



ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2025

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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**ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
CORPORATE INFORMATION**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Mr. Alexander Frimpong	Chairman
	Prof. Stephen Adei	Member
	Mrs. Philomena Abu-Bonsra	Member
	Dr. Joseph Mensah-Ansah	Member
	Dr. Kojo Aboagye-Debrah	Member
	Mr. George Mensah	Member
	Mr. Reindorf Baah Perbi	Member
		(Appointed:5 December 2024)
SECRETARY	Naana Boatemaa Owusu-Akyaw P.O. Box 4731 Adum-Kumasi	
MANAGEMENT	Daniel Amponsah	Chief Executive Officer
	Emmanuel Nana A. Asamoah	Head, Banking Operations.
	Kofi Amoah-Awuah	Head, Finance and Administration
	Emmanuel Boakese	Head, Internal Audit
	Naomi Pokuua Asare	Head, Human Resources
	Francis Kwame Afriyie (Dr.)	Head, Risk, Compliance and Internal Control
	Francis Anaafi	Head, Micro-Banking
	George Kakraba	Head, Information & Communication Technology
	Eric Chenebe	Head of Credit
Felicity Boatemaa Mensah	Head, Business Development and Marketing	
AUDITOR	PKF Accountants and Business Advisers P. O. Box 976 Kumasi	
SOLICITORS	KAB Legal Consult (Adansiman Chambers) P. O. Box 802 Kumasi	
BANKERS	ARB Apex Bank PLC Cal Bank PLC Access Bank PLC Ecobank Ghana PLC First Atlantic Bank PLC GCB Bank Ghana PLC	
REGISTERED OFFICE	Adansi Rural Bank PLC Building Abu-Bonsrah Street Fomena P. O. Box 35 Fomena, Ashanti	

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
REPORT OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with the requirements of Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), we the Board of Directors of Adansi Rural Bank PLC, do herewith submit our annual report on the state of affairs of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of Adansi Rural Bank PLC, comprising the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930). In addition, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the report of the Directors.

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

The Directors have made an assessment of the ability of the company to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the bank will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

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

The Directors report as follows:

	2025	2024
	GH¢	GH¢
Operating Income	75,587,482	60,342,820
Profit before tax from which is deducted;	31,257,286	24,304,030
Growth and sustainability levy	(1,561,326)	(1,215,202)
a provision for estimated income tax expense of	(7,391,035)	(6,232,384)
leaving a profit after tax of	22,304,925	16,856,444
which is to be added to the balance brought forward of	16,779,818	5,629,566
Transfer to Reserve Fund	(5,576,231)	(4,214,111)
Transfer to Credit Reserve	(313,941)	(100,678)
Dividend	(6,442,795)	(1,391,403)
resulting in a balance to be carried forward on the retained earnings account as at December 31 of	26,751,776	16,779,818

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

Nature of Business

The principal activity of the Bank during the year was in accordance with Section 2 of the Regulations of the Bank. This represents no change from the activities carried out for the previous year.

Particulars of entries in the Interests Register during the financial year

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

Corporate Social Responsibility and Code of Ethics

The total amount spent on corporate social responsibility for the year was GH¢78,680.

Capacity Building of Directors to Discharge their Duties

The Directors attended eight training programs during the year under review.

Auditor and Audit fee

In accordance with Section 139(5) (d) of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), PKF will not continue in office as auditor for the Bank. As at 31 December, 2025, the amount payable in respect of audit fees was GH¢74,006 (2024: GH¢67,278)

Going Concern

The Board of Directors has made an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it will have the resources from its shareholders to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the Directors are 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.

Dividend

The Directors propose a dividend payment for the year of **0.13** Ghana Pesewas per share to be approved by the Bank of Ghana.

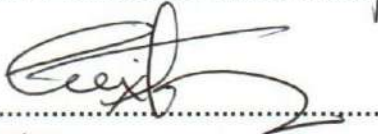
Acknowledgement

The Board of Directors hereby expresses its sincere appreciation for the support, loyalty and dedicated service of the staff, management and all stakeholders of the Bank over the past year.

Approval of the report of the directors

The report of the Directors of Adansi Rural Bank PLC, was approved by the

Board of Directors on 13th April 2026 and signed on their behalf by



.....
Director



.....
Director

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing financial statements for each financial year to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and of its income statement for the period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.

Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

State whether the applicable accounting standards have been followed.

Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Bank will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Bank keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Bank and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. They are responsible for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the asset of the Bank, and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Corporate Governance in Adansi Rural Bank PLC encompasses the way business transactions or affairs, dealings and undertakings of the Bank are administered by Board and Key Management Staff. This includes how the Bank's strategy and objectives are set, risk appetite levels are determined, day-to-day business is operated, interests of depositors are protected, and shareholders and all other stakeholders' expectations are met. It also includes aligning corporate activities and behaviour with the expectation of operating in a safe and sound manner, with integrity and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Good Corporate Governance practice is of key importance to the Bank and remains high on the agenda of Adansi Rural Bank PLC to help the Bank achieve its vision outlined in the Bank's strategic plan.

The Bank has a well-balanced Seven (7) member Non-Executive Board; with three Board sub-committees; namely, Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee, Credit Committee and Business Committee. The Bank also has a structured Management team with top notch experience. The Board and the Management Team have mixed experience that meet the required standards for good corporate governance and Bank of Ghana's expectations.

Duties and Roles of the Board of Directors

The role of the Board is to effectively represent and promote the interests of Shareholders with a view to maintaining and adding long-term value to the company. The Board directs, and supervises the activities of Management to ensure that goals/objectives are clearly established, and that strategies are in place for achieving them. Further, the Board is responsible for establishing policies for strengthening the performance of the Bank and to build the Bank's reputation.

Board Committees and Functions

1. The Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee

This Committee assists the Board in its oversight and supervisory role of internal and external audit functions, and risk evaluation, monitoring and assessment functions of the Bank. The Committee primarily helps the Bank:

- To fulfill its responsibility to safeguard the assets, the internal controls and the financial reporting processes established by the Board.
- To embed risk management activities and compliance with all statutory, regulatory and internal policy requirements.

Membership Composition as at the reporting period:

- a. Dr. Kojo Aboagye-Debrah – Chairman
- b. Dr. Joseph Mensah-Ansah
- c. Mr. Reindorf Baah Perbi

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

2. Credit Committee

The main purpose of the Credit Committee is to assist the Board in its oversight and supervisory role of the Bank's credit risk management activities, and ensure compliance with all statutory, regulatory and internal policy requirements. The Credit Committee is responsible for advising the Board on the assets quality of the Bank, exposure concentration, credit/deposit ratio, non-performing loans ratio and all other credit related activities of the Bank.

The Committee is made up of three members and members as at the reporting period include:

- a. Dr. Joseph Mensah-Ansah – Chairman
- b. Dr. Kojo Aboagye-Debrah
- c. Mr. George Mensah

3. Business Committee

The Business Committee assists the Board to fulfill its oversight responsibility over the financial and operational performance issues and to provide assurance that these are being managed to meet the strategic goals of the bank.

Membership Composition as at the reporting period:

- a. Mrs. Philomena Abu-Bonsra – Chairperson
- b. Prof. Stephen Adei
- c. Mr. Reindorf Baah Perbi

Compliance Declaration

The Board hereby certifies its compliance as much as practical to needed enactments of banking in Ghana and further to the directives established in the Corporate Governance for Rural and Community Banks. Further, the Board certifies the Bank's Compliance with Anti-Money laundering/ combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT).

Board and Committee Meetings

For better direction of the Bank, the Board meets on scheduled days within a year both in-person and virtual to review the affairs of the Bank. All Directors met the required 75% of scheduled meetings for the year under review. The number of meetings held in the year is summarised below:

- Main Board Meeting – 13 times
- Audit and Risk Committee – 8 times
- Business Committee – 8 times
- Credit Committee – 8 times

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board herein certifies that, meetings were held to discuss extensively and exclusively business matters of the Bank.

Board Secretary

The Bank has a Board Secretary who is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures are followed and that applicable rules and regulations for the conduct of the affairs of the Board are complied with. The Board Secretary serves as an interface between the Board and Key Management Personnel of the Bank.

The Chief Executive Officer

The Bank has a Chief Executive Officer who is accountable to the Board for the achievement of the Bank's goals. The Board links the Bank's governance and management function through the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer is expected to act within the authority delegated to him by the Board.

Management Committees

Management Committees are various committees comprising of senior management of the Bank. The Committees seek to ensure policy implementation and assist also in strategy formulations for the smooth operations of the Bank. These Committees seek to curtail various risks and ensure smooth running of the daily activities of the Bank. The Bank has the underlisted Management Committees in the period under review:

1. Executive Committee – EXCO – The Composition is Made up of the Chief Executive Officer and the Heads of Banking Operations, Finance and Administration, Risk and Compliance, Business Development and Marketing, and Credit. The Team is responsible for smooth running and day to day oversight supervision of the Bank.
2. Management Credit Committee - responsible for the granting of credits and ensuring recovery.
3. Management Risk Committee – responsible for ensuring the identification of business or enterprise risks and providing needed mitigating factors. This Committee is risk driven and basically set help to identify, analyze and make recommendations on risks arising from the day-to-day activities of the Bank.
4. Assets and Liabilities Committees – (ALCO) - responsible for the review of the Assets and Liabilities of the Bank.
5. ICT Steering Committee – responsible for cyber security and its awareness and safeguards, and the control of all virtual assets of the bank both hard and soft versions.
6. Procurement Committee – responsible for the acquisition of working tools and materials for the operations of the Bank.
7. Management Disciplinary Committee –this is an Ad-hoc Committee. It is a committee that ensures disciplinary matters are well handled and addressed.

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Corporate culture and values

The Board through its governance ensures the establishment of the right organizational climate, good corporate culture and values for the Bank. This is to help inculcate the right organizational values and norms in staff to shape their ethical behavior to help promote effective and efficient banking. To institute acceptable Banking ethics, the Board has outlined key values of the Bank – Integrity, Accountability, Transparency, Customer Centricity, Diligence, Teamwork and Trust which every staff must hold in high esteem.

Related Party Transactions

The Board ensures that transactions with related parties are disclosed prior to their execution and devoid of conflict of interest. No related party transaction occurred in the period under review.

Corporate Governance Certification:

Per the Corporate Governance Directive for Rural and Community Banks, the Directors are required to undertake Corporate Governance Certification once every three (3) years which may be obtained from the National Banking College or any accredited Corporate Governance Institution in Ghana. The purpose is to assist Directors to continually update their corporate governance knowledge. All the Directors have undertaken the required training on corporate governance.

Succession Plan

In ensuring perpetual leadership and business continuity within the Bank, planned succession at Adansi Rural Bank PLC is implemented and enforced. The Bank has a very robust succession plan to cover all permanent and probationary staff of the Bank. Perpetual succession is one of the key facets of the Bank to ensure cover for “key positions”, especially in the event of unplanned absence which have the potential to disrupt business continuity.

In line with this, the Bank seeks to develop and periodically maintain a short, medium and long term succession plan to ensure that the right pool of strong candidates that are willing and ready to take increasingly challenging roles are developed and readily available.

The Board ensures that qualified staff are empowered and capable of fitting in any vacancy as much as possible. This deliberate effort focuses on developing human resources to enable the Bank retain a pool of qualified candidates who are ready to compete for key positions when they become vacant.

Tenure of Office of Directors

The Bank adheres to the maximum tenure of three terms; at three year per term culminating to a limit of Nine (9) years for Directors in accordance with the Corporate Governance Directives for Rural and Community Banks.

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Tenure of Office of the Chief Executive Officer

In line with the Corporate Governance Directives, a Chief Executive Officer of an RCB, shall hold office for a term of four (4) years and shall not hold office for more than three (3) terms. The Current CEO has been in office for four (4) years as at 31st October, 2025 with excellent performance. The Board has therefore renewed his contract for another four (4) year term.

Corporate Social Responsibility

To Adansi Rural Bank, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is not merely a regulatory compliance activity but a social investment and a commitment to support the good course of society and humanity. As a responsible corporate citizen and being among the strong rural and community banks in Ghana, Adansi Rural Bank PLC has adopted corporate socially responsible activities as a considered means for sustainable growth and believes embarking on these activities is one of the ways to strengthen stakeholder values and to do good to society and the human environment. The Bank gives support to areas such as health, education, skills development, security, road safety, agriculture, environment, culture, sanitation, rural development, and other social and humanitarian issues. The Bank is socially responsible and will not renege in supporting projects that benefit the communities and will only engage and support activities that are environmentally friendly.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Adansi Rural Bank Plc which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Adansi Rural Bank Plc as at December 31, 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ghana, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises the Report of the Directors (which includes the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities), 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.

If, based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

The Bank's impairment loss on loans and advances was GH¢1,108,869 as at 31 December 2025. There is an inherent risk relating to impairment loss on loans and advances due to the significant measurement uncertainty and the estimates that involve subjective judgement that are difficult to corroborate.

Given the inherent subjectivity and judgement involved in estimating the impairment allowance and the material nature of the balance, we considered the impairment of loans and advances to be a key audit matter in our audit of the financial statements.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

- Our audit approach focused on evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies based on the requirements of IFRS 9. Our business understanding and industry practice.
- We obtained an understanding of management's process and the controls implemented in the computation of impairment on loans and advances.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of management's key judgements and estimates including selection of methods, models, assumptions and data sources to conclude on our reasonableness.
- We performed ageing of outstanding loan balances as at 31 December 2025 to assess if loan balances have been categorized in the right ageing bracket.
- We assessed whether cash collaterals on outstanding balances have been adequately considered in the determination of impairment.
- We reviewed the related disclosures and assessed its consistency with the relevant standards.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 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 expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

- i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- ii) In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Bank, so far as appears from our examination of those books, and proper returns adequate for audit purposes have been received.
- iii) The statement of financial position and the income statement of Adansi Rural Bank Plc are in agreement with the books of account.
- iv) The financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and its results for the year under review.
- v) The Bank's transactions are within its powers.
- vi) Adequate disclosures have been made in the financial statements for the directors' emoluments as well as amount due from officers and the amounts reported in the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- vii) We were able to obtain all the information and explanation required for the efficient performance of our duties.
- viii) The Bank has complied with the provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044) and the Anti-Terrorism Act, 2008 (Act 762) as amended by the Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 875) and the regulations made under these enactments.
- ix) The Bank has generally complied with the provisions of the Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).
- x) We are independent of the company in accordance with Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Dominic Dorkenoo (ICAG/P/1448)**.

PKF
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**FOR AND ON BEHALF OF PKF (ICAG/F/2026/039)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FARRAR AVENUE
ACCRA.**

13TH APRIL
..... **2026.**

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	NOTES	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Interest income	3	88,429,303	70,457,184
Interest expense	4	(20,214,176)	(15,043,917)
Net interest income		68,215,127	55,413,267
Commissions and fees	5	5,820,088	3,823,776
Other operating income	6	1,552,267	1,105,777
Operating income		75,587,482	60,342,820
Personnel expenses	7	(24,674,672)	(18,914,208)
Operating expenses	8	(16,408,793)	(13,307,187)
Impairment charge	14.1	(930,473)	(327,892)
Depreciation and amortisation	9	(2,316,258)	(3,489,503)
Net profit before taxation		31,257,286	24,304,030
Growth and sustainability levy		(1,561,326)	(1,215,202)
Income tax expense	10	(7,391,035)	(6,232,384)
Net profit after taxation		22,304,925	16,856,444

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	NOTES	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Assets			
Deferred tax asset	10.4	478,390	296,796
Cash and short-term funds	11	70,608,497	47,737,412
Short term investments	12	371,088,631	268,634,505
Long term investments	13	46,324,027	45,471,819
Loans and advances	14	58,840,755	41,857,239
Other assets	15	4,350,876	5,420,778
Property, plant & equipment	16	8,855,464	7,314,256
Intangible assets	17	1	1
Total assets		<u><u>560,546,641</u></u>	<u><u>416,732,806</u></u>
Liabilities			
Deposits from customers	18	493,925,356	371,365,495
Other liabilities	19	10,533,665	10,148,262
Taxation	10.3	216,406	320,018
Long-term borrowing	20	2,480,265	2,806,167
Total liabilities		<u><u>507,155,692</u></u>	<u><u>384,639,942</u></u>
Equity			
Stated capital	21	11,234,643	5,798,688
Reserve Fund	22	14,843,762	9,267,531
Retained earnings	23	26,751,776	16,779,818
Capital reserve	24	49,404	49,404
Credit risk reserve	25	511,364	197,423
Total shareholders' funds		<u><u>53,390,949</u></u>	<u><u>32,092,864</u></u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u><u>560,546,641</u></u>	<u><u>416,732,806</u></u>

Approved by the Board on 13th April2026


.....
DIRECTOR


.....
DIRECTOR

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2025	Stated Capital GH¢	Reserve Fund GH¢	Retained Earnings GH¢	Credit Risk Reserve GH¢	Capital Reserve GH¢	TOTAL GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	5,798,688	9,267,531	16,779,818	197,423	49,404	32,092,864
Profit for the year	0	0	22,304,925	0	0	22,304,925
Issuance of shares	5,435,955	0	0	0	0	5,435,955
Reserve Fund	0	5,576,231	(5,576,231)	0	0	0
Dividend	0	0	(6,442,795)	0	0	(6,442,795)
Transfer to credit reserve	0	0	(313,941)	313,941	0	0
Balance as at 31 December	11,234,643	14,843,762	26,751,776	511,364	49,404	53,390,949

2024	Stated Capital GH¢	Reserve Fund GH¢	Retained Earnings GH¢	Credit Risk Reserve GH¢	Capital Surplus GH¢	TOTAL GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	5,039,787	5,053,420	5,629,566	96,745	49,404	15,868,922
Profit for the year	0	0	16,856,444	0	0	16,856,444
Issuance of shares	758,901	0	0	0	0	758,901
Reserve Fund	0	4,214,111	(4,214,111)	0	0	0
Dividend	0	0	(1,391,403)	0	0	(1,391,403)
Transfer to credit reserve	0	0	(100,678)	100,678	0	0
Balance as at 31 December	5,798,688	9,267,531	16,779,818	197,423	49,404	32,092,864

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	31,257,286	24,304,030
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	2,316,258	2,233,207
Amortisation	0	39,907
Impairment of other asset	1,902,023	944,160
Profit on Disposal	0	(95,000)
	<u>35,475,567</u>	<u>27,426,304</u>
Changes in loans and advances	(16,983,516)	1,024,665
Changes in other assets accounts	1,069,902	7,015,635
Changes in deposits	122,559,861	159,415,483
Changes in creditors and accruals	(1,574,087)	6,691,860
	<u>140,547,727</u>	<u>201,573,948</u>
Tax paid	(7,676,241)	(6,027,653)
Growth and Sustainability Levy	(1,503,859)	(1,175,000)
	<u>131,367,627</u>	<u>194,371,295</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(3,857,466)	(1,943,211)
Proceeds from disposal	0	95,000
Change in short term investments	(102,454,126)	(171,081,792)
Change in long term investments	(852,208)	(2,742,775)
	<u>(107,163,800)</u>	<u>(175,672,778)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of shares	5,435,955	758,901
Dividend paid	(6,442,795)	(1,093,110)
Long-term borrowings	(325,902)	1,326,879
	<u>(1,332,742)</u>	<u>992,670</u>
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	<u>(1,332,742)</u>	<u>992,670</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>22,871,085</u>	<u>19,691,186</u>
Cash and cash equivalent as at 1 January	<u>47,737,412</u>	<u>28,046,226</u>
Cash and cash equivalent as at 31 December	<u><u>70,608,497</u></u>	<u><u>47,737,412</u></u>
Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Cash on Hand	7,278,405	14,186,626
Current Account Balances	63,330,092	33,550,786
	<u><u>70,608,497</u></u>	<u><u>47,737,412</u></u>

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Adansi Rural Bank Plc referred to as the bank in these financial statements is a limited liability company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and licensed by the Bank of Ghana with its headquarters at Adansi Fomena in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. The address of its registered office is P. O. Box 35 Adansi Fomena, Ashanti and the principal place of business is Fomena.

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in the manner required by the Banks and Specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930) and the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

2.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts in the financial statements. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions or estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.4.

2.3 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value
- available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value

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

The financial statements have been prepared in the Ghana Cedi (GH¢) which is the company's functional currency and all values have been rounded to the nearest One Cedi (GH¢1).

2.4 ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

- Inventory measurement
- Useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment
- Useful lives of intangible assets
- Classification of financial assets
- Fair value measurement and valuation processes.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently for all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a. Interest Income and expenses

Interest revenue is generally recognised when future economic benefits of the underlying assets will flow to the Bank and it can be reliably measured. It is income derived from the use of the bank's assets and hence the interest is mostly dependent on the underlying agreement.

Interest income and expense are, however, generally recognised in the income statement on straight-line basis using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and points paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the income statement include:

Interest on financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost on an effective interest rate basis

Interest on available-for-sale investment securities on an effective interest rate basis

b. Fees and commission

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate. Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees are recognised as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees and commission expense relates mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

c. Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their corresponding tax bases (known as temporary differences). Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future, and any unused tax losses or unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets are measured at the highest amount that, on the basis of current or estimated future taxable profit is more likely than not to be recovered.

The net carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. Any adjustments are recognised in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the taxable profit (tax loss) of the periods in which it expects the deferred tax asset to be realised or the deferred tax liability to be settled, on the basis of tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Tax Expense

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax movement for the current period. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year.

d. Financial assets and liabilities

Recognition

The Bank initially recognizes loans and advances, deposits and debt securities issued on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date at which the bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Derecognition

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Bank is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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 International Financial Reporting Standards, or for gains and losses arising from a Bank of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.

Measurement of amortised cost

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

Fair value measurement

The determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations for financial instruments traded in active markets. For all other financial instruments fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, the discounted cash flow method, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, and valuation models.

Identification and measurement of impairment

At each reporting date the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows on the asset that can be estimated reliably. The bank considers evidence of impairment at both an individual and collective level. All individually significant financial assets are assessed for specific impairment. All significant assets found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified.

Assets that are not individually significant are then collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together financial assets (carried at amortised cost) with similar risk characteristics.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the Bank.

In assessing collective impairment, the bank uses statistical modelling of historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for Management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modelling. Default

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
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rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets' original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised on the unimpaired portion through the unwinding of the discount.

When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognised by transferring the difference between the amortised acquisition cost net of any principal repayment and amortisation and current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss out of equity to profit or loss. When a subsequent event that can be related to the event causes the amount of impairment loss on an available-for-sale debt security to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised directly in equity. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents comprise short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment with a maturity of three months or less is normally classified as being short-term. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowing in current liabilities.

f. Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, and which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale. Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Investments in Government of Ghana securities and other financial institutions are classified as held to maturity.

g. Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative investments that are not designated as another category of financial assets. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost. All other available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss when the Bank becomes entitled to the dividend. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale debt security investments are recognised in profit or loss.

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Other fair value changes are recognised directly in equity until the investment is sold or impaired and the balance in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

h. Bank overdrafts and interest-bearing borrowings

Bank overdrafts and interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability.

i. Intangible assets

These comprise computer banking software license and other computer software licenses acquired. Amortisation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible asset unless such lives are indefinite.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually. Other intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use. The useful lives are as follows:

- Software development costs - 4 years

Amortisation periods and methods are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

j. Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When components of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Subsequent costs

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

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
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Revaluation model

After recognition of an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Revaluation model is used for only property and surpluses on such revaluations are restricted to tier two capital with respect to capital adequacy ratio computation.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is provided to write off the cost, less residual value, on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

• Owned Buildings	10%
• Office equipment	33.3%
• Furniture, fixtures and fittings	33.3%
• Computers and accessories	50%
• Motor Vehicles and bikes	25%
• Generators	25%
• Building Renovation	10%
• Leasehold	straight-line over the lease period

Residual values, remaining useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Gains or losses on disposal are included in profit or loss.

Leasehold properties relate to rented properties which have expiry dates exceeding one year. They are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lease periods.

k. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they are due.

Defined benefit plans

The bank operates a number of pension and other post-employment benefit plans. These plans include both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

The bank pays the mandatory 13% of the employees' basic salary to the Social Security and National Insurance Trust for employee pensions. The bank's obligation is limited to relevant contributions which have been recognised in the financial statements. The pension liabilities and obligations rest with the Social Security and National Insurance Trust.

The bank has a Provident Fund Scheme for their employees. Employees contribute 5% of their basic salary to the fund whilst the bank contributes 5%. These monies are invested by third parties and the bank has no further obligation under the scheme.

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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I. Earnings per share

The bank presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

m. New and revised standards, amendments and interpretations

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

This requires a seller-lessee to account for variable lease payments that arise in a sale-and-leaseback transaction as follows.

- On initial recognition, include variable lease payments when measuring a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction.
- After initial recognition, apply the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that no gain or loss relating to the retained right of use is recognized.

Seller-lessees are required to reassess and potentially restate sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into since the implementation of IFRS 16 in 2019.

Effective date: 1 January 2024

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements)

The IASB published the amendments in 2020 and 2022 respectively to clarify the classification of liabilities as current or non-current based solely on an entity's right to defer settlement for at least 12 months at the reporting date. The right needs to exist at the reporting date and must have substance.

Only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before the reporting date may affect this right. Covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of a liability as current or noncurrent at the reporting date. However, disclosure about covenants is now required to help users understand the risk that those liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date.

The amendments also clarify that the transfer of an entity's own equity instruments is regarded as settlement of a liability. If a liability has any conversion options, they generally affect its classification as current or noncurrent, unless these conversion options are recognized as equity under IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation.

Effective date: 1 January 2024

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendment to IAS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures)

This requires an entity to disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its supplier's finance arrangements, such as terms and conditions – including, for example, extended payment terms and security or guarantees provided.

The IASB decided that, in most cases, aggregated information about an entity's supplier finance arrangements will satisfy the information needs of users of financial statements.

Amongst other characteristics, IAS 7 explains that a supplier finance arrangement provides the entity with extended payment terms, or the entity's suppliers with early payment terms, compared to the related invoice payment due date.

The amendments require an entity to provide information about the impact of supplier finance arrangements on liabilities and cash flows, including terms and conditions of those arrangements, quantitative information on liabilities related to those arrangements as at the beginning and end of the reporting period and the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of those arrangements.

Effective date: 1 January 2024

IFRS S1 General Requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information

The standard includes the core framework for the disclosure of material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities across an entity's value chain.

Effective date: 1 January 2024

IFRS S2 Climate-related disclosures

This is the first thematic standard issued that sets out requirements for entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities.

Effective date: 1 January 2024

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
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Lack of exchangeability (Amendment to IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)

Applies when one currency cannot be exchanged into another. This may occur, for example, because of government-imposed controls on capital imports and exports, or the volume of foreign currency transactions that can be undertaken at an official exchange rate is limited.

The amendments introduce requirements to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. It also requires the entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency lacks exchangeability. The amendments introduce new disclosures to help financial statement users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate.

Effective date: 1 January 2025

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

This replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and sets out significant new requirements for how financial statements are presented. It particularly focuses on:

- The statement of profit or loss, including requirements for mandatory sub-totals to be presented and introduces requirements for items of income and expense to be classified into one of five categories in the statement of profit or loss. For the purposes of classifying its income and expenses into categories as required by IFRS 18, an entity will need to assess whether it has a 'main business activity' of investing in assets or providing finance to customers, as specific classification requirements will apply to such entities.
- Aggregation and disaggregation of information, including the introduction of overall principles for how information should be aggregated and disaggregated in financial statements. It requires aggregation and disaggregation of information to be performed with reference to similar and dissimilar characteristics.
- Disclosures related to management-defined performance measures (MPMs, which are measures of financial performance based on a total or sub-total required by IFRS Accounting Standards with adjustments made (e.g. 'adjusted profit or loss'). Entities will be required to disclose MPMs in the financial statements with disclosures, including reconciliations of MPMs

Effective date: 1 January 2027

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Amendments to the classification and measurement of Financial Instruments
(Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

The Amendments:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.

- Clarifies how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features

- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.

- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Effective date: 1 January 2026

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
3 Interest income		
Investments	60,928,339	49,703,039
Loans and overdrafts	27,500,964	20,754,145
	<u>88,429,303</u>	<u>70,457,184</u>
4 Interest expenses		
Interest on savings	1,534,879	982,491
Interest on fixed deposit	18,183,026	13,667,158
Interest on borrowings	496,271	394,268
	<u>20,214,176</u>	<u>15,043,917</u>
5 Commission and fees		
Commitment fees	2,803,319	1,619,506
Cheques clearing fees	401,789	112,524
Commission	2,614,980	2,091,746
	<u>5,820,088</u>	<u>3,823,776</u>
6 Other operating income		
SMS charges	113,566	89,165
Income earned on money transfers	9,273	14,555
Profit on disposal (Note 28)	0	95,000
Recovery of debt written off	529,620	907,057
Insurance claim	899,808	0
	<u>1,552,267</u>	<u>1,105,777</u>
7 Personnel Expenses		
Salaries and wages	12,653,879	9,085,302
Staff fuel allowance	1,223,149	1,196,144
Staff car maintenance allowance	749,261	491,048
Staff clothing & other staff allowances	7,356,100	6,099,721
SSF & provident fund contribution	2,257,073	1,625,519
Staff training expenses	435,210	416,474
	<u>24,674,672</u>	<u>18,914,208</u>

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
8 Other Expenses		
Directors emoluments	772,375	352,800
Board meeting expenses	251,637	237,292
Medical expenses	234,064	167,315
Travelling and transport	1,609,007	1,413,730
Audit fee	74,006	67,278
Printing and stationery	448,570	377,977
Repairs and maintenance - general	415,039	459,168
Vehicle running expenses	1,415,610	1,260,731
Microfinance expenses	213,473	157,843
PSelf-expenses	103,776	556,784
Generator expenses	201,360	176,061
Rent and rate and taxes	61,400	55,712
Postage and telecommunication	351,086	295,719
Insurance	1,615,324	1,027,413
Electricity and water	569,765	789,822
Entertainment/business development cost	634,580	298,304
Subscriptions/periodicals	141,170	118,903
Donation	167,400	140,079
Specie movement expenses	52,562	23,468
Security expenses	1,490,806	825,598
Office expenses	855,785	907,387
Internal audit expenses	100,584	84,510
AGM expenses	399,818	339,969
Advertisement	146,012	96,404
Defalcation & Other asset write-off	994,168	0
Professional and legal Fees	53,000	53,000
Bank charges	106,230	131,661
Computerization expenses	1,549,281	1,096,063
Loan recovery expenses	167,089	183,669
Susu commission	962,987	1,330,184
Out of station expenses	103,705	93,449
Hotel & accommodation	0	24,736
Cleaning and sanitation	78,444	116,253
Corporate Social Responsibility	68,680	47,905
	<u>16,408,793</u>	<u>13,307,187</u>
9 Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment		
Amortisation	0	39,907
Depreciation	2,316,258	2,233,207
Impairment-PPE	0	1,216,389
	<u>2,316,258</u>	<u>3,489,503</u>

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
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	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
10. INCOME TAX		
10.1 Income tax expense		
The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are:		
Current income tax charge	7,572,629	6,051,238
	<u>7,572,629</u>	<u>6,051,238</u>
Deferred tax charge	(181,594)	181,146
	<u>(181,594)</u>	<u>181,146</u>
Income tax reported in the income statement	<u>7,391,035</u>	<u>6,232,384</u>

10.2 Reconciliation of Effective Tax

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory tax rate on the applicable profit as follows:

Accounting profit before income tax	31,257,286	24,304,030
Statutory income tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%)	7,814,322	6,076,008
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	232,618	81,973
Effect of non-chargeable income	(132,405)	(226,764)
Other Temporary differences	(523,500)	301,168
	<u>(132,405)</u>	<u>(226,764)</u>
	<u>(523,500)</u>	<u>301,168</u>
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	<u>7,391,035</u>	<u>6,232,385</u>
Effective tax rate	24%	26%

10.3 Current income tax

	Balance at 1 Jan. GH¢	Paid during the year GH¢	Charged to income statement GH¢	Balance at 31 Dec. GH¢
Year of assessment				
2017-2020	450,062	0	0	450,062
2021-2024	(306,282)	0	0	(306,282)
2024	176,238	(176,237)	0	1
2025	0	(7,500,004)	7,572,629	72,625
	<u>320,018</u>	<u>(7,676,241)</u>	<u>7,572,629</u>	<u>216,406</u>

This computation is subject to agreement with the Ghana Revenue Authority.

	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
10.4 The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:		
Balance at January 1	(296,796)	(477,942)
Origination/reversal of temporary differences: recognised in the income statement	<u>(181,594)</u>	<u>181,146</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>(478,390)</u>	<u>(296,796)</u>

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

		2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
11 Cash and short-term funds	Note		
Cash on hand		7,278,405	14,186,626
Other banks		10,855,481	691,575
Apex Bank clearing account		5,336,449	6,465,765
Apex Bank deposit account		22,638,162	17,393,446
Apex Certificate of Deposit (ACOD)		24,500,000	9,000,000
		<u>70,608,497</u>	<u>47,737,412</u>
12 Short-term investments			
Government treasury bills and notes		207,477,128	268,634,505
Apex Bank Repo		163,611,503	0
		<u>371,088,631</u>	<u>268,634,505</u>
13 Long-term investment			
ARB Apex Bank -Shares		237,040	167,992
Amalgamated Fund		6,072,211	6,072,211
Government of Ghana Bonds		40,014,776	39,231,616
		<u>46,324,027</u>	<u>45,471,819</u>
14 Loans and advances			
Overdraft		4,820,436	2,210,724
Loans		54,646,180	40,755,384
		<u>59,466,616</u>	<u>42,966,108</u>
Loss Allowance	14.1	<u>(625,861)</u>	<u>(1,108,869)</u>
	31	<u>58,840,755</u>	<u>41,857,239</u>
14.1 Loss Allowance			
Provision as at January 1		1,108,869	882,088
Bad debt written off		(1,468,134)	0
Recoveries from bad debt		54,653	(101,111)
Increase in allowance		930,473	327,892
Provision as at December 31	31.1	<u>625,861</u>	<u>1,108,869</u>
15 Other asset accounts			
Stationery stock		172,745	148,630
Insurance prepaid		140,031	107,302
Rent prepaid		9,081	21,825
Interest and commission accrued		711,661	448,695
Interest in arrears		473,322	487,786
Ezwich operation		206,889	39,044
Interest accrued-Pself loan		1,931,508	4,167,496
Sundry Asset		705,639	0
		<u>4,350,876</u>	<u>5,420,778</u>

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

**16 Property, plant & equipment
2025**

Cost	Land	Owned buildings	Office equipment	Furniture, fixture & fittings	Computers and accessories	Motor vehicles and bikes	Generators and plant	Other Buildings Improvements	ATM Accessories	Leasehold Properties	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	64,000	2,456,727	2,333,147	402,816	1,591,521	2,755,624	542,294	5,396,693	1,778,649	2,219,270	19,540,741
Additions	0	699,491	220,069	301,394	670,425	1,247,145	36,902	322,040	0	360,000	3,857,466
Asset Write-off/Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31 December	64,000	3,156,218	2,553,216	704,210	2,261,946	4,002,769	579,196	5,718,733	1,778,649	2,579,270	23,398,207
Depreciation											
Balance as at 1 January	0	918,063	2,111,307	386,389	1,259,691	966,831	542,293	4,359,610	888,525	793,776	12,226,485
Charge for the year	0	270,712	195,903	51,453	396,064	803,640	1,048	234,938	177,865	184,636	2,316,258
Asset Write-off/Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31 December	0	1,188,775	2,307,210	437,842	1,655,755	1,770,471	543,341	4,594,548	1,066,390	978,412	14,542,743
Carrying amount as at 31 December	64,000	1,967,443	246,006	266,368	606,191	2,232,298	35,855	1,124,185	712,259	1,600,858	8,855,464

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

16.1 Property, plant & equipment
2024

Cost	Owned	Office	Furniture,	Computers	Motor	Generators	Other	ATM	Leasehold	Total	
	Land	buildings	equipment	and	vehicles		Buildings	Accessories			Properties
	GH¢	GH¢	& fittings	accessories	and bikes	and plant	Improvements	Work in	GH¢	GH¢	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	progress	GH¢	GH¢	
Balance as at 1 January	64,000	2,456,727	2,271,987	402,816	1,242,144	1,344,166	542,294	6,232,489	1,778,649	2,948,770	19,284,042
Additions	0	0	61,160	0	350,617	1,531,434	0	0	0	0	1,943,211
Asset Write-off/Disposal	0	0	0	0	(1,240)	(119,976)	0	(835,796)	0	(729,500)	(1,686,512)
Balance as at 31 December	64,000	2,456,727	2,333,147	402,816	1,591,521	2,755,624	542,294	5,396,693	1,778,649	2,219,270	19,540,741
Depreciation											
Balance as at 1 January	0	672,390	1,862,156	332,210	1,111,503	666,990	467,731	3,708,457	710,660	931,303	10,463,400
Charge for the year	0	245,673	249,151	54,179	149,428	419,816	74,562	651,153	177,865	211,380	2,233,207
Asset Write-off/Disposal	0	0	0	0	(1,240)	(119,975)	0	0	0	(348,907)	(470,122)
Balance as at 31 December	0	918,063	2,111,307	386,389	1,259,691	966,831	542,293	4,359,610	888,525	793,776	12,226,485
Carrying amount											
as at 31 December	64,000	1,538,664	221,840	16,427	331,830	1,788,793	1	1,037,083	890,124	1,425,494	7,314,256

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025	2024
	GH¢	GH¢
17 Intangible assets		
Cost		
Balance as at 1 January	725,510	725,510
Additions	0	0
Impairment	0	0
Balance at 31 December	<u>725,510</u>	<u>725,510</u>
Amortisation		
Balance as at 1 January	725,509	685,602
Charge for the year	0	39,907
Balance as at 31 December	<u>725,509</u>	<u>725,509</u>
Carrying amount		
31 December	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
18 Deposits from customers		
Savings account	120,412,858	96,325,862
Current accounts	84,107,981	51,716,845
Time deposit	133,745,102	101,859,814
Susu	155,659,415	121,462,974
	<u>493,925,356</u>	<u>371,365,495</u>
19 Other liabilities		
Accrued interest liabilities	5,066,991	3,325,022
Sundry creditors	3,026,592	3,341,816
Audit fees accrued	74,006	67,278
Unearned discount on treasury bills	0	252
Withholding tax	379,617	83,861
Bill payables	26,969	2,675,317
Dividend payable	1,812,611	588,451
Growth and sustainability levy	146,879	66,265
	<u>10,533,665</u>	<u>10,148,262</u>

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
20 Long-term borrowing		
Individuals/Institutions (Note 29)	1,300,000	1,300,000
ARB Apex Bank	1,060,740	1,506,167
	<u>2,480,265</u>	<u>2,806,167</u>
21 STATED CAPITAL	Number	Number
Authorised		
Number of ordinary shares of no par value	<u>100,000,000</u>	<u>100,000,000</u>
Issued		
Number of ordinary shares of no par value	71,349,046	49,605,233
Preference Shares	13	13
	<u>71,349,059</u>	<u>49,605,246</u>
	Proceeds	Proceeds
Issued for Cash	GH¢	GH¢
Number of ordinary shares of no par value	11,234,630	5,798,675
Preference Shares	13	13
	<u>11,234,643</u>	<u>5,798,688</u>
There is no unpaid liability on any share and there are no shares in treasury.		
22 Statutory reserve		
Statutory reserve represents the cumulative amount set aside from annual net profit after tax as required by Section 34 of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act 2016, (Act 930).		
23 Retained Earnings		
This represents the cumulative annual profits that are available for distribution to shareholders		
24 Capital reserve		
This represents bonus shares received from Apex bank and treated as capital reserve per ARB Apex Bank's directive		
25 Credit risk reserve		
This represents additional impairment allowance required by the BOG on loans and advances in excess of the IFRS impairment.		
26 Earnings per Share		
Net profit for the year	22,304,925	16,856,444
Number of shares	71,349,046	49,605,233
	0.31	0.34

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

27 Related party transactions and balances

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These normally include loans advanced to related persons. The disbursements and related outstanding balances at the year-end are as follows:

27.1 Loans to directors & related companies	2025	2024
	GH¢	GH¢
Loans	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
27.2 Loans and advances to employees		
Loans	<u>2,958,391</u>	<u>2,003,847</u>
27.3 Directors emoluments		
Directors' Emoluments	<u>772,375</u>	<u>352,800</u>
28 Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost of Assets	0	121,215
Accumulated Depreciation	0	(121,215)
Carrying Amount	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Amount Realised On Sale	0	(95,000)
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	<u>0</u>	<u>(95,000)</u>

29 The Bank has allotted a ten year redeemable preference shares to certain individuals and institutions with a coupon rate of 21% payable every six (6) months.

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

30 Financial risk management

The nature of the Bank's activities exposes it to many risks. The Bank considers risk management as a proactive management of the bank's business at all levels of management and is reflected in the Bank's business processes and procedures. The Bank is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments; credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Through its risk management and governance framework policy the Bank continues to assess its overall risk and governance structure.

30.1 Risk Management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. Senior Management, Risk Management Committee and other departments are responsible for developing policies and procedures and ensuring that these are clearly communicated to all organisational levels.

The Banks's risk management policies are established to identify and anticipate the risks faced by the Bank, to prioritise risks, develop policies and procedures to prevent, detect and correct the effect of risk on the Bank's operations; implement the policies and procedures developed and monitor and report on the effectiveness of the policies and procedures to facilitate the management of risks.

The Risk Management Department is responsible for assessing, monitoring and reporting as a whole and ensuring that management of risks in the Bank is carried out as per the strategy and policy.

30.2 Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and comes principally from the Bank's loans and advances to customers and other banks and its investment securities.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower or group of borrowers, and to industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a monthly basis and subject to annual or more frequent review.

The Bank adopts a range of policies and conventional practices to mitigate credit risks. These include taking security, second person guarantees among others. The bank reviews the acceptability of specific classes of collateral such as inventory for credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans are plots of land, residential properties, charges over business assets as inventory and charges over financial instruments such as cash deposits at the Bank.

30.2.1 Credit Risk Exposure

	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Cash on hand	7,278,405	14,186,626
Other banks	10,855,481	691,575
Apex bank clearing account	5,336,449	6,465,765
Apex bank deposit account	22,638,162	17,393,446
Apex certificate of deposit (ACOD)	24,500,000	9,000,000
Government treasury bills and notes	207,477,128	268,634,505
Investment with other financial institutions	163,611,503	0
ARB Apex bank -shares	237,040	167,992
Amalgamated Fund	6,072,211	6,072,211
Government of Ghana Bonds	40,014,776	39,231,616
Loans and advances to customers	59,466,616	42,966,108
Other Assets	4,350,876	5,420,778
Gross carrying amount	551,838,647	410,230,622
Impairment	(625,861)	(1,108,869)
Net carrying amount	551,212,786	409,121,753

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

30 Financial risk management cont'd

30.2.2 Concentration of credit risk

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by product, by industry and by customer. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk in respect of loans and advances to customers at the reporting date is as follows:

30.2.3 Credit Risk Exposure

	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Carrying amount	58,840,755	41,857,239
Concentration by product		
Overdraft	4,820,436	2,210,724
Loans	54,646,180	40,755,384
	<u>59,466,616</u>	<u>42,966,108</u>
Less impairment	(625,861)	(1,108,869)
Carrying amount	<u>58,840,755</u>	<u>41,857,239</u>
Concentration by industry		
Agriculture	619,664	361,915
Transport/Storage/Communication	1,122,134	751,202
Commerce & Finance/Construction	14,112,479	3,921,988
Services/Others	43,612,339	37,931,003
	<u>59,466,616</u>	<u>42,966,108</u>
Gross carrying amount	59,466,616	42,966,108
Impairment	(625,861)	(1,108,869)
Net carrying amount	<u>58,840,755</u>	<u>41,857,239</u>
Concentration by customer		
Individuals	30,674,182	30,255,985
Private Enterprise	17,665,817	4,971,738
Groups	8,168,226	5,734,538
Others	2,958,391	2,003,847
	<u>59,466,616</u>	<u>42,966,108</u>
Gross carrying amount	59,466,616	42,966,108
Impairment	(625,861)	(1,108,869)
Net carrying amount	<u>58,840,755</u>	<u>41,857,239</u>

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

30 Financial risk management cont'd

30.2.4 Risk classification

Loan and advances are classified to reflect its quality. The internal classification is as follows:

Current:

These are credits that have capacity to repay obligations. The borrower has adequate cash flows and high quality revenue from continuing business.

Other loans exceptionally mentioned (OLEM)

These are credits which show signs of deterioration because they have a well-defined weakness which could affect the ability of the borrower to repay and therefore requires immediate corrective actions to avoid complete loss.

Substandard and doubtful

These are credits that show strong doubts that full repayment of principal and interest can occur. The exact extent of the potential loss is however uncertain at the time of classification. Some of the attributes include where interest and principal are past due for more than 90 days, the quality of the borrowers revenue from business is impaired among others.

Bad and loss

These are outstanding credits that have become irrecoverable based on present conditions. These exhibits attributes such as principal and interest are overdue for more than 180 days, borrowers request for waiver of part of interest accrued, loan restructuring, borrower has absconded and legal processes does not guarantee full recovery of the outstanding debt or cost of recovery may exceed the outstanding loan balance.

30.2.5 Loan write-offs

The Bank writes off loans and advances which recovery from all indications has become very difficult or near impossible annually. Considerations for write-off may be 365 days after due date and shall be done against the provision for bad debt. The recommendations for write-off is made by management to the Board who with its discretion and approval from the Bank of Ghana write-off outstanding balances which has remained in the books for more than three years.

There was a loan write-off of about GH¢1,468,134 during the year (2024: NIL).

30.2.6 Key ratios on loans and advances

The Bank's provision for loan impairment is **1.05%** (2024: 2.73%) of the gross loans and advances

The gross non-performing loans classified under the Bank of Ghana Prudential Guidelines amounting to **GH¢121,449.98** (2024: GH¢944,707) forms 0.20% of the gross loans and advances.

The twenty (20) largest exposure constitute 22.08% (2024: 10.03%) of the banks total exposure.

30.2.7 Credit risk reserve (Note 31.1)

	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	197,423	96,745
Movement for the year	313,941	100,678
Balance as at 31 December	511,364	197,423

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

30 Financial risk management cont'd

30.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the bank will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Bank maintains liquidity limit imposed by the Bank of Ghana.

The Bank's Finance Department monitors compliance of all branches to ensure that the Bank maintains optimum liquid assets in order to meet all obligations, repay depositors, fulfil commitments to lend and meet any other commitments.

The Finance Department maintains a portfolio of short-term liquidity assets by investing in mainly short-term liquid securities, loans and advances in other banks based on information received from the branches regarding projected cash flows arising from projected future business. This ensures that sufficient liquidity is maintained in the bank.

30.3.1 Exposure to liquidity risk

The Bank's approach to managing liquidity risk is the composition of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. Net liquid assets are considered to include cash and cash equivalents and investment for which there is an active and liquid market less any deposits from banks.

The Bank's assets held for managing liquidity risk consist of cash and balances with other banks and investments securities including Government bonds.

The bank liquid ratio determined by total deposit liabilities covered by the total liquid assets is shown below:

	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Liquid Assets		
Cash on hand	7,278,405	14,186,626
Other banks	10,855,481	691,575
Apex bank clearing account	5,336,449	6,465,765
Apex bank deposit account	22,638,162	17,393,446
Apex certificate of deposit (ACOD)	24,500,000	9,000,000
Government treasury bills and notes	207,477,128	268,634,505
Investment with other financial institutions	163,611,503	0
Total Liquid Assets	441,697,128	316,371,917
Deposits		
Savings account	120,412,858	96,325,862
Current accounts	84,107,981	51,716,845
Time deposit	133,745,102	101,859,814
Susu	155,659,415	121,462,974
Total deposit liabilities	493,925,356	371,365,495
	89.43%	85.19%

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

30 Financial risk management cont'd

30.4 Capital risk management

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that the Bank complies with the Bank of Ghana's imposed capital requirement that the Bank maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholders' value. In order to maintain the desired level of capital, the Bank may vary its dividend policy or issue new shares.

The Bank of Ghana sets and monitors capital requirement for the Bank and in implementing current capital requirements the Bank of Ghana requires the Bank to maintain a prescribed ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets.

30.5 Market Risk

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

30.5.1 Interest rate risk

The principal risk to which the Bank is exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate is managed by monitoring market interest rates and complying with approved limits set by management.

31.1 Credit risk reserve

Loans provisioning/impairment is carried out in accordance with the Bank of Ghana Policy as well as the principles of IFRS. Loan impairment losses calculated based on IFRS principles are passed through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

When the expected credit loss provision calculated under IFRS principles is less than what is required under the Bank of Ghana, transfers are made from the retained earnings into the non-distributable regulatory credit reserves. As at the year ended 2025, the provision computed under IFRS guidelines fell below the provisions for bad debts against loans and advances as required by the Bank of Ghana. Where provision per IFRS is more than the provision per Bank of Ghana guidelines, no regulatory credit reserve is required.

	2025	2024
	GH¢	GH¢
Provisions per Bank of Ghana Guidelines	625,861	1,108,869
Provisions per IFRS	(114,497)	(911,446)
	511,364	197,423

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

32 Shareholder Information

The top 20 shareholders and their interest

The twenty largest shareholders in the bank and their respective number of shares held as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Name	Number of Shares	% shareholding
1. Mr and Mrs Stephen Adei	13,077,196	18.33
2. Charles Parker	3,321,862	4.66
3. Desmond Afutu Nartey	3,313,292	4.64
4. Kwabena Aboagye Addae	2,966,983	4.16
5. Kofi Ampofo Agyapong	2,548,637	3.57
6. Eric Opoku	2,450,749	3.43
7. Kwabena Fosuhene and Vida Nketiaa Asante	2,050,000	2.87
8. Kwame Asiedu-Basoah	2,000,080	2.80
9. Obuasi Dist. Presby Credit	2,000,000	2.80
10. Philip Ofori Asante	1,975,448	2.77
11. Dr. Joseph Mensah Ansah	1,902,087	2.67
12. Samuel Dadzie	1,584,000	2.22
13. Timothy William Yaw Amoako Adei	1,380,807	1.94
14. Crown Petroleum/Charles Do	1,004,930	1.41
15. Staff Welfare Adansi Rural Bank PLC	1,001,333	1.40
16. Adansi Traditional Council	894,708	1.25
17. Samuel Abu Bonsrah	814,834	1.14
18. RBF Ltd	800,000	1.12
19. Clement Eshun	800,000	1.12
20. Haleemah A .Boakye	793,786	1.11
Reported Totals	46,680,732	65.43
Unreported Totals	24,668,314	34.57

ADANSI RURAL BANK PLC
VALUE ADDED STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025	2024
	GH¢	GH¢
Interest earned and other operating income	94,249,391	74,280,960
Other direct cost of services	(35,850,594)	(27,998,304)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Value added by banking services	58,398,797	46,282,656
Non-banking Income	1,552,267	1,105,777
Impairments	(930,473)	(327,892)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Value Added	59,020,591	47,060,541
Distributed as follows:		
To Employees:-		
Directors	772,375	352,800
Executive directors		
Other employees	24,674,672	18,914,208
To Government:		
Income tax	7,391,035	6,232,384
Growth and Sustainability Levy	1,561,326	1,215,202
To providers of capital		
Dividends to shareholders	6,442,795	1,391,403
To expansion and growth		
Depreciation	2,316,258	2,233,207
Amortisation	0	39,907
Impairment - PPE	0	1,216,389
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Retained earnings	15,862,131	15,465,041
	<hr/>	<hr/>