst others.

Conflict of interest and compliance

The Bank's Code of Conduct addresses conflicts of interest i.e., actual and potential conflict of interest. Further, personal conflict of interest and business conflict of interest are addressed by the Code.



Events after reporting year

The Directors are not aware of any adjusting events after the reporting year.

Corporate governance compliance declaration

The Board of Directors hereby declare that La Community Bank has complied with the Bank of Ghana Corporate Governance Directive for RCBs 2021.

Corporate social responsibility

During the year under review, the Bank collaborated with the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG) to organize a breast cancer screening within its premises.

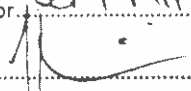
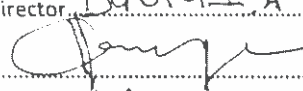
Related party transactions

Related party transactions are transactions that each counter party has the ability to influence the outcome of the transaction for economic benefit. Related party transactions and balances are also disclosed in notes to the financial statements. All the Directors except two and one key management personnel have interest in shares. A company in which a Director of the Bank has an interest had a contract with the Bank during the year under review. Note 30 has disclosures on related party transactions.

Approval of financial statements

The financial statements for the year set out on pages 31 to 75, which have been prepared on a going concern basis, were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf by:

By the order of the Board:

Name of Director.....	Seth Mii Sordjan Ocran	Name of Director.....	David E. A. Odooya
Signature.....		Signature.....	
Date.....	13th May, 2021	Date.....	13th May, 2021



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CG) REPORT

Overview

La Community Bank Limited is committed to strong corporate governance practices that allocate rights and responsibilities among the Bank's Shareholders, the Board and Executive Management to provide an effective oversight and management of the Bank in a manner that enhances shareholders' value and promotes investors' confidence.

The Bank's corporate governance principles are contained in a number of corporate documents. The Board oversees the conduct of the Bank's business and is primarily responsible for providing effective governance over the Bank's key affairs, including the appointment of Executive Management, approval of business strategies, evaluation of performance and assessment of major risks facing the Bank.

In discharging its obligations, the Board exercises professional judgement in the best interest of the Bank and relies on the Bank's Executive Management to implement approved business strategies, resolve day-to-day operational issues, keep the Board informed, and maintain and promote high ethical standards. The Board delegates authority in management matters to the Bank's Executive Management subject to clear instructions in relation to such delegation of authority and the circumstances in which Executive Management shall be required to obtain Board approval prior to taking a decision on behalf of the Bank.

The Board is the ultimate decision-making body for all material matters within the Bank. It is responsible for providing leadership, setting the strategic direction of the Bank and monitoring management to ensure effective execution of such strategy. The Board is responsible for a sound system of internal controls and risk management. La Community Bank Limited's commitment to ensuring international best practice in terms of corporate governance remains strong and unwavering.

Board composition

The Board at all times, shall be regulated by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), and the Banks and Specialized Deposit Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), notices of Bank of Ghana and ARB Apex Bank PLC.

The Board for the 2025 reporting year was diverse, with a good mix of experience and skills with a Board size of six (6) members. The areas of expertise of the directors are as follows:

Board of Directors	Position	Qualification/Profession	Date appointed
Mr. Seth Nii Sodjah Quao	Chairman	Chartered Accountant	20/11/2020
Mr. David E. A. Oddoye	Vice Chairman	Chartered Accountant	29/05/2018
Kennedy Wiafe Effah, Esq.	Member	Banker/ Lawyer	17/01/2022
Isaac Nsiah Odoi, Esq.	Member	Banker/ Lawyer	20/12/2022
Mrs. Lovelace Adjei-Aku	Member	Banker/Sales Consultant	9/10/2023
Mrs. Betty N. Ashiokai Aryee	Member	Chartered Banker/Financial Consultant	12/12/2023



Role of the Chairman/Chairperson and the Chief Executive Officer

The role of the Board Chair and the Chief Executive Officer are kept distinct. Except for direction and guidance on general policy, the Board has delegated the conduct of the day-to-day business to the Chief Executive Officer.

Professional development and training activities

The Bank has a very comprehensive and tailored induction process for new Directors. The induction process covers the Bank's business operations, the risk and compliance functions as well as the legal, regulatory and other personal obligations and duties of a Director of a Bank. Aside the induction programme, the Bank ensures a continuous development programme which is needs-based and is designed for individual Directors, committees or for the Board. The Directors are kept updated on all regulations and laws that are enacted which may affect the operations of the Bank and are also advised of the legal, regulatory and other obligations of a Director on an ongoing basis. The Directors have access to independent professional advice to enable them to discharge their duties. The Board and its committees are periodically trained in various programmes to enhance their role to the strategic direction of the Bank.

Frequency of Board meetings and attendance

There is a process in place to ensure that Directors receive reports in a timely manner to enable them ask appropriate questions and make informed decisions.

Aside formal meetings, the Directors are engaged informally throughout the year. This creates an environment that encourages challenge, consultation, information sharing, innovative thinking and openness in communication. The Directors are encouraged to interact with the staff and to broaden their understanding of the Bank's operations. The following table shows the number of Board meetings held during the year and the attendance by the Directors.

Meeting attendance

Members	Board meetings (8)	Percentage of attendance (%)	Ad hoc meetings (0)
Mr. Seth Nii Sodjah Quao	8	100	-
Mr. David E. A. Oddoye	8	100	-
Kennedy Wiafe Effah, Esq.	8	100	-
Isaac Nsiah Odoi, Esq.	8	100	-
Mrs. Lovelace Adjei-Aku	7	88	-
Mrs. Betty N. Ashiokai Aryee	8	100	-

Board Sub-Committees

From the Board Charter, the Board established four (4) Committees to help in the performance of its mandate. The Board shall appoint the Chairpersons of the Committee and shall approve appropriate terms of reference for the Committee. These sub committees are:



- Executive Committee
- Audit, Risk, Compliance and Cybersecurity Committee
- Credit & Investment Committee
- Human Resource Committee

Overview of Board sub-committees

Executive Committee (EC)

Membership

The committee shall comprise the Board Chair, the Board Vice-Chair and may include at least one other voting Board Director. The members during the year under review were Mr. Seth Nii Sodjah Quao (Chairman), Mr. David E.A Oddoye (Vice Chairman) and Kennedy Wiafe Effah, Esq. (Member).

Duties

The duties of the above committee are as follows:

- To the extent permitted by law, the Committee shall exercise the powers of the Board during the interval periods between Board meetings when the Board is unavailable or unable to meet.
- The Committee shall not have the authority to amend or repeal any Board approved decision or take any other action which has been reserved for the full Board or which the Committee is otherwise prohibited by law to take.

Audit, Risk, Compliance and Cyber Security Committee

Membership

The members, including the Chairman of the Committee, shall be appointed by the Board. The Committee shall comprise at least three independent non-executive directors of the Bank. The members during the year were Mr. David E.A Oddoye (Chairman), Kennedy Wiafe Effah, Esq. (member) and Mrs. Betty N. Ashiokai Aryee (member).

Duties

The duties of the above committee are as follows:

- Develop strategic goals which set the context for risk management and control activities throughout the Bank.
- Review the design, completeness and effectiveness of the risk management framework relative to the Bank's activities.
- Monitor the management of significant risks to the Bank's business objectives and satisfying itself that less significant risks are also being actively managed.
- Review significant breaches, or potential breaches of regulations and the steps taken to ensure that the underlying root causes of any regulatory control failures are being addressed.
- Ensuring that the Bank has in place a designated Compliance function which is adequately staffed by appropriately trained and competent persons with sufficient authority to perform their role.



- Establish and maintain a culture of compliance awareness and promote the adoption of appropriate ethical and compliance standards.
- Ensure that both Directors and Staffs are duly trained at least twice per year as required by Section 41(1a) of the Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Act, 2020 (Act 1044).
- Review significant accounting and reporting issues, including complex or unusual transactions, and understand their impact on the financial statement.
- Consider the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control systems, including information technology security and control.
- Review with Management and the Head of Internal Audit the internal audit charter, activities, staffing, and organizational structure of the internal audit function.
- Review the effectiveness of the system for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and the results of management's investigation and follow-up

Frequency of meetings

Meetings shall be held not less than four times each year and at such other times as required.

Members	Meetings (8)	Percentage of attendance (%)	Ad hoc meetings (0)
Mr. David E.A Oddoye	7	88	-
Kennedy Wiafe Effah, Esq.	8	100	-
Mrs. Betty N. Ashiokai Aryee	8	100	-

Human Resource Committee (HRC)

Membership

The Committee shall be composed of a minimum of three Directors, as appointed by the Board. The members during the period were; Isaac Odoi, Esq (Chairman), Mr. David E.A. Oddoye (Member) and Mrs. Lovelace Adjei-Aku (Member).

Duties

The duties of the above Committee are as follows:

- The Committee shall review and recommend for Board approval the Human Resource Strategy including key HR objectives, Plans and workforce requirement and monitor its implementation.
- Formulate and recommend the succession plan and contingency planning for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).
- Recommend which of the top positions below the CEO are critical with respect to the succession planning for the senior officers.
- In consultation with the CEO, review and recommend for the Board's approval the annual compensation and benefit for staff.
- Verify on a regular basis, that La Community Bank's compensation policies, programs and plans, promote the achievement of the Bank's objectives and mandate.
- In consultation with the Joint Negotiating Committee, review and recommend to the Board the annual compensation and benefits of staff.
- Regularly review, recommend and monitor La Community Bank policies which provide a sound



management of the Bank's personnel, in compliance with applicable legislation.

- Assess the 'tone at the top' established by the CEO and Senior Management in terms of the example that is set with respect to integrity and ethics.
- The Committee shall review and, if appropriate, recommend to the Board for approval all appointments.

Frequency of meetings

The Committee shall meet every quarter in a year.

Members	Meetings (8)	Percentage of attendance (%)	Ad hoc meetings (0)
Mr. David E.A. Oddoye	7	88	-
Isaac Odoi, Esq.	8	100	-
Mrs. Lovelace Adjei-Aku	6	75	-

Credit and Investment Committee

Membership

The Committee will consist of at least two of the Board of Directors. The membership during the year was Kennedy Wiafe Effah, Esq. (Chairman), Isaac Nsiah Odoi, Esq. (member), Mrs. Lovelace Adjei-Aku (member) and Mrs. Betty N. Ashiokai Aryee (member).

Duties

The duties of the above Committee are as follows:

- Facilitate the effective management of credit risk by the bank.
- Review credit risk management policies, underwriting guidelines and standard proposals on the recommendation of the Management Credit Committee (MCC) for the Board's approval.
- Regularly review credit risk strategies and portfolio quality. Review new credit products and processes for the Board's approval
- Review credit authorization limit and make recommendation to the Board
- Review proposed changes to this credit policy document on the recommendation of the Management Credit Committee (MCC) for Board approval.
- May review credit facility requests and proposals for the Board's approval
- Review credit risk reports on a periodic basis
- Review and approve credit facilities within its limit
- Ensure the Bank has satisfactory and system in place for liquidity risk management including the identification, measurement, mitigation and monitoring of liquidity risk.
- Set liquidity risk tolerable limits to guide management in its operations.
- Ensure Bank has a functioning and effective Management Information System in place to facilitate data management analysis, forecasting, tracking and reporting on liquidity management.
- Approve broad strategies developed to guide the management of broad market and business-related risks.
- Ensure interest rate risk and its caused are identified, measured, mitigated and monitored.



- Approve the introduction of new products and ensure that all uncertainties inherent in new products are outlined and measures put in place to address the envisaged uncertainties.
- Carry out a review of all product features and ensure these are in alignment with Bank mission, needs of target market and a review of profitability of the product.
- Ensure periodic review of the measures for mitigating interest rate risks and confirm relevance and continuous appropriateness.

Frequency of meetings

The Committee shall meet once in a month and as and when necessary, without unduly exceeding meeting targets as set by the Board for the year.

Members	Meetings (23)	Percentage of attendance (%)	Ad hoc meetings (0)
Kennedy Wiafe Effah, Esq.	22	96	-
Isaac Odoi, Esq.	23	100	-
Mrs. Lovelace Adjei-Aku	20	87	-
Mrs. Betty N. Ashiokai Aryee	22	96	-

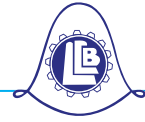
Officers of the Bank

In line with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), the Bank at the date of this report expressly or impliedly authorized officers to act in various capacities as below:

Officers	Capacity (31 st December, 2025)
Peter Vanderpuije	Chief Executive Officer
Kenneth Owusu-Twumasi	Human Resource Manager
Deborah Anang	Finance Manager
Isaac Asante Adentwi	Internal Auditor
Emmanuel Plange	Risk and Compliance Manager
Isaac Ayisah	IT Manager
Benjamin Tamatey	Branch Manager, La
Gifty Winful	Branch Manager, Teshie
Grace Kyereh	Branch Manager, Madina

By order of the Board of Directors

Name of Director..... *Seth Mii Soofah Owusu*
Signature..... *[Signature]*
Date..... *13th May, 2026*



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LA COMMUNITY BANK LIMITED

Report on the audited financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, La Community Bank Limited has kept proper accounting records and the financial statements are in agreement with the records in all material respects and report in the prescribed manner, information required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), and the Banks and Specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930). The financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December, 2025, and of its financial performance and statement of cash flow for the year then ended and are drawn up in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana (ICAG) and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of La Community Bank for the year ended 31st December, 2025.

The financial statements comprise:

- Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- Statement of financial position as at 31st December, 2025;
- Statement of changes in equity for the year ended;
- Statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- The notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Bank within the meaning International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA) Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants Ghana (ICAG). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities with IESBA Code.



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Loan loss provision	Our procedures included:
The Bank has adopted IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, which requires the measurement of expected credit loss allowance for financial assets at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The Bank reviews its loans and advances for impairment at the end of each reporting period. There are significant judgements made in the following areas in applying IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. These include; -Determining the staging of financial assets of the Bank which includes establishing groups of similar financial assets. -Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk -Determination of the probability of default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD), which includes establishing the relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of loan and the associated Expected Credit Loss (ECL). Due to the significant judgements that are applied by management in determining whether an impairment loss has occurred we considered this to be a key audit matter. The Bank is also required to compute loan provision in accordance with the Bank of Ghana (BOG) prudential guidelines. There is the risk of inappropriate classification of loans and advances in accordance with BOG's guidelines that results in inaccurate loan impairment computations. The Bank is also required to make transfers from income surplus to regulatory credit risk reserve based on the excesses of IFRS impairment and Bank of Ghana provision. The disclosures relating to impairment of loans and advances to customers, which are included in notes to the financial statements, are considered important to the users of the financial statements given the level of judgement and estimation involved.	We evaluated the design and tested the implementation and operating effectiveness of the key controls over the computation of impairment loss. In evaluating the design of controls, we considered the appropriateness of the control, the nature and significance of the risk, competence and authority of person(s) performing the control, frequency and consistency with which the control is performed. In performing operating effectiveness of controls, we selected a sample of transactions based on the control frequency to determine whether the control operated during the year. We performed an evaluation of management's key assumptions over the expected credit loss model (ECL), including the probability of default and the Loss Given Default. We assessed management's staging of its financial assets in the ECL module and tested facilities to ensure they have been included in the correct stage. We tested the underlying calibration data behind the determination of the probability of default by agreeing same to underlying supporting documentation. We further assessed as appropriate the classifications of the Bank's loans and advances in accordance with Bank of Ghana, prudential guidelines and the transfer of any excess provision over the IFRS computed provisions to the regulatory credit Risk Reserve. We found that the assumptions used by management were comparable with historical performance and have been assessed as reasonable.



The disclosures relating to impairment of loans and advances to customers, which are included in notes to the financial statements, are considered important to the users of the financial statements given the level of judgement and estimation involved.

We found that the assumptions used by management were comparable with historical performance and have been assessed as reasonable.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors, including the Board Chairman's statement which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. The other information does not include the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained, we report that, as at the date of signing the audited financial statements, the proposed dividend was GHC 0.04 per share amounting to GHC 764,977 however, the annual report reflects a proposed dividend of GHC 0.03 per share amounting to GHC 573,732.99 a decrease of GHC 191,244.33. This revised dividend is supported by a board resolution signed on 11th August, 2026 by Mr. Seth Nii Sodjah Quao (chairman of the board) and Fitnat Adjete, Esq (board secretary).

Going concern

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. The use of this basis of accounting is appropriate unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. As part of our audit of the financial statements, we have concluded that management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Bank's financial statements is appropriate.

Management has not identified a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, and accordingly none is disclosed in the financial statements of the Bank. Based on our audit of the financial statements of the Bank, we also have not identified such a material uncertainty.

However, neither management nor the auditor can guarantee the Bank's ability to continue as going concern.

Responsibilities of Directors for the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana (ICAG), Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), and the Banks and Specialised Deposit Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930). These responsibilities include designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from the fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Bank's financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with the Audit Committee among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- We also provide a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee and the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters.
- We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interests' benefits of such communication.



- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Bank to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Bank audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Other matter paragraph

We have nothing to report on other matters on which we are required to report except by below.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), requires that in carrying out our audit work we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

1. 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;
2. In our opinion proper accounting records have been kept by the Bank, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
3. The statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income of the Bank are in agreement with the accounting records.

In accordance with Section 85 (2) of the Banks and Specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), we hereby confirm that:

1. The accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and its results of operations for the year under review;
2. We were able to obtain all the information and explanation required for the efficient performance of our duties as auditors;
3. The Bank's transactions were within its powers;
4. In our opinion, the Bank has generally complied with the provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044), the Anti-Terrorism Act, 2008 (Act 762) and the regulations enactments; and
5. The Bank has generally complied with the provisions in the Banks and Specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is

Daniel Adewu (ICAG/P/1734)

Signed by: **UHY VOSCON**

For and on behalf of:

UHY Voscon (ICAG/F/2026/086)

Chartered Accountants

P.O. Box LA 476, La, Accra

2nd Floor, Cocoshe House

Opposite Silver Star Tower

Agostinho Neto Close Airport

Residential Area Accra - Ghana.

Phone +233 30 2683 430 / 4

Email: info@uhyvoscon-gh.com

Web: www.uhyvoscon-gh.com

GA:-057-1475

Date **13th MAY 2026**



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(All amounts are stated in Ghana cedis unless otherwise stated)

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December			
	Note	2025	2024
Interest income	3	22,849,988	15,445,678
Interest expense	4	(2,600,063)	(1,332,382)
Net interest income		20,249,925	14,113,296
Fees and commission income	5	1,671,602	1,603,891
Fees and commission expense	6	(458,877)	(385,214)
Net fees and commission income		1,212,725	1,218,677
Other Income	7	14,048	24,379
Operating income		21,476,698	15,356,352
Operating expenses			
Impairment loss on financial assets	8	(3,417,674)	(482,660)
Personnel expenses	9	(7,042,803)	(6,351,806)
Directors' remuneration		(552,900)	(357,400)
Depreciation and amortization		(451,059)	(270,849)
Finance cost on lease liability	24	(800)	(800)
Other operating expenses	10	(5,075,618)	(3,605,248)
Total operating expense		(16,540,854)	(11,068,763)
Profit before Income Tax		4,935,844	4,287,589
Growth & sustainability levy	11.2	(246,792)	(214,379)
Income tax expense	11.1	(1,989,266)	(1,129,992)
Profit after tax attributable to equity holders		2,699,786	2,943,218
Other comprehensive income			
Movement in fair value reserves		-	-
Total comprehensive income		2,699,786	2,943,218
Earnings per share:			
Basic		14.12	15.5
Diluted*		14.12	15.5

***There were no compound financial instruments potentially convertible during the year under review**
Notes 1 to 39 on pages 35 to 75 form an integral part of these financial statements



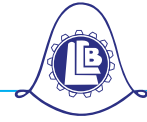
Statement of financial position as at 31 December

		2025	2024
Assets	Notes		
Cash and cash equivalents	12	70,188,712	44,154,812
Investment securities-at amortised cost	13	41,473,873	41,775,807
Investment Securities – FVOCI	14	169,301	397,491
Loans and advances to customers	15	22,827,607	16,433,833
Other assets	16	1,644,091	1,017,858
Current tax asset	11.2	-	15,079
Deferred tax asset	11.3	2,714,824	2,641,340
Property, plant and equipment	17	4,112,318	3,183,939
Intangible asset	18	408,311	146,705
Right of use asset	19	611,234	669,399
Total assets		144,150,271	110,436,263
Equity			
Stated capital	20	2,075,305	2,075,305
Deposit for shares	21	398,620	264,620
Retained earnings		2,391,653	1,755,195
Revaluation reserve		-	243,115
Credit risk reserve		1,345,303	579,225
Statutory reserve fund		3,572,925	3,235,452
Total equity		9,783,806	8,152,912
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	22	126,572,605	97,795,206
Provisions	23	453,953	253,953
Taxation	11.2	189,928	-
Lease liability	24	100,228	99,428
Dividend payable	25	1,153,450	940,443
Other liabilities	26	5,896,301	3,194,321
Total liabilities		134,366,465	102,283,351
Total equity and liabilities		144,150,271	110,436,263

***There were no compound financial instruments potentially convertible during the year under review**
Notes 1 to 39 on pages 35 to 75 form an integral part of these financial statements

Name of Director: Seth Mii Sodjan Oduo
Signature: [Signature]
Date: 13th May, 2026

Name of Director: David E. A. Oduo
Signature: [Signature]
Date: 13th May, 2026



Statement of changes in equity For the year end 31 December, 2025

	Note	Stated capital	Deposit for shares	Retained earnings	Statutory reserve	Revaluation reserve	Credit risk reserve	Total
Balance as at 1 January		2,075,305	264,620	1,755,195	3,235,452	243,115	579,225	8,152,912
Net profit		-	-	2,699,786	-	-	-	2,699,786
Issue of shares		-	134,000	-	-	-	-	134,000
Final dividend – 2024		-	-	(759,777)	-	-	-	(759,777)
Transfer to credit reserve		-	-	(766,078)	-	-	766,078	-
Write off of Apex shares valuation		-	-	-	-	(243,115)	-	(243,115)
Transfer to La township development fund		-	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	(100,000)
Transfer to La educational fund		-	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	(100,000)
Transfer to statutory reserve		-	-	(337,473)	337,473	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December, 2025		2,075,305	398,620	2,391,653	3,572,925	-	1,345,303	9,783,806
	Note	Stated capital	Deposit for shares	Retained earnings	Statutory reserve	Revaluation reserve	Credit risk reserve	Total
Balance as at 1 January		2,075,305	260,620	(434,535)	2,867,550	243,115	393,639	5,405,694
Net profit		-	-	2,943,218	-	-	-	2,943,218
Issue of shares		-	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
Transfer to credit reserve		-	-	(185,586)	-	-	185,586	-
Transfer to statutory reserve		-	-	(367,902)	367,902	-	-	-
Transfer to La township development fund		-	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	(100,000)
Transfer to La educational fund		-	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	(100,000)
Balance at 31 December, 2024		2,075,305	264,620	1,755,195	3,235,452	243,115	579,225	8,152,912

Notes 1 to 39 on pages 35 to 75 form an integral part of these financial statements KL



Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December

	Notes	2025	2024
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	27	30,212,182	21,880,024
Tax paid	11.2	(2,104,535)	(1,445,994)
Net cash generated from operating activities		28,107,647	20,434,030
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	17.1	(1,287,817)	(173,774)
Investment securities	13,14	(78,101)	(1,272,912)
Acquisition of intangible assets	18.1	(295,059)	(2,000)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	3,563
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,660,977)	(1,445,123)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from deposit for shares		134,000	4,000
Dividend paid		(546,770)	(2,451)
Net Cash flow from financing activities		(412,770)	1,549
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		26,033,900	18,990,456
Balance at beginning		44,154,812	25,164,356
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	12	70,188,712	44,154,812
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand		1,156,112	1,186,916
Bank balances		19,530,471	14,583,947
Short term investment		49,502,129	28,384,101
		70,188,712	44,154,963
Allowance for ECL		-	(151)
At year end		70,188,712	44,154,812

Notes 1 to 39 on pages 35 to 75 form an integral part of these financial statements



Notes and significant accounting policies

1.0 Reporting entity

La Community Bank Limited was incorporated on 6th November, 1986 under the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179), repealed by Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), and issued with certificate to commence business on 17th June, 1987.

La Community Bank Limited is domiciled in Ghana with its registered address at G224/1 Lami Jwahe, La, Accra in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana. La Community Bank Limited is regulated under the Banks and Specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

1.1 Principal activity

The nature of business which the bank is authorized to carry out is banking services.

2.1 Basis of preparation

2.1.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of La Community Bank Limited have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana (ICAG) and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), and the Banks and Specialised Deposit Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

2.1.2 Approval of the audited financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the date signed under the financial position.

2.1.3 Basis of presentation of the financial statements

The Bank presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a current legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in profit or loss unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the bank.

2.1.4 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified to include the fair valuation of certain financial instruments to the extent required or permitted under the Bank's accounting policies.

2.1.5 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis (GH¢), which is the Bank's functional currency.



2.1.6 Use of estimates and judgements

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has exercised judgement and estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of judgement and estimates are as follows:

2.1.6.1 Going concern

The Bank's management has made an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as going concern and is satisfied that the Bank has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

2.1.6.2 Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Bank reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss. In particular, management's judgement is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors described in the next paragraph and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

Loans and advances that have been assessed individually and found not to be impaired and all individually insignificant loans and advances are then assessed collectively, in groups of assets with similar risk characteristics, to determine whether the provision should be made due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence, but the effects of which are not yet evident. The collective assessment takes account of data from the loan portfolio (such as levels of arrears, credit utilization, loan-to-collateral ratios, etc.), and judgements on the effect of concentrations of risks and economic data (including levels of unemployment, real estate prices indices, country risk and the performance of different individual groups).

2.1.6.3 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax-planning strategies. Tax losses can be used indefinitely.

2.1.6.4 Property, plant and equipment

Critical estimates are made by Directors in determining depreciation rates for property, plant and equipment.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Bank.



2.3 Standards, amendments and interpretations

2.3.1 Amendments and New IFRS Accounting Standards that are Effective in 2025

The following new and amended IFRS Accounting Standards, interpretations, and amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) are mandatorily effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or the amounts reported in these financial statements.

2.3.1.1 Amendments to Existing Standards

IAS 21: The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of Exchangeability

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IAS 21 on 15th August 2023, to guide in the assessment of exchangeability between two currencies and to determine the spot exchange rate, when currencies are unexchangeable.

These amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine the exchange rate to apply when exchangeability between two currencies is lacking. The amendments specify:

- How an entity determines whether a currency is exchangeable at a measurement date for a specific purpose;
- That a currency is considered not exchangeable when an entity cannot obtain more than an insignificant amount of the other currency within a specified timeframe;
- The requirement to estimate a spot exchange rate when a currency is not exchangeable, reflecting the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date;
- Factors to consider when estimating the exchange rate, including observable rates and other relevant economic conditions; and
- Enhanced disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature and financial effects of a lack of exchangeability.

The Directors of the Bank do not expect these amendments to have a material impact on the financial statement.

2.3.2 Amendments and New IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

2.3.2.1 Amendments to Existing Standards not yet effective

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures on 30th May 2024, to clarify and improve the classification and measurement requirements for certain financial instruments and to enhance disclosure requirements.

These amendments refine and supplement existing requirements under IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. Specifically, the amendments:

- Clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and financial liabilities, including a new exception for financial liabilities settled through electronic cash transfer systems;
- Provide additional guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments



of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion, including for financial instruments with contingent features and non-recourse features;

- Introduce new disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 for financial instruments whose contractual terms can change cash flows, such as instruments with features linked to the achievement of environmental, social and governance (ESG) targets; and
- Update the disclosure requirements for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the Standard in the future will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures on 18th December 2024, to address the accounting for contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying quantity of electricity because the source of generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions such as weather patterns.

These amendments modify the own use and hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 and introduce targeted new disclosure requirements in IFRS 7. Specifically, the amendments:

- Modify the own use exemption to address circumstances specific to nature-dependent electricity contracts, such as power purchase agreements (PPAs) for wind or solar energy, where the variability in the volume of electricity supplied is driven by external environmental conditions rather than by the entity's own choices;
- Amend the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 to permit hedge accounting for designated components of nature-dependent electricity contracts in certain circumstances; and
- Introduce specific disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature and financial effects of contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early adoption permitted subject to local endorsement where required. The Directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the Standard in the future will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 21: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency

The IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates on 13th November 2025, to specify the translation procedures applicable where an entity's presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy, but its functional currency is not. These amendments apply where an entity translates its results and financial position from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency, or where it translates the results and financial position of a foreign operation with a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency. Specifically, the amendments:



- Prescribe a specific sequence of steps to be applied when translating into a hyperinflationary presentation currency, differing from the general translation approach under IAS 21;
- Require an entity to first restate its financial statements using IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies as if the functional currency were the hyperinflationary presentation currency, and then apply the closing rate method for translation; and
- Are expected to reduce diversity in practice by providing a clearer, consistent basis for reporting in a hyperinflationary presentation currency.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Directors of the Bank do not anticipate that the application of the Standard in the future will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

The IASB issued the amendments for IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability on 21st August, 2025 to help reduce disclosure requirements to lower the cost of compliance for eligible subsidiaries, while still providing users of their financial statements with relevant information.

The key amendments are:

- Eligibility is restricted to subsidiaries that do not have public accountability, meaning they have not issued debt or equity instruments in a public market and do not hold assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of their primary businesses;
- Eligible subsidiaries retain all recognition and measurement requirements under full IFRS, but are permitted to apply the simplified disclosures set out in IFRS 19 in place of the full disclosure requirements of other IFRS Accounting Standards; and
- Application of IFRS 19 requires explicit disclosure in the financial statements that the reduced disclosure framework has been applied.

The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the Standard in the future will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS S2: Climate-related Disclosures

The International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) issued amendments to IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures on 11th December 2025, to address application challenges identified during the implementation phase of IFRS S2 and to reduce the complexity and costs associated with specific greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions disclosure requirements.

The amendments are targeted in nature and are designed to support entities in applying IFRS S2 without compromising the quality or usefulness of climate-related disclosures. Specifically, the amendments:

- Permit entities to exclude certain Scope 3 Category 15 GHG emissions-specifically those associated with derivatives, facilitated emissions, and insurance-associated emissions from measurement and disclosure;
- Provide relief from the mandatory use of the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) for industry-based metric disclosures;



- Clarify that existing jurisdictional relief from using the GHG Protocol also applies where a jurisdictional requirement covers only part of an entity, limited to that relevant part; and
- Extend jurisdictional relief to permit the use of global warming potential (GWP) values mandated by a local authority or listing exchange, even where these differ from the latest IPCC assessment values.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with specific transition requirements provided by the ISSB. Early adoption is permitted. The Directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the Standard in the future will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11

The IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards Volume 11 in July 2024, as part of its annual improvements cycle. Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an accounting standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights, or conflicts between requirements in the accounting standards.

The Volume 11 improvements make narrow-scope amendments to the following standards:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on Implementing IFRS 7;
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Directors of the Bank do not anticipate that the application of the Standard in the future will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) on April 9, 2024, for the annual reporting period beginning on January 1, 2027. IFRS 18 supersedes IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements and introduces significant changes to the structure, presentation, and disclosure requirements of financial statements. The standard aims to enhance the transparency, comparability, and usefulness of financial information for users.

Key Provisions of IFRS 18

IFRS 18 introduces several significant changes to the presentation and disclosure of financial statements. The key provisions include

Statement of Profit or Loss

New Subtotals

IFRS 18 introduces defined subtotals, such as Operating Profit, to provide a consistent measure of the Company's core business performance. This ensures that users can easily identify and compare operating results across entities.

Categories of Income and Expenses

Income and expenses are now classified into five distinct categories:



- Operating: Activities related to the core business operations.
- Investing: Activities related to the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets.
- Financing: Activities related to raising and repaying capital.
- Income Taxes: Tax expenses and benefits.
- Discontinued Operations: Results of operations that have been or will be discontinued.

Management-Defined Performance Measures (MPMs)

Disclosure Requirements

Entities are required to disclose Management-Defined Performance Measures (MPMs) used in public communications, ensuring transparency about measures not defined by IFRS but relevant to users.

Aggregation and Disaggregation

Enhanced Guidance

IFRS 18 provides strengthened principles for determining when items should be aggregated or disaggregated in financial statements. This ensures that material information is neither obscured by excessive aggregation nor fragmented by unnecessary disaggregation.

Materiality Considerations

The Company has applied materiality considerations when presenting financial information, ensuring that key financial metrics are clearly identifiable.

Statement of Cash Flows

Classification of Cash Flows

IFRS 18 clarifies the classification of interest and dividend cash flows in the statement of cash flows. This enhances consistency in reporting and ensures that users can better understand the sources and uses of cash.

Implementation Considerations

- Retrospective Application: Entities are required to apply IFRS 18 retrospectively, restating comparative information for prior periods.
- System and Process Updates: Companies may need to update financial reporting systems and processes to comply with the new presentation and disclosure requirements.
- Stakeholder Communication: Proactive communication with investors and other stakeholders is essential to explain the impacts of the new standard on financial statements.

The Directors of the Bank do not anticipate that the application of the Standard in the future will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.4 Revenue, interest income, fees and commission income and dividend income

2.4.1 Revenue recognition

The Bank recognizes revenue in the financial statements on the accrual basis when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Bank's activities. The Bank bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.



2.4.1.1 Interest income

Interest income, including income arising from loans and advances and other financial instruments are recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter year to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The recognition of interest income ceases when the payment of interest or principal is in doubt. Interest is included in income thereafter only when it is received. Loans are re-evaluated on the accrual basis only when doubts about their collectability are removed and when the outstanding arrears of interest and principal are received.

2.4.1.2 Fees and commission income

Fees and commissions are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the service is provided. Commission and fees arising from negotiation or participation in the negotiation of a transaction such as the arrangement for a loan are recognized upon completion of the underlying transaction. The Bank earns commissions and fees from a range of services provided to its customers. Income earned on customer's current account (commission on turnover) is recognized when the services are provided.

Commissions and facility fees are credited to income when earned with reasonable certainty and in the case of facility fees, in the year in which the related loan is granted.

2.4.1.3 Dividend income

Dividend income on shares held by the Bank are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in 'dividend income' when the Bank's right to receive payment is established. Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

2.5 Interest expense

Interest expense is recognized in the profit or loss for all interest-bearing financial instruments measured at amortized cost, this include savings and fixed term deposit using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating the interest expenses. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments over the expected life of the instrument or where appropriate, a shorter year to the net carrying amount of the financial liability.



The effective interest rate is calculated on initial recognition of the financial liability, estimating the future cash flows after considering all the contractual terms of the instrument.

2.6 Administration, general and other operating expenses

These expenses are recognized when incurred not when paid.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with ARB Apex Bank Limited and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost or fair values in the statement of financial position depending on the business model for managing the asset or the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

2.8 Financial assets and liabilities

2.8.1 Date of recognition

The Bank initially recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

2.8.2 Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at the initial recognition depends on the purpose and management's intention for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics.

All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

2.8.2.1 Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading

Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in net interest income.

The Bank has not designated any financial instrument as held for trading.

2.8.2.2 Financial assets or financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities classified in this category are those that have been designated by management on initial recognition. Management may only designate an instrument at fair through profit or loss upon initial recognition when the following criteria are met, and designation is determined on an instrument basis.

The designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis.



The assets and liabilities are part of the bank's financial assets, financial liabilities, or both which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

The financial instrument contains one or more embedded derivatives which significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss. The Bank has not designated any financial instrument as fair value through profit or loss.

2.8.2.3 Held to maturity financial instruments

Held to maturity financial investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities, which the Bank has the intention and ability to hold to maturity.

After initial measurement, held to maturity financial investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization is included in interest and similar income in profit or loss. If the Bank were to sell or reclassify more than an insignificant amount of held to maturity investments before maturity (other than in certain specific circumstances), the entire category would be tainted and would be reclassified as available for sale.

Furthermore, the Bank would be prohibited from classifying any financial asset as held to maturity during the following two years.

2.8.2.4 Loans and advances

Loans and advances to customers includes loans and advances to customers originated by the Bank which are not classified as held for trading or designated at fair value. Loans and advances are recognized when cash is advanced to the borrower. They are derecognized either when the borrower repays their obligations or are written off.

They are initially recognized at fair value plus and any directly attributable transaction cost and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment loss.

2.9 Framework for impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether, as a result of one or more events (loss event) occurring after initial recognition, there is objective evidence that financial assets or group of financial assets has become impaired.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or group of borrower or group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, or the fact that the debt is being restructured to reduce the burden on the borrower.



2.9.1 Impairment of financial assets

The Bank makes an allowance for unrecoverable loans and receivables, held to maturity investments and available for sale financial assets when there is an objective evidence that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Significant management judgement is required to determine when objective evidence of impairment exists, and also in estimating future cash flows from the assets.

2.9.2 Impairment of financial assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Bank first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

The interest income is recorded as part of 'Interest and similar income. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Bank. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the 'Credit loss expense'

2.9.3 Impairment of available for sale investments

If there is objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered, an available-for-sale equity security is considered to be impaired.

Objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered, in addition to qualitative impairment criteria, includes a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below cost

If an available-for-sale equity security is impaired based upon the Bank's qualitative or quantitative impairment criteria, any further declines in the fair value at subsequent reporting dates are recognized as impairments. Therefore, at each reporting period, for an equity security that is determined to be impaired based upon the Bank's impairment criteria, an impairment is recognized for the difference between the fair value and the original cost basis, less any previously recognized impairments.



2.9.4 Impairments of assets and other non-financial assets

The Bank assesses at each end of the reporting year whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the Cash-Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs is determined. The recoverable amount of a cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less than any accumulated depreciation or amortization is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a downward revaluation.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortization other than goodwill is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as an upward revaluation.

2.10 De-recognition of financial assets

2.10.1 Financial assets

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

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

The Bank 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 'pass through' arrangement; and either the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Bank has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a 'pass through' arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Bank also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained.

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

2.10.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include customer deposits, other liabilities and interest payable. They are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.



Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its statement of financial position, but retains all risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognized from the statement of financial position. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include, for example, securities lending and repurchase transactions.

2.11 Offsetting

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

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.

2.12 Renegotiated loans

Where possible, the Bank seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original effective interest rate.

2.13 Fair value measurement

The Bank measures financial instruments, such as, available for sale financial assets at fair value. 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
 - In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
- The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Bank. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability



to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

2.14 Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

2.14.1 Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

2.14.2 Deferred tax expense

Deferred tax is provided using temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset 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.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has:

- a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event,
- and 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.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure to be required to settle the obligation. Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognized when, and only when, it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation.

The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognized for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.



Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognized and measured as a provision. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. Contingencies are disclosed in the notes to these financial statements if the probability of the required cash inflow to be received or cash outflow to discharge the obligation is possible.

2.15.1 Provision for restructuring/reorganization

A restructuring or reorganization is a programme that is planned and controlled by management which will materially change the scope and manner in which the business is conducted e.g. the termination or sale of business. A provision for restructuring can only be recognized if there is a constructive obligation which is established if the following conditions are met:

- There is a detailed formal plan that identifies the part of the business, location and employees who will be affected by the restructuring
- A valid expectation has been created to those who will be affected by the restructuring. Provision for restructuring is made if a constructive obligation exists before the end of the financial year. However, if the constructive obligation arises after year end, and the provision is material, the material effect is disclosed in the financial statements in accordance with IAS 10.

Restructuring provision cost include direct expenditures that will be incurred because of the restructuring and excludes any cost associated with ongoing activity of the entity. E.g. training of staff, relocation of staff, marketing and investment in new machinery

2.16 Employee benefits

2.16.1 Short term employment benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care) are recognized in the year in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

2.16.2 Leave benefits

Annual leave is provided in the period that the leave accrued and outstanding leave is not converted to cash and no provision is made and recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognized as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as result of past performance.

2.16.3 Social security contributions

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Bank pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Bank contributes to the defined contribution schemes (the Social Security Fund) on behalf of employees. This is a national pension scheme under which the Bank pays 13% of qualifying employees' basic monthly salaries to a state managed Social Security Fund for the benefit of the employees.

The Bank has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior years.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefits plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.



2.16.4 Other employee benefits- Provident fund

The Bank has a provident fund scheme for all permanent employees with the Bank. Bank contributes 2% of the basic salary. Obligations under the scheme are limited to the relevant contributions made and any related investment income generated.

2.16.5 Retirement benefits

Retirement benefits shall be determined in the collective bargaining Agreement signed by the UNICOF(Union of Industry, Commerce and Finance Workers).

2.17 Inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost. Cost of inventories are measured using the weighted average method. Subsequently inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The inventories are stationeries and other consumables of the Bank.

2.18 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Ordinary shares are classified as part of equity.

2.19 Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost deals with the capitalization of interest cost and funds used in the construction, production and acquisition of a qualifying asset. IAS 23 allows borrowing cost to be capitalized if it relates to the production of a qualifying asset. Qualifying asset that takes a substantial year of time to get the asset ready for its intended use or eventual sale. A qualifying asset can be tangible or intangible asset. Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (finance lease charges, exchange differences) that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. The following conditions must be met before the capitalization of borrowing cost;

- The borrowing cost capitalized should relate to the cost incurred on the project.
- The borrowing cost capitalized cannot exceed the total cost for the year
- Borrowing cost capitalized should commence when the expenditure on the project is being incurred and undertakes activity necessary to prepare the asset for its use or eventual sale which is not necessary from the date the funds are borrowed. The activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale encompass more than the physical construction of the asset.
- They include technical and administrative work prior to the commencement of physical construction, such as the activities associated with obtaining permits prior to the commencement of the physical construction
- Borrowing cost capitalized should cease when the asset is ready for its intended use or eventual sale.



- Borrowing cost capitalized should be suspended in the year of inactivity or no active development of the qualifying asset.

Borrowing cost does not apply to inventories manufactured on large quantities on a repetitive basis. Borrowing costs that do not meet the capitalization criteria must be expensed into the income statement. Borrowing costs cannot be capitalized for assets measured at fair value. The interest rate for the borrowing cost is the effective rate which incorporates amortization for discounts, premium and other expenses like issue costs. Any investment income from the temporal investment of the funds for the construction or purchase of the qualifying assets during the construction year should be net against the borrowing cost eligible to be capitalized.

Any investment income during year of inactivity in the construction year will be credited to the income statement separately. Any investment income outside the construction year will be credited to the income statement separately.

2.20 Related parties

Related parties are individuals and companies, where the individual and the Bank have the ability directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence on the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related party transactions and balances are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.21 Property, plant and equipment

The Bank recognizes an item of property, plant and equipment as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to it, the amount meets the materiality threshold set by the Bank, and can be reliably measured.

All property, plant and equipment are initially stated at cost. Cost includes amount incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset.

Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Class of asset	Estimated useful life
Computers and accessories	3-5 years
Motor vehicles	4-10 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	3-10 years
Building	25 years and above
Leasehold building improvements	Over the lease term



The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting year. Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. No property and equipment were impaired as at 31 December 2025 (2024: nil).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

2.22 Intangible assets

Software

Software acquired by the Bank is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortization is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software is between 5 to 10 years.

2.23 Lease

The Bank considers a contract as a lease when it (contract) conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying assets) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This policy covers all arrangement that meet the definition of lease, effective from 1 January, 2019.

2.24.1 Initial recognition

At the inception date, the Bank recognizes a Right-of-Use Assets and a corresponding Lease Liability unless the lessee makes use of optional exemptions for short-term leases (12 months or less) and leases for which the underlying assets is of low value.

The Right-of-use assets is initially recognised at cost comprising the amount of lease liability recognised adjusted with any lease payment made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives, plus initial direct cost incurred and an estimate of cost to be incurred to dismantle or remove an asset and restore the branch and office premises based on the terms of the Lease.

The Bank recognizes the lease liability for the unpaid portion of payment discounted at the rate implicit in the lease or, if this is not readily determinable, the incremental rate of borrowing.

2.24.2 Subsequent measurement

The Right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the end of the lease term unless the initial recognition considers the exercise of a purchase option or the lessor transfers the ownership of the underlying asset to the Bank by the end of the lease term.



Lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Bank remeasures the lease liability to reflect changes in the lease payments. It is remeasured when there is a change in the original assessment of the lease term, a change in the estimate of residual guarantee or change in rate affecting payments or a change in the fixed lease payment.

2.25 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit after tax for the year attributable to equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

2.26 Regulatory disclosure

	2025	2024
Gross loans – GHC	26,280,122	17,076,898
Performing loans – GHC	18,647,138	16,370,668
Non-performing loans – GHC	7,632,984	706,230
Non-performing loan ratio (NPL %)	29.04	4.14
Loan loss provision ratio (%)	16.05	4.85
Ratio of 20 largest exposures to total credit (%)	39.16	42.77
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR %)	15.72	12.75



3. Interest income	2025	2024
Loans	6,351,236	4,408,547
Overdraft	2,054,159	493,878
Interest on investments (Fixed deposit and Gov't securities)	14,444,593	10,543,253
	22,849,988	15,445,678
4. Interest expense	2025	2024
Fixed deposit	2,285,847	1,082,177
Savings account	314,216	250,205
	2,600,063	1,332,382
5. Fees and commission income	2025	2024
Brokerage fees	649,995	569,266
Clearing fees	19,620	22,107
Commission on turnover	330,284	337,389
Draft and transfers	910	1,015
Money transfers	52,544	55,058
Handling charges	212,984	244,117
Other fees and commission	405,265	374,939
	1,671,602	1,603,891
6. Fees and commission expense	2025	2024
*Mobile Bankers' Commission	458,877	385,214
	458,877	385,214
*This represents payments to Mobile Bankers.		
7. Other income	2025	2024
Interest on clearing accounts	11,848	6,639
Revenue from bids – Teshie branch renovation	1,200	-
Others	1,000	17,740
	14,048	24,379
8. Impairment loss on financial assets	2025	2024
Loans and advances to customers	2,809,449	29,955
*Investment security	608,225	452,705
	3,417,674	482,660

*This is the impairment of DDEP bonds over a four-year period which commenced in 2023. The balance of GHC 613,826 remains to be written off.



9. Personnel expenses	2025	2024
Salaries, wages and allowances	5,281,216	4,706,032
Employer's SSNIT contribution	440,411	376,560
Employer's provident fund contribution	169,251	57,798
Medical Cost	192,657	137,533
Other staff Cost	592,148	714,120
Bonus	367,120	359,763
	7,042,803	6,351,806
10. Other Operating expenses	2025	2024
Advertising and marketing	200,074	93,670
Professional fees	86,858	47,518
Auditor's remuneration	95,082	73,140
Audit expense	4,654	3,188
Donations	9,250	42,722
Subscriptions/periodicals	359,668	301,196
Rent and rates	11,612	16,435
Stationery and printing	210,165	199,705
Bank charges	144,384	70,155
Training	64,766	106,794
Insurance	394,501	329,501
Travelling	87,594	78,577
Repair and maintenance	833,988	946,435
Meetings	241,097	173,257
Utilities	380,568	353,615
Cleaning & sanitation	259,522	80,741
Security	315,304	196,132
Internet	131,056	130,553
Specie movement	88,446	85,793
Office expense	38,272	30,539
Registrar's fees	13,341	12,919
Lease charges on equipment	54,576	50,457
USSD transactional fees	181,206	175,887
Write-off – Loan bad debt	732,449	-
Collateral registry expense	6,100	5,295
Loss on disposal	-	1,024
Write off- E-value	405	-
Write off- Apex share valuation	42,809	-
*Write off- Loan bad debt(BoG)	87,871	-
	5,075,618	3,605,248

**This represents the difference that arose between BoG's classification per their examination report and the loan book as at December, 2025.*



11. Taxation	2025	2024
11.1 Income tax expenses		
Current tax expense	2,062,750	1,171,105
Deferred tax (credit)	(73,484)	(41,113)
	1,989,266	1,129,992

11.2 Current tax

Year of assessment	Balance at 01/01/2025	Adjustment	Payment	Charge for the year	Balance at 31/12/2025
2021	(15,794)	-	-	-	(15,794)
2022	(32,658)	-	-	-	(32,658)
2023	48,452	-	-	-	48,452
2024	(5,910)	-	-	-	(5,910)
2025	-	-	(1,744,535)	2,062,750	318,215
	(5,910)	-	(1,744,535)	2,062,750	312,305
Growth and sustainability levy					
2023	(18,548)	-	-	-	(18,548)
2024	9,379	-	-	-	9,379
2025	-	-	(360,000)	246,792	(113,208)
	(9,169)	-	(360,000)	246,792	(122,377)
Total	(15,079)	-	(2,104,535)	2,309,542	189,928

The above tax position is subject to the agreement of the Domestic Tax Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority.

Growth and sustainability levy is 5% of profit before tax in accordance with the Growth and Sustainability Act, 2023 (Act 1095)

11.3 Deferred tax	2025	2024
Balance at year start	(2,641,340)	(2,600,227)
Charge to income statement	(73,484)	(41,113)
Balance at December	(2,714,824)	(2,641,340)



Reconciliation of tax expense to product of accounting profit and applicable rate	2025	2024
Profit before taxation	4,935,844	4,287,588
Tax at applicable rate (25%)	1,233,961	1,071,897
Add (Deduct):		
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	1,023,756	217,845
Tax effect of capital allowances	(194,967)	(118,637)
Growth & sustainability levy	246,792	214,379
Tax effect of origination and reversal of temporary difference	(73,484))	(41,113)
Tax expense	2,236,058	1,344,371
Effective tax rate	45.30%	31.35%
12. Cash and cash equivalents	2025	2024
Cash on hand	1,156,112	1,186,916
Balance with other local banks	5,353,596	2,168,963
Balance with ARB Apex bank	14,176,875	12,414,984
Short term investment	49,502,129	28,384,101
	70,188,712	44,154,963
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss (ECL)	-	(151)
	70,188,712	44,154,812
13. Investment security at amortised cost	2025	2024
Fixed deposits	16,547,791	16,948,265
Government bonds	37,018,909	36,311,993
Gross carrying amount	53,566,700	53,260,258
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss (ECL)	(12,092,827)	(11,484,451)
	41,473,873	41,775,807
14. Investment in securities at FVOCI	2025	2024
Balance at 1 January	397,491	339,759
Addition	57,732	57,732
Fair value loss	(285,922)	-
	169,301	397,491



15. Loans and advances to customers	2025	2024
Loans and advances to customers	26,280,122	17,076,898
Less allowance for impairment	(3,452,515)	(643,065)
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	22,827,607	16,433,833

15.1	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	2025 Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	2024 Carrying amount
Term loans	18,747,800	(3,025,865)	15,721,935	12,275,027	(363,750)	11,911,277
Overdrafts	5,590,684	(328,286)	5,262,398	3,811,050	(206,169)	3,604,881
Staff loans	1,941,638	(98,364)	1,843,274	990,821	(73,146)	917,675
	26,280,122	(3,452,515)	22,827,607	17,076,898	(643,065)	16,433,833

15.2 ECL reconciliation with BOG loan loss provision	2025	2024
Provision per Bank of Ghana	4,218,593	828,651
Provision per IFRS	3,452,515	643,065
Credit risk reserve	766,078	185,586

16. Other assets	2025	2024
Prepayments	151,232	224,667
Office account- Debit	108,409	77,091
Deferred expense (prepaid employee benefit)	701,459	412,565
Stationery stock	200,841	132,376
Deferred CAGD commission	475,990	166,437
Others	6,160	4,722
	1,644,091	1,017,858

17.1. Property, plant and equipment 2025

Cost/valuation	1 January	Additions	Disposal	Adjustment	31 December
Land & Building	4,026,690	-	-	-	4,026,690
Furniture and Equipment	1,473,508	128,332	-	-	1,601,840
Computers	759,372	87,488	-	-	846,860
Motor vehicles	375,238	1,071,997	-	-	1,447,235
Capital work in progress	34,350	-	-	-	34,350
Total	6,669,158	1,287,817	-	-	7,956,975



Accumulated depreciation	1 January	Charge for the year	Disposal	Adjustment	31 December
Land & Building	1,087,531	114,367	-	-	1,201,898
Furniture and Equipment	1,303,752	78,623	-	-	1,382,375
Computers	718,698	32,449	-	-	751,147
Motor vehicles	375,238	133,999	-	-	509,237
Capital work in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,485,219	359,438	-	-	3,844,657
Carrying value:					
Land & Building					2,824,792
Furniture and equipment					219,465
Computers					95,713
Motor vehicles					937,998
Capital work in progress					34,350
31st December, 2025					4,112,318

17.2. Property, plant and equipment 2024

Cost/valuation	1 January	Additions	Disposal	Adjustment	31 December
Land & Building	4,026,690	-	-	-	4,026,690
Furniture and Equipment	1,354,716	118,792	-	-	1,473,508
Computers	709,390	54,982	(5,000)	-	759,372
Motor vehicles	375,238	-	-	-	375,238
Capital work in progress	34,350	-	-	-	34,350
Total	6,500,384	173,774	(5,000)	-	6,669,158
Accumulated depreciation	1 January	Charge for the year	Disposal	Adjustment	31 December
Land & Building	973,163	114,368	-	-	1,087,531
Furniture and Equipment	1,249,081	54,671	-	-	1,303,752
Computers	708,803	10,308	(413)	-	718,698
Motor vehicles	375,238	-	-	-	375,238
Capital work in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,306,285	179,347	(413)	-	3,485,219



Carrying value:				
Land & Building				2,939,159
Furniture and equipment				169,756
Computers				40,674
Motor vehicles				-
Capital work in progress				34,350
31st December, 2024				3,183,939
18.1. Intangible asset				
Cost/ valuation 2025	1 January	Additions	Disposal	31 December
Computer software	978,033	295,059	-	1,273,092
Accumulated amortization				31 December
	1 January	Charge	Disposal	
Computer software	831,328	33,453	-	864,781
Carrying value				
31st December, 2025				408,311

18.2. Intangible asset				
Cost/ valuation 2024	1 January	Additions	Disposal	31 December
Computer software	976,033	2,000	-	978,033
Accumulated amortization				31 December
	1 January	Charge	Disposal	
Computer software	797,992	33,336	-	831,328
Carrying value				
31st December, 2024				146,705



19.1. Right of use asset

Cost/ valuation 2025	1 January	Additions	Disposal	31 December
Right of use asset	968,445	-	-	968,445
Accumulated depreciation	1 January	Charge	Disposal	31 December
Right of use asset	299,046	58,165	-	357,211
Carrying value				
31st December, 2025				611,234

19.2. Right of use asset

Cost/ valuation 2024	1 January	Additions	Disposal	31 December
Right of use asset	968,445	-	-	968,445
Accumulated depreciation	1 January	Charge	Disposal	31 December
Right of use asset	240,879	58,167	-	299,046
Carrying value				
31st December, 2024				669,399

20. Stated capital

	2025		2024	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised no. of shares of no par value	25,000,000		25,000,000	
Issued and fully paid				
Issued for cash consideration	18,729,813	2,075,305	18,729,813	2,075,305
	18,729,813	2,075,305	18,729,813	2,075,305

There is no unpaid liability on shares. There are no treasury shares and there are no calls or installment unpaid



21. Deposit for shares

This represents shares issued but yet to be regularized with the Office of the Registrar of Companies.

22. Customer Deposits	2025	2024
Savings accounts	73,899,294	57,536,310
Susu deposit account	16,391,867	14,742,026
Current account deposit	25,949,520	15,564,020
Fixed deposit	10,331,924	9,952,850
	126,572,605	97,795,206
23. Provisions	2025	2024
<i>La Community Development and Educational Fund (LACDF)</i>		
La Township Development Fund	250,316	150,316
La Educational Fund	203,637	103,637
	453,953	253,953
23.1 Reconciliation of LACDF	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	253,953	53,953
Additional provisions during the year	200,000	200,00
	453,953	253,953
24. Lease liability	2025	2024
Balance at 1 January	99,428	98,628
Finance cost on lease liability	800	800
	100,228	99,428
25. Dividend payable	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 st January	940,443	942,894
Dividend declared- 2024	759,777	-
Payment within the year	(546,770)	(2,451)
Balance at 31st December	1,153,450	940,443



26. Other liabilities	2025	2024
Bills payable	162,969	882,408
Accrued expenses	679,431	612,307
Audit fees	95,397	73,455
*Others	4,958,504	1,626,151
	5,896,301	3,194,321

* This includes office account credit, deferred commitment and handling charges and an amount of GHC 3,964,832.10 which represents customer Treasury bills matured, awaiting repurchase.

27. Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	4,935,844	4,287,589
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortization	451,059	270,849
Net Impairment loss on financial assets	3,417,674	482,660
Finance Cost on lease liability	800	800
Loss on disposal	-	1,024
Loss on available for sale reserves	(243,115)	-
Cash inflow before changes in assets and liabilities	8,562,262	5,042,922
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Loans and advances	(9,203,225)	(5,371,226)
Other assets	(626,234)	(64,975)
Deposits from customers	28,777,399	20,321,329
Other liabilities	2,701,980	1,951,974
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	30,212,182	21,880,024

28. Capital commitments

There were no outstanding capital commitments as at 31st December 2025 (2024 Nil).

29. Contingencies

There were no contingent assets and liabilities or capital commitments as at 31st December, 2025 (2024: Nil).



30. Legal confirmation

The Bank was involved in a number of legal proceedings as at 31 December 2025. These include actions instituted by other third parties against the Bank, as well as actions instituted by the Bank against its customers. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as Management does not consider that there is any probable loss arising from these matters. Legal proceedings involving the Bank as at the end of the reporting period are summarized below:

1.Nii Armah Ashitey v La Community Bank Limited

The Plaintiff instituted legal action against the Bank seeking, among others, an order for the Bank to provide a copy of a purported garnishee order, specific damages of GHC 10,000, general damages of GHC 1,000,000, and associated costs.

The court struck out the Bank's Chief Executive Officer as a party, leaving the Bank as the sole defendant.

Solicitor's remarks

The Bank is presently well positioned, however, the ultimate judgement remains uncertain and could reasonably be decided in favour of either party.

2. La Community Bank Ltd v Oyek Fashion Industry & 2 ORS

The Bank commenced legal action to recover an outstanding loan balance of GHC 258,384.89, interest, and associated costs. Following an unsuccessful Alternative Dispute Resolution attempt, the matter was scheduled for trial on 2nd April, 2025. On 15th January 2026, the legal teams were in court for directions, however, the counsel for the defendant informed the court that he has filed an amended statement of defense. As at 15th January, 2026, the legal team for the Bank had not been served with the said amended statement of defense. Consequently, the suit has been adjourned to 10th February 2026 for further proceedings.

Solicitor's remarks

The likelihood of an adverse outcome in this case is moderate, as the Bank was partially negligent.

3.Maxwell Yao Kpoyo and 2 ORS v La Community Bank and EP Church

The Plaintiff filed a Writ of Summons and Statement of Claim to be issued against the defendants in the Circuit Court, Adenta seeking the following reliefs; a declaration that the defendant is in breach of its mandate; an order compelling the defendant to deliver a statement of account from 9th March 2023 to date; an order compelling the defendant to halt all operations on the said account; an order compelling the defendant to refund the various sums of money wrongfully withdrawn from the account; reimbursement by the defendant of all amounts for which the defendant had no legitimate authorisation to debit the account; an order cancelling any loans or overdrafts that may have been charged on the account together with any interest accruing thereon; and interest accruing on all monies at the prevailing bank rate.

As at 23rd December 2025, the pleadings have not closed, hence, the suit is to take its normal course.

Solicitor's remarks

The Bank is a nominal defendant in this matter and, if the court so orders, will be obliged to pay the specified sums to the entitled entity.

Majorie Odamtten and Anor v Eudocia Odamtten and 8 ORS

A careful review of the court file upon receipt revealed that no Statement of defense had been filed on behalf of the Bank. Furthermore, there was no indication as to the status of the case. Consequently, a search



was conducted in the court's registry on 12th June 2024 to determine whether a Statement of Defense had been filed on behalf the Bank and to ascertain the current status of the case. The research revealed that no Statement of Defense had been filed on behalf of the Bank. The legal team and Management are collaborating to file a defense. As at 23rd December, 2025 the legal team was in court for directions, however, the Counsel of the Plaintiff informed the court of the passing of one of the parties. The suit was therefore adjourned to 30th January 2026.

Solicitor's remarks

We are filing an application to nonsuit the Bank so that, should the court order payment of the said amounts, the Bank will be required to effect payment accordingly.

31. Related party disclosures

The objective of IAS 24 related party disclosure is to ensure that an entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements referred to as the reporting entity.

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

- has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
- has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity?

b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

- The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- The entity is a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
- The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management

personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

- The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

The following are deemed not to be related for the reporting purposes of La Community Bank Limited

- two entities simply because they have a director or key manager in common.
- two venturers who share joint control over a joint venture.
- providers of finance, trade unions, public utilities, and departments and agencies of a government that does not control, jointly control or significantly influence the reporting entity, simply by virtue of their normal dealings with an entity (even though they may affect the freedom of action of an entity or



participate in its decision-making process).

- a single customer, supplier, franchiser, distributor, or general agent with whom an entity transacts a significant volume of business merely by virtue of the resulting economic dependence.

Related party transactions

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Disclosure

Relationships between parents and subsidiaries. Regardless of whether there have been transactions between a parent and a subsidiary, an entity must disclose the name of its parent and, if different, the ultimate controlling party. If neither the entity's parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces financial statements available for public use, the name of the next most senior parent that does so must also be disclosed.

Management compensation. Disclose key management personnel compensation in total and for each of the following categories: short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits, other long-term benefits, termination benefits and share-based payment benefits.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any directors (whether executive or otherwise) of the entity.

If an entity obtains key management personnel services from a management entity, the entity is not required to disclose the compensation paid or payable by the management entity to the management entity's employees or directors. Instead the entity discloses the amounts incurred by the entity for the provision of key management personnel services that are provided by the separate management entity.

Related party transactions disclosures cover the nature of the related party relationship as well as information about the transactions and outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.

These disclosures would be made separately for each category of related parties and would include the amount of the transactions the amount of outstanding balances, including terms and conditions and guarantees provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.

31.1 Transactions with Key Management Personnel (KMP)

The details of transactions between the Bank and its key management personnel are as follows:

Details	2025	2024
Directors' emoluments	552,900	301,790
Salaries and other benefits (KMP*)	1,235,927	1,218,088
	1,788,827	1,519,878

**KMP comprised of the CEO, and Departmental Heads.*



Loans and advances

Loans to Board members and senior management staff are given in line with the policies of the Bank. Below are the details:

2025	At start of year	Addition	Payments	Write offs	At year end
Firms in which Directors are related	267,320	500,000	(443,535)	-	323,785
Directors	-	-	-	-	-
Officers	1,072,539	1,609,600	(433,434)	-	2,248,705
Other employees	-	-	-	-	-
	1,339,859	2,109,600	(876,969)	-	2,572,490
2024	At start of year	Addition	Payments	Write offs	At year end
Firms in which Directors are related	66,827	300,000	(99,507)	-	267,320
Directors	-	-	-	-	-
Officers	612,068	1,065,000	(604,529)	-	1,072,539
	678,895	1,365,000	(704,036)	-	1,339,859

32. Shareholding structure

32.1 Number of shares outstanding

Earnings and dividend per share are based on 19,124,433 (2024: 18,994,433) ordinary shares outstanding.

32.2 Directors shareholding:

The total number of shares of 29,940 held by the Directors of the Bank at the reporting date represented 0.1566% of the total number of shares outstanding then. Below are the details:

Directors' shareholding as at 31 December 2025

Board of Directors	Position	Holder numbers	Share	Percentage(%) of shareholding
Mr. Seth Nii Sodjah Quao	Chairman	199149	28,940	0.0969
Mr. David E.A. Oddoye	Member	394701	1,000	0.0033
			29,940	0.1002

****Total shares of 398,620 is yet to be regularized with the Office of the Registrar of Companies were presented as deposit for shares in 2025.**



32.3 Staff shareholding as at 31/12/2025

The Bank had thirteen (13) staff holding its shares, out of which one (1) was a key management personnel as shown below:

Holder Number	Name	Number of shares	Percentage of shareholding
220146	Plange Emmanuel	10,000	0.0335
220160	Pobee Edward Magrossis Nii Odoi	5,000	0.0167
220162	Addy Genevieve	5,000	0.0167
220197	Addo Thelma Addoley	7,600	0.0255
220139	Ansah Carol Rebecca	11,000	0.0368
220161	Tetteh Victoria	10,000	0.0335
220220	Ameyibor Vida Aku	2,000	0.0067
220013	Nortei-Assumeng Rebecca	6,410	0.0215
391860	Bonsu Doreen	500	0.0017
391789	Vanderpuye Alfred N.A.	1,500	0.0050
391876	Tetteh Kingsley Nyanyo	600	0.0020
220210	Dowuona Nathaniel	2,000	0.0067
391782	Laryea Ransford	1,000	0.0033
Total employee shareholding		62,610	0.2096
Other than employee share holding		19,061,823	99.7904
Total shareholding		**19,124,433	100

**Key Management Personnel*

***Total shares of 398,620 yet to be regularized with the Office of Registrar of Companies were presented as deposit for shares in 2025.*

33. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Bank is exposed to a variety of financial risks which include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Bank's overall risk management programme seeks, to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance. The Bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to date information systems. Management regularly reviews the Bank's risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The objective of Management is to ensure that the Bank carries out its operations in manner that ensure that risks are balanced with rewards. Management ensures that the Bank complies with all regulatory guidelines in the pursuit of profitable opportunities while avoiding excessive, unnecessary and uncontrollable risk exposures. Financial risk is an inherent feature in the business activities of the Bank, and therefore Management has put in place various mitigating criteria to prevent their occurrence.



The internal audit function plays a key role in providing an objective view and continuous assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control systems in the Bank. The system of internal controls are implemented and monitored by appropriately trained personnel whose duties and reporting lines are clearly defined.

The Bank's primary defense against risks of losses is its approved policies, procedures and systems of internal controls. In addition, internal control mechanisms ensure that appropriate action is taken when identified risk pass acceptable levels, as approved by the Board of Directors. Internal control, from time to time, reviews and assesses the adequacy of procedures and controls.

The Bank uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods are explained below:

33.1 Market risk

The Bank takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

33.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of markets interest rates on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and future cash flows. The Bank holds fixed interest-bearing securities and debt that expose the Bank to interest rate risk. The Bank manages interest rate risk by measuring the mismatch of the interest rate sensitivity gap of financial assets and liabilities.

The tables below summarize the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts categorized by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

33.3 Credit risk

The Bank is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when they fall due. The Bank is exposed to counterparty risk on cash and cash equivalents, amounts due from financial institutions and other receivable balances. It is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities.

The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancements at 31 December 2025 is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below:

	Notes	2025	2024
Balance with other banks		69,032,600	42,968,047
Investment securities at amortized cost		53,566,700	53,260,258
Loans and advances		26,280,122	17,076,898
		148,879,422	113,305,203

31 December, 2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance with other banks	69,032,600	-	-	69,032,600
Investment securities at amortized cost	43,293,013		10,273,687	53,566,700
Loans and advances	16,157,726	2,669,912	7,452,485	26,280,122
	128,483,339	2,669,912	17,726,172	148,879,422



31 December, 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance with other banks	42,968,047	-	-	42,968,047
Investment securities at amortized cost	42,836,571	-	10,423,687	53,260,258
Loans and advances	16,615,169	77,689	384,040	17,076,898
	102,419,787	77,689	10,807,727	113,305,203

33.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Bank manages this risk by ensuring that it has access to a variety of funding sources. Particular attention is paid to marketability of assets, whose availability for sale or as collateral for refinance is evaluated under different market scenarios. Consequently, the Bank monitors any factors that may impact negatively on its capability to remain liquid. It is the policy of the Bank to invest in short-term securities that could be readily disposed. Management monitors its liquidity position on daily basis and the Board reviews it at its board meetings.

Non-derivative financial assets and liabilities held for managing liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Bank's financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining year at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Liquidity 2025	0 - 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	Above 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	70,188,712	-	-	-	70,188,712	70,188,712
Investment at amortized cost	-	-	-	41,473,873	41,473,873	41,473,873
Loans and Advances	3,104,954	7,272,729	-	15,902,438	26,280,122	26,280,122
Other assets	285,801	-	-	1,378,290	1,644,091	1,644,091
Total assets	73,579,467	7,272,729	-	58,754,601	139,586,798	139,586,798
Liabilities						
Demand and savings	116,240,681	-	-	-	116,240,681	116,240,681
Time deposits	7,678,279	-	2,653,645	-	-	10,331,924
Other liabilities (dividend & bill)	7,049,751	-	-	-	7,049,751	7,049,751
Total liabilities	130,968,711	-	2,653,645	-	123,290,432	133,622,356
Net Liquidity gap (2025)						5,964,442
Net Liquidity gap (2024)						1,785,780

33.5 Capital risk management

The capital of the Bank is represented by the net assets attributable to Equity Shareholders of the Bank. The amount of net asset attributable to Equity Shareholders can change significantly depending on the quality of its asset's portfolio. The Bank's objective for managing capital is to:

- Comply with the capital requirements set out by the Bank of Ghana;
- Safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for Shareholders;
- Maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Board of Directors and Management monitor capital on the basis of the value of net assets attributable to Equity Shareholders of the Bank.



34. Fair value estimation

Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Bank's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges (for example, The Ghana Stock Exchange).
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. This hierarchy requires the use of observation market data when available. The Bank considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuation when possible. The fair value of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities approximate the respective carrying amounts, due to the generally short years to maturity dates.

a) Fair value hierarchy

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Bank considers relevant observable market prices in its valuation where possible. There has been no movement of financial instruments between different levels in the current year.

Financial instruments measured at fair value at 31 December were classified as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2025				
Financial assets				
Investment securities at FVOCI	-	-	169,301	169,301
2024				
Financial assets				
Investment securities at FVOCI	-	-	397,491	397,491

35 Stated capital and reserves

35.1 Stated capital

The stated capital of a Bank shall consist of the sum of the following items:

- (a) the total proceeds of every issue of shares for cash, including any amounts paid on calls made on shares issued with an unpaid liability, without any deductions for expenses or commissions;
- (b) the total value of the consideration, as stated in the agreement, received for every issue of shares otherwise than for cash;
- © the total amount which the Bank by special resolution shall have resolved to transfer to stated capital from surplus, as defined in section 68 of the Companies Act, (Act 992) including the credit balance on the share deals account referred to in section 63 of the above Act

35.2 Statutory reserve fund

The Statutory reserve fund is required under Section 34 of the Banks and Specialized Act, 2016 (Act 930) and is elaborated as follows:

3. (1) A bank or specialized deposit taking Institution shall establish and maintain a Reserve Fund into which shall be transferred to net profit each year.



Transfer to statutory reserve

Where the amount of Reserve Fund is less than fifty per cent of the paid-up capital of the bank or specialized deposit-taking institution, an amount which is not less than fifty per cent of the net profit for the year;

- Where the amount of Reserve Fund is fifty per cent or more but less than one hundred per cent of the paid-up capital of the bank or specialized deposit-taking institution, an amount which is not less than twenty-five per cent of the net profit for the year;
- Where the amount of the Reserve Fund is equal to hundred per cent or more of the paid-up capital of the bank or specialized deposit-taking institution, an amount equal to twelve and half per cent of the net profit for the year.

The transfer required under subsection (1) shall be made:

- before the declaration of interim or final dividends, and
- after making provision for tax

(b) Reserves

The reserves of the Bank in accordance with section 70 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) is the amount of money by which the assets of the Bank, other than unpaid calls and other sums of money payable in respect of the shares of the Bank and not including treasury shares, less the liabilities of the Bank, as shown in the accounts of the Bank prepared and audited in accordance with sections 127 to 142, exceed the stated capital of the Bank.

(c) Retained earnings

The retained earnings of a Bank is the reserves as defined above less amounts of money attributable to

- an unrealized appreciation in the value of an asset of the Bank, other than such an appreciation in the value of an asset as would, under normal accounting principles, would be credited to profit or loss, unless the amount of such appreciation has been transferred to stated capital; and
- a balance standing to the credit of the share deals account immediately before the ascertainment of the retained earnings.

(d) Capital adequacy

Regulatory capital	2025	2024
Tier 1 capital	9,783,806	8,352,912
Tier 2 capital	398,620	507,735
Total regulatory capital	9,783,806	8,596,027
Adjusted capital base (a)	9,604,814	8,116,451
Adjusted asset base (b)	61,114,663	63,673,286
Capital adequacy ratio (a/b)	15.72%	12.75%
Capital surplus/(deficit) (adjusted capital base(a) less 10% of adjusted asset base(b))	3,493,347	1,949,122
	2025	2024
Capital adequacy by BoG	10%	10%
Capital adequacy of the Bank	15.72%	12.75%



36. Events after reporting date

The Bank adjusts the amounts recognized in its financial statements to reflect events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the statement of financial position date.

Where there are material events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date, (material non adjusting events) the Company discloses, by way of note, the nature of the event and the estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.

37. Comparatives

Except when a standard or an interpretation permits or requires otherwise, all amounts are reported or disclosed with comparative information.

Where IAS 8 applies, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

38. Value added statement	2025	2024
Interest and banking income	24,521,590	17,049,569
Direct cost	(3,058,940)	(1,717,596)
Value added by banking services	21,462,650	15,331,973
Non-banking income	14,048	24,379
Impairment	(3,417,674)	(482,660)
Value added	18,059,024	14,873,692
Distributed as follows		
To employees:		
Directors	(552,900)	(357,400)
Other employees	(7,042,803)	(6,351,806)
To Government:		
Income tax	(2,236,058)	(1,344,371)
Bank's expansion and growth:		
Depreciation and amortisation	(451,059)	(270,849)
Other operating cost	(5,076,418)	(3,606,048)
To retained earnings	2,699,786	2,943,218



39. Shareholders' information

39.1 Shareholding distribution as at 31 December, 2025

Holding	Number of shareholders	Percentage of shareholders (%)	Number of shares	Percentage of holding (%)
1-1,000	1,670	45.64	1,051,342	5.50
1,001-5,000	1,461	39.93	3,651,365	19.09
5,001-10,000	299	8.17	2,231,068	11.67
10,001-50,000	195	5.33	3,800,064	19.87
Over 50,000	34	0.93	8,290,594	43.87
	3,659	100	*19,124,433	100

**Total shares of 398,620, yet to be regularized with the Office of the Registrar of Companies were presented as deposit for shares in 2025.*



39.2 Twenty largest Shareholders as at 31 December, 2025

Number	Customer number	Shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage of shareholding
1.	198520	La Mansaamo Kpee (LMK)	2,972,780	15.5444
2.	219916	Panyin Isaac Karikari	660,100	3.1700
3.	378807	Supreme Council of Nmati Abonase	500,000	2.6145
4.	199399	Sowa Nii Kwaku Dr	398,340	2.0829
5.	197579	Amarteifio Amarkai	349,100	1.8254
6.	198309	Asante Kweku Bapru	333,940	1.7461
7.	23365	Gogo Benjamin Akuete	255,000	1.3334
8.	382591	Annang Ted Yemoh Dr	235,000	1.2300
9.	197527	Akuetteh Laud Samuel Nsiah	228,190	1.1900
10.	380576	Pappoe Augustus Mr.	220,000	1.1504
11.	36578	Adjei Seth Adjete Mr	205,129	1.0700
12.	26474	Obodai Benjamin	148,400	0.7760
13.	387641	Kissiedu Eva	134,200	0.7017
14.	199354	Sankah Daniel R.K.	110,680	0.5787
15.	29657	Anteson Geoffrey Dr. A.C.B.	110,000	0.5752
16.	198829	Nuhu Vivian Akweley Norley	110,000	0.5800
17.	197495	Adjetei Janet Atswei	106,400	0.5564
18.	48195	Dadzie Samuel	104,000	0.5438
19.	214373	Ga Presbytery	100,000	0.5229
20.	219876	Prof Glover Ablade	100,000	0.5229
			7,381,259	38.3147
21.		Others	11,743,174	61.6853
			*19,124,433	100%

**Total shares of 398,620 yet to be regularised with the Office of the Registrar of Companies were presented as deposit for shares in 2025.*

NOTES

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