



2025 ANNUAL REPORT

THEME: BUILDING ON A LEGACY OF EXCELLENCE

AMENFIMAN COMMUNITY BANK PLC

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD MEMBERS.

Prof. Lucas Nana Wiredu Damoah
Mr. Edmund Afful
Ms. Rosemary Obeng-Kwaah Esq.
Mr. Michael Beekye
Dr. Frederick Ohenebeng Sarpong
Mr. Eric Kwesi Neizer

SECRETARY.

Ms. Bertha Ahenkan Boateng Esq.

MANAGEMENT.

Dr. Alexander Asmah
Mr. Anthony Kwaw Adu-Broni
Mr. Evans Aikins
Mr. Richard Owusu Mensah Jnr
Mr. Patrick Darkwa
Mr. Paul Obrako Sarpong
Mr. Charles Kwame Damoah
Mr. Daniel Kwaku Baidoo
Mr. Ebenezer Ankapong
Ms. Bertha Ahenkan Boateng Esq.

AUDITORS.

K and A Accounting Services
49 Boundary Road (Coastal)
Off Spintex Road, Baatsona Accra
P. O. Box 8361, Accra North

SOLICITORS.

Stellar Law Consult
ATINGA Junction
Ahodwo - Kumasi

PARTNER BANKS.

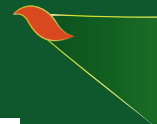
ARB Apex Bank PLC
CBG
GCB Bank
CAL Bank
Republic Bank
Zenith Bank Gh. Ltd
ABSA Bank

REGISTERED OFFICE.

Wassa Akropong
Box 14, Wassa Akropong, Western Region



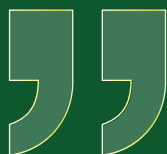
NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the 42nd Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Members of the Amenfiman Community Bank PLC will be held on **Saturday 13, June, 2026**, at **10:00 am** prompt at the Assembly Hall of the **Amenfiman Senior High School, Wasa Akropong** for the following purposes:



A shareholder of the bank who is entitled to attend and vote may appoint someone else (a proxy) to attend and vote on their behalf. The proxy does not need to be a shareholder of the bank.



AGENDA

Ordinary Business

By Ordinary Resolution

1. To receive the reports of the Chairman of the Board of Directors for the year ended 2025
2. To receive, consider, and adopt the Financial Report of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 2025, and the report of the auditors thereon.
3. To approve and declare the payment of the dividend
4. To fix the remuneration of the Directors
5. To Re-elect Dr. Frederick Yaw Sarpong as a Director who is retiring by rotation under section 325 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).
6. To elect three new Directors under sections 172 and 327 of the Companies Act, 2019, (Act 992)
7. To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 2026
8. To transact any other business which may be properly transacted at an Annual General Meeting and for which notice has been given.

Special Business

By Special Resolution

1. To approve a transfer of the sum of GH¢23,233,691.50 from income surplus to stated capital
2. To approve a Bonus Issue

NOTE:

1. A member **entitled to attend and vote** at the Annual General Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend in person and vote on his/her behalf. Such a proxy need not be a shareholder of the company.
2. The appointment of a proxy will not prevent a member from subsequently attending and voting at the meeting. Where a member attends the meeting in person, the proxy appointment shall be deemed to be revoked.
3. A copy of the Proxy may be filled and sent via email to info@amenfimanbank.com or deposited at any of the Bank's branches or the registered office of the Bank, or via P.O Box 14, Wasa Akropong not later than 48hours before the appointed time for the meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

.....
BERTHA AHENKAN BOATENG
(Secretary to Board)

11TH DAY OF MAY 2026



BOARD OF DIRECTORS



PROF. LUCAS N. W. DAMOAH
CHAIRMAN



MR. EDMUND AFFUL
DIRECTOR



MS. ROSEMARY OBENG-KWAAH Esq.
DIRECTOR



MR. ERIC NEIZER
DIRECTOR



DR. FREDERICK Y.O. SARPONG
DIRECTOR



MR. MICHAEL BEEKYE
DIRECTOR





DIRECTOR'S PROFILES



PROF. LUCAS NANA WIREDU DAMOAH

Prof. Damoah is an accomplished engineer by training, with over 17 years of experience as an academic, engineer, and entrepreneur. He currently holds the position Senior Lecturer and a former head at the Department of Materials Science and Engineering at the University of Ghana. His career includes a stint as an Aluminum Cast House Development Engineer at SELEE Corporation, Hendersonville, North Carolina, USA.

Beyond academia, Prof Damoah is an entrepreneur with interests in Construction and Real Estate, Materials Technology, and ICT. He holds a PhD from the Missouri University of Science and Technology, an MSc in Financial Risk Management from the University of Ghana Business School, an MSc in Light Metals Production from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, and a BSc from Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology.

Prof. Damoah is passionate about internal controls and effective risk management. His commitment to excellence is reflected in his participation in various conferences, workshops, and training programs on Banking, Risk Management, Governance, Cybersecurity, and Auditing, facilitated by industry experts and the Central Bank. He is also a member of the Institute of Directors (IoD) Ghana.

He joined the Board of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC in June, 2020 and serves on the various sub-Board committees and on the bank's assignments.



DIRECTOR'S PROFILES



MS. ROSEMARY OBENG-KWAAH ESQ

Lawyer Rosemary serves as the Managing Counsel of ST Legal Bureau PRUC, a law firm dedicated to offering Corporate Legal Advisory and Company Secretarial Services to corporate clients. She has established herself as a prominent figure in Corporate Legal Advisory, Compliance, Governance, and Company Secretarial Practice. Her expertise has made her a trusted advisor in the corporate legal landscape, known for her keen insight into regulatory matters and corporate governance.

Rosemary is a Director at Babcock MCS Ghana LTD, an active member of the Ghana Bar Association and the Institute of Directors (IoD). Rosemary's professional expertise includes advising investors, start-ups, and established companies on corporate compliance, particularly with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and other sector-specific regulations. She has been instrumental in various corporate transactions, including Company Structuring and Restructuring, Mergers and Acquisitions, Liquidations, External Board Evaluations, and Legal and Secretarial Due Diligence. Her broad legal practice spans multiple sectors, such as Banking and Finance, Telecommunications, Agriculture, Security, Shipping and Freight Forwarding, Tourism, Quarry, and Petroleum.

In July 2019, Rosemary joined the Board of Directors of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, and her strategic insights and deep understanding of legal frameworks continue to strengthen the governance and compliance standards of the Bank.

MR. EDMUND AFFUL

Mr. Afful is a distinguished business executive and seasoned lead consultant, boasting over two decades of rich expertise and experience. His professional journey spans strategic planning, cutting-edge marketing in the Global Age, financial accounting, and management within the oil and gas sector, particularly in the upstream segment.

Academically, Mr. Afful holds a Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Oil and Gas Management from Coventry University, London, and is a certified member of the Chartered Institute of Marketing, UK. He also possesses a Higher National Diploma in Marketing from Takoradi Technical University and is an alumnus of Fijai Secondary School.

He has firmly established his presence in the business landscape of Ghana, particularly through Eddiekov Marketing Consult, his own venture based in Takoradi. Through this consultancy, he offers invaluable marketing and brand advisory services to senior executives and business leaders nationwide. His expert insights have also been a cornerstone for major oil and gas firms strategically positioned in the industrial hubs of Sekondi and Takoradi.

Mr. Afful's professional journey began in the 1990s as an account clerk at Amenfiman Rural Bank. He moved into education, teaching at the Junior High level before founding his consultancy business in 2005, where he has served as Lead Consultant and Managing Director ever since. Beyond his

consultancy work, Edmund is skilled in graphic design and brand advertisement, and he played a pivotal role during the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games in London, where he led a dedicated team.

In June 2016, Mr. Afful joined the Board of Directors of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, contributing significantly to various sub-board committees and undertaking numerous assignments within the bank. His dynamic career reflects his passion and commitment to driving business success and supporting the growth of Ghana's industrial and financial sectors.





MR. MICHAEL BEEKYE

Mr. Beekye is a seasoned professional teacher and a pastor of the Assemblies of God Church. He has tutored at various levels of education from the primary, junior high and currently Head of department at Amenfiman Senior High School. He is an accountant by expertise and experience, with extensive experience as an entrepreneur.

Pastor Michael has a Masters in Education Administration and a bachelor in accounting from the University of Cape Coast and the University of Education, Kumasi respectively. He is a professional teacher with Certificate A from Enchi Training College and an old boy of St. Augustines Secondary School. He recently graduated with a bachelor in theology for the Assemblies of God University of Theology and is currently pursuing a Masters in Finance and Investment at the University of Mines and Technology, Tarkwa.

Mr. Beekye is very reliable when it comes to society developmental projects. He is currently a member of the building committee of Amenfi State University College. A secretary to the local council of churches Wassa Akropong. He is a board member and a member of Wassa Akropong Government Hospital Advisory Committee and Ghana Aids Commission board respectively. As an expert accountant, he served as

the PTA Accountant for Kumasi Nursing Training College from 2012 to 2022. He joined the Board of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC in June, 2022 and serve on the various sub-Board committees and on the bank's assignments.



DR. FREDERICK Y. O. SARPONG

Dr. Sarpong is a Senior Specialist Surgeon with almost 30 years of experience and expertise in rural and urban general medical practice and administration.

He has over the years climbed the medical ladder from a House Officer to a Medical Officer and then to the Medical Superintendent/ Specialist in several Government Hospitals in the Western Region of Ghana.

Dr. Sarpong graduated from the Rostov State Medical University in Russia with a Doctor of Medicine Degree. He then followed to specialise in surgery in the same university. He had his GCE 'O' and 'A' level certificates in Ghana Secondary technical School (GSTS). He passed his examination in International Professional Managers Association (IPMA), a program which was organised by the Chartered Institute of Administration, Ghana (CIAG).

As a Medical Superintendent from 1999 till date, he oversees the operational management, quality of care, compliance, leadership and communication channels of the Tarkwa Municipal Hospital. He serves on the Medical Board of the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality. He is also the Medical Director of El -Shiva Clinic Ltd at Bawdie-Dompim. He was a former management member the Cocoa Clinic Ltd of COCOBOD. He was part of the team that drafted and constituted the STEMS (Sekondi-

Takoradi Emergency Medical Services) serving as the Ghana Medical Association Western Divisional Secretary on that Committee.

Dr. Sarpong joined the Board of Directors of Amenfiman Rural Plc in June 2023 and serves on various sub-committees of the bank and other related assignments.





DIRECTOR'S PROFILES



MR. ERIC NEIZER

Mr. Eric Kwesi Neizer is a distinguished business executive, entrepreneur, and corporate leader with over two decades of experience spanning agribusiness, energy, pharmaceuticals, and general enterprise management.

An accomplished entrepreneur with a strong track record of identifying and addressing critical market needs, Mr. Neizer pioneered the sale and distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) across the Wassa Amenfi and Aowin-Suaman areas in 2005, contributing significantly to improved access to clean energy within these communities. Guided by a passion for sustainable development and social impact, he subsequently established a pharmaceutical business in 2014—the first of its kind in the Wassa Amenfi area—thereby enhancing access to quality healthcare services and products within the region.

Prior to focusing fully on his entrepreneurial ventures, Mr. Neizer built an impressive career in Ghana's cocoa industry, where he held several senior management positions with Produce Buying Company (PBC) Limited. He served with distinction in various leadership capacities, culminating in his appointment as Regional Manager. Throughout his professional journey, he demonstrated exceptional expertise in operational management, business development, risk governance, stakeholder engagement, and strategic leadership.

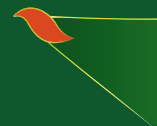
Mr. Neizer is widely respected for his ability to drive sustainable business growth, optimize organizational performance, and efficiently allocate resources while maintaining the highest standards of integrity, professionalism, and ethical conduct. His extensive experience across both the corporate and private sectors provides valuable insight into governance, enterprise development, and long-term value creation.

He is an alumnus of Asankragwa Secondary School and T.I. Ahmadiyya Secondary School and holds a Bachelor's Degree in Economics from the University of Cape Coast. He has also completed ACCA Level II and is a member of the Chartered Institute of Professional Managers and Administrators (CIPMA).

Mr. Neizer brings to the Board a wealth of business acumen, strategic perspective, and leadership experience, contributing meaningfully to the governance and growth of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC.



MANAGEMENT TEAM



**DR. ALEXANDER
ASMAH**
Chief Executive Officer



MR. EVANS AIKINS
Chief Operating Officer



MR. DANIEL KWAKU BAIDOO
Chief Internal Auditor



MR. ANTHONY K. ADU-BRONI
Head, Human Resources



MR. RICHARD O. MENSAH JNR
Chief Risk Officer



MR. PAUL OBRAKO SARPONG
Head, Credit



MR. PATRICK DARKWA
Head, Microfinance



MR. CHARLES K. DAMOAH
Head, Branch Network



MR. EBENEZER ANKAPONG
Head, ITSM



MAD. LYDIA ODURO
Branch Manager



MAD. RITA AIDOO
Manager, Cash Service



MS. BERTHA AHENKAN BOATENG
Head: Legal & Compliance





MANAGEMENT TEAM'S PROFILES

DR. ALEXANDER KWADWO ASMAH

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Dr. Alexander Kwadwo Asmah is a distinguished banking executive with over two decades of experience in retail and business banking, specializing in financial inclusions and the development and financing of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). As the Chief Executive Officer of Amenfiman Bank Plc, a leading RCB in Ghana and a Director at the African Corporate Training Institute, Dr. Asmah has played a pivotal role in elevating Ghana's rural and community banking sector.

Dr. Asmah's leadership has driven a remarkable growth at Amenfiman Bank Plc, overseeing an unprecedented growth in assets and profitability, positioning the bank as the leading institution in its sector. His commitment to financial inclusion and strategic innovation has earned him numerous accolades, including Financial Inclusion Champion, Outstanding CEO of the Year, Ghana's Most Respected CEO (2021-2023) and Africa's Most Respected CEO (2022) as well as CEO of the year in rural and micro banking on several occasions. He was recently (November, 2025) recognized as the "MOST INFLUENTIAL CORPORATE LEADER OF THE DECADE" at the Ghana Corporate Executive Awards 2025.

Academically, Dr. Asmah holds a Doctor of Business Administration specializing in Global Business and Leadership, an International Executive MBA in Banking and Finance, Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com) and a Bachelor of Laws (LLB). He has further honed his expertise through executive programs at Harvard Business School, USA, IESE Business School, USA, and the Galilee International Management Institute in Israel.

To further deepen his insight in financial inclusion and leadership, Dr. Asmah is currently pursuing Master of Laws (LLM) specializing in Law for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises at the University of Ghana Law School.

A fellow of the Chartered Institute of Credit Management (FCICM), a Fellow of the Chartered Development Finance Analyst (FCDFA), and a member of the Institute of Directors (IOD), Dr. Asmah is passionate about MSME development, talent management, mentoring young people, and leadership excellence. His insights on driving organizational success at Amenfiman Bank Plc provides a compelling perspective on sustainable growth, innovation, and leadership in a rapidly evolving business landscape.



MANAGEMENT TEAM'S PROFILES



MR. EVANS AIKINS

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Evans Aikins is the Chief Operating Officer of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC and a seasoned banking professional with over 22 years of experience in Ghana's rural and community banking sector. He provides strategic and operational leadership across the Bank's business and support functions, driving operational excellence, regulatory compliance, customer satisfaction, and sustainable growth.

Having served in key leadership roles spanning Internal Audit, Branch Operations, Branch Management, Human Resource Management, Banking Operations, and Finance & Operations, Evans possesses extensive expertise in governance, risk management, organizational transformation, and stakeholder engagement. He has played a pivotal role in strengthening the Bank's operational framework, advancing digital transformation initiatives, expanding service delivery, and promoting sustainable business practices.

Evans holds an Executive MBA in Banking & Finance from the Paris Graduate School of Management and a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Cape Coast. He is an Associate of the Chartered Institute of Bankers, Ghana, and a member of several professional bodies, reflecting his commitment to excellence, integrity, and continuous professional development.



MR. DANIEL KWAKU BAIDOO

CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR

Daniel Kwaku Baidoo is the Chief Internal Auditor of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC and a distinguished governance, risk, audit and financial crime professional with over 12 years of progressive leadership experience in the Ghanaian banking industry. He holds a BSc in Statistics and Computer Science from the University of Ghana and an MBA in Internal Auditing from the University of Professional Studies, Accra (UPSA). Mr. Baidoo is a Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), Certified Information Security Manager (CISM), Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control (CRISC), and a Project Management Professional (PMP). He qualified for membership of the Institute of Directors-Ghana (IoD-Gh) and is scheduled for formal induction in July 2026. He is also an active member of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), ISACA, the Project Management Institute (PMI) and the Association of Certified Fraud

Examiners (ACFE) and is currently enrolled in the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA) Finance Leadership Programme (FLP) at the Management Level, progressing towards the CGMA qualification. As Chief Internal Auditor, Mr. Baidoo provides independent assurance and strategic advisory support to the Board Audit Committee and Executive Management on governance, enterprise risk management, cybersecurity governance, regulatory compliance and fraud risk management, and leads independent assurance across the Bank's Head Office and Branch Network. He previously served as a Systems Auditor and an Operations and Finance Officer, giving him extensive institutional knowledge across operational, financial, and technology risk areas. Mr. Baidoo has facilitated professional programmes for the ACFE Ghana Chapter, including Cybersecurity Fundamentals for Fraud Examiners and AML/CFT Trends and Regulatory Expectations. His international exposure includes participation in the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) International Internal Audit Conference held in Toronto, Canada, in July 2025. He continues to contribute significantly to strengthening the Bank's governance architecture, institutional resilience, stakeholder confidence and long-term strategic sustainability.



MANAGEMENT TEAM'S PROFILES



MR. ANTHONY KWAW ADU-BRONI

HEAD, HUMAN RESOURCE

Anthony Kwaw Adu-Broni possesses a strong background in banking, lecturing, and consulting, which he leverages to collaborate with senior management in conducting strategic HR planning to support corporate goals.

He holds a Master of Business Administration in Strategic Management and Business Consulting from KNUST Business School and master's degree in human resources development from University of Cape Coast and a bachelor's degree in social sciences (Economics and Geography) from the same university. Anthony's professional membership includes Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM), Institute of Directors Ghana IoD-Ghana.

His career and professional experience spans over two decades in multiple industries: Senior Disaster Control Officer, NADMO; Customer Advisor, Contact Centre Agent, Learning and Development Advisor at Barclays Bank (now Absa Bank).



MR. RICHARD OWUSU MENSAH JNR

CHIEF RISK OFFICER

Richard Owusu Mensah is a seasoned professional with over 15 years rich experience in banking spanning from accounts, Microfinance Operations and Risk and Compliance.

He has a Master's Degree in Strategic Management and Leadership from Valley View University, a Bachelor's Degree in Accounting from the University of Education, Winneba, and a Higher National Diploma (HND) in Accountancy from Kumasi Technical University.

Richard is dedicated to his professional development and is currently a student member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA), UK.

Known for his strong conceptual thinking, Richard possesses an analytical mindset that drives innovative solutions within his role. He balances independence with a consultative approach, functioning effectively both autonomously and as a collaborative team player.



MANAGEMENT TEAM'S PROFILES

MR. PATRICK DARKWA

HEAD, MICROFINANCE

Mr. Patrick Darkwa's career at Amenfiman Community Bank PLC began in 2010 as a Branch Operations Officer. His relentless drive and exceptional capabilities led him to quickly rise through the ranks, first as Head of Credit, now as the Head of Microfinance.

Patrick's holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Cape Coast and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Ghana. He is proficient in Corporate Governance, Risk Management, and Leadership training. These skills have enabled him to navigate the evolving challenges of the banking sector with a forward-thinking approach.

Patrick's professional affiliations further underscore his dedication to continuous learning and his commitment to advancing the standards of the banking profession. He is an active member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Ghana and the Institute of Directors Ghana, where he engages with fellow professionals to promote best practices in corporate governance and management.



MR. CHARLES KWAME DAMOAH

HEAD, BRANCH NETWORK

Charles Kwame Damoah joined Amenfiman Rural Bank Ltd in 2012 and is currently the Head of Branch Network who is responsible for the business performance of the bank and supervision of the branch network of the bank.

Charles Kwame Damoah holds a Bachelor's degree in Management Studies (BMs, UCC), Higher National Diploma in Marketing Management (HND Marketing, C – Poly), and Masters of Arts in Human Resource Management (MA HRM, UCC).

His strongest ambition is to drive the bank to become a household name in terms of business development, customer relations, and as well projects it as the most preferred bank in the midst of fierce competition.

He strongly believes in Christian virtues of fairness, respect, humility, discipline and integrity; and has a strong purpose to live them. He is very passionate about community life and enjoys so much when people are living together peacefully.



MANAGEMENT TEAM'S PROFILES



MR. EBENEZER ANKAPONG

HEAD, IT SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

The Head of Information Technology Support Management (ITSM) joined the service of the Bank in September 2005 as a systems administrator.

Mr. Ebenezer Ankapong holds a Master of Science degree in Management Information Systems from the University of Coventry, United Kingdom. He also holds professional certification in Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer and Cisco Certified Network Associate.

As a management member, ensures that all IT related issues are completed and advises on new projects providing understanding on topics such as ATMs, WAN setup and Core Banking issue resolution etc.

He believes in the necessity to acquire skill and competences to drive the business and department towards competing within the digital world as the Bank's customers are technologically dependent.



MS. BERTHA AHENKAN BOATENG

HEAD, LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE

Bertha Ahenkan Boateng is a highly accomplished legal professional with over nine years of post-call experience in corporate law, litigation, and regulatory compliance. She currently serves as the Head of Legal and Compliance and Company Secretary at Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, where she provides strategic legal counsel, ensures regulatory compliance, and facilitates effective corporate governance.

Bertha is a member of the Ghana Bar Association and holds a Master of Laws (LL.M.) in Corporate and Commercial Law from the University of Ghana, in addition to degrees in law and business from the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) and the University of Cape Coast. Her career spans both legal practice and academia, having previously worked as an Associate at Axis Legal and served as an adjunct lecturer at the Accra Institute of Technology.

With a deep commitment to excellence, Bertha is known for her strong advocacy, negotiation, and legal drafting skills. Her professional expertise is complemented by her passion for compliance training, policy development,

and institutional risk management. Beyond her legal acumen, Bertha is recognized for her team leadership, strategic thinking, and dedication to empowering others.

Driven by faith and perseverance, she approaches challenges with diligence and a conviction that success is earned through hard work and integrity. Her interests outside of work include reading, writing, travelling, and theatre.



MANAGEMENT TEAM'S PROFILES

MAD. RITA AIDOO

MANAGER, CASH SERVICE

Mad. Rita Aidoo assumes the pivotal role of Manager overseeing cash services at Amenfiman Community Bank PLC's headquarters. As the bank expands its operations and outreach, her position becomes increasingly critical in ensuring seamless business operations. Rita collaborates closely with the bank's operational and financial teams to effectively meet the organization's demands.

With a rich background in the banking sector, Rita has previously managed two branches within Amenfiman Rural Bank before taking on her current role. Her extensive experience spans decades, encompassing banking operations, service management, and credit management. Boasting over 30 years in retail banking, she is known for her customer-centric approach.

Rita's leadership is marked by strategic acumen and a dedication to exceptional customer service. Her proficiency in communication, integrity, problem-solving, and empathy has driven remarkable branch performance achievements. Her steadfast commitment to excellence, ethical leadership, and continuous improvement significantly bolsters the sustainable growth, regulatory compliance, and resilience of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC.

Mad. Rita Aidoo embodies the ideals of professionalism, service excellence, and visionary leadership. Her contributions remain vital to the continued success and credibility of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, positioning the Bank for greater impact in Ghana's rural financial services sector.



MAD. LYDIA ODURO

BRANCH MANAGER

Miss Lydia Oduro serves as the Branch Manager of the Santasi Branch of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, bringing with her over 14 years of accomplished experience in retail banking. With a strong foundation in banking operations, credit management, and customer service, Lydia has established herself as a results-driven leader committed to delivering excellence across all facets of branch performance.

Lydia holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Banking and Finance, as well as a Master of Science in Strategic Management and Leadership. She is also a chartered Banker of the Chartered Institute of Bankers, She is a trained strategist and a chartered Development Finance Analyst.

Throughout her career, Lydia has demonstrated a rare blend of strategic vision and hands-on leadership. Her strategic acumen, integrity, and ability to inspire teams have translated into significant gains in operational efficiency, client satisfaction, and overall branch growth. As a customer-

focused banker, Lydia is deeply attuned to the needs of the communities she serves. Under her leadership, the Santasi Branch continues to thrive, reinforcing the Bank's mission of delivering accessible and inclusive financial services.

Lydia's professional journey is defined by her unwavering commitment to ethical leadership, continuous improvement, and institutional resilience. Her contributions play a vital role in supporting the sustainable growth and regulatory compliance of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC. She remains a key driver of the Bank's long-term success, ensuring that the Santasi Branch remains a beacon of operational excellence and community impact.





REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am honoured to present Amenfiman Community Bank’s annual report for the financial year ended 31 December, 2025.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

The 2025 financial year stands as a defining period for Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, marked by strong financial performance, disciplined execution, and a renewed commitment to our core mandate of driving inclusive growth within our communities and the nation at large. The Bank operated within a challenging macroeconomic environment characterised by interest and inflationary pressures, and evolving regulatory expectations, however, the Bank demonstrated remarkable resilience, strategic clarity and excellence in the delivery of its mission and vision for the year. It is against this backdrop that we present our 2025 Annual Report under the theme, “Building on a Legacy of Excellence”. This theme reflects not only the Bank’s historical financial achievements but also the deliberate and sustained efforts to translate that growth into meaningful impact for our customers, stakeholders, and the communities we serve.

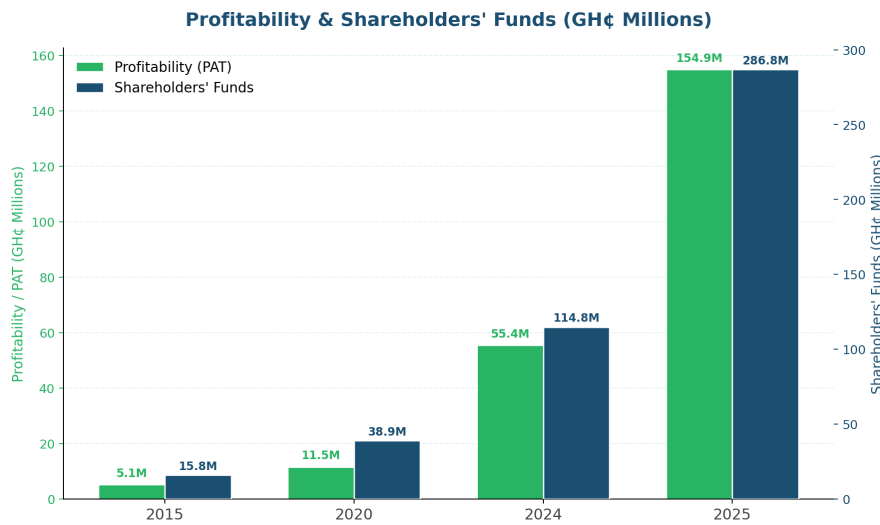


Figure 1: Profitability and Shareholders' Funds (2015–2025)

The Bank delivered a strong performance in growth and profitability, achieving a Profit After Tax of GH¢154.9 million, a 180% increase from the prior year’s profit of 55million cedis and a 56% growth in its balance sheet size. This growth underscores the strength of our business model, the effectiveness of our governance structures, and the resilience of our strategy in navigating a complex operating environment. More importantly, it reinforces our capacity to continue supporting economic activity at the community level through responsible lending, deposit mobilisation, and targeted financial interventions for which last year emphasis was placed on Women and Youth led MSME businesses.

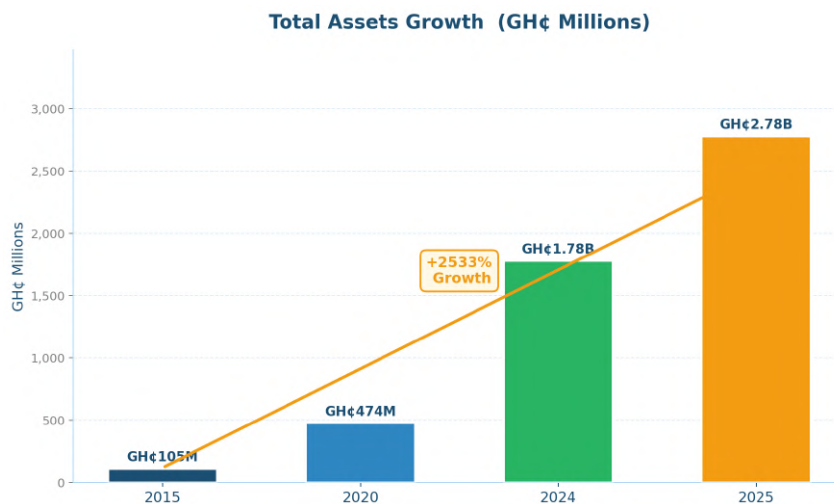


Figure 2: Total Assets Growth (2015-2025)



REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC



As a Board, we remain firmly focused on ensuring that this growth is not only sustained but also anchored in strong governance, prudent risk management, and strategic investments that position the Bank for long-term success. We recognise that true resilience is measured not merely by financial performance, but by the ability to adapt, endure, and create lasting value for all stakeholders. Over the last ten years, Amenfiman Community Bank has expanded its total assets from GHS105 million in 2015 to over GHS2.8 billion (over 2500% growth) in 2025, with customer deposits exceeding GHS2.3 billion from GH¢87million in 2015, milestones that position it among Ghana’s fastest-growing indigenous banks.

REVIEW OF GHANA’S MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The operating environment in 2025 remained challenging, shaped by persistent macroeconomic pressures and evolving dynamics within Ghana’s financial sector. The year was characterised by shifting interest, inflation and exchange rates, all of which continued to influence the cost of funds, credit demand, and overall financial intermediation within the economy.

These conditions had a direct impact on the banking industry, as institutions navigated tighter liquidity conditions, elevated credit risk, and increased sensitivity among customers to pricing and investment decisions. Lending activities across the sector remained cautious, while deposit mobilisation became increasingly competitive, requiring banks to adopt more disciplined and innovative approaches to balance growth with risk management.

Within this context, Amenfiman Community Bank PLC remained focused on maintaining a strong balance between growth and prudence. The Bank adopted a measured approach to asset creation, prioritised quality lending, and sustained efforts to deepen its deposit base. This disciplined positioning enabled the Bank to navigate the uncertainties of the operating environment while continuing to deliver strong financial performance and support economic activity within its catchment areas.

The Ghanaian banking sector continued to demonstrate resilience, supported by ongoing regulatory reforms and strengthened supervisory oversight by the Bank of Ghana. These measures have contributed to enhancing stability, improving capital adequacy, and reinforcing confidence in the financial system.

During the year under review, the Bank of Ghana signalled significant industry reforms and issued guidelines aimed at strengthening the financial soundness, governance, and long-term sustainability of Rural and Community Banks. These reforms, while necessary, require institutions to be more disciplined, better capitalized, and forward-looking.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Amenfiman Community Bank delivered a strong performance in 2025, underpinned by disciplined execution, improved operational efficiency, and continued customer confidence. The Bank recorded growth in deposits, loans, assets, and profitability. Despite challenging macroeconomic pressures, Amenfiman Community Bank PLC delivered exceptional financial results, supported by strong revenue growth, cost management, and prudent risk practices.

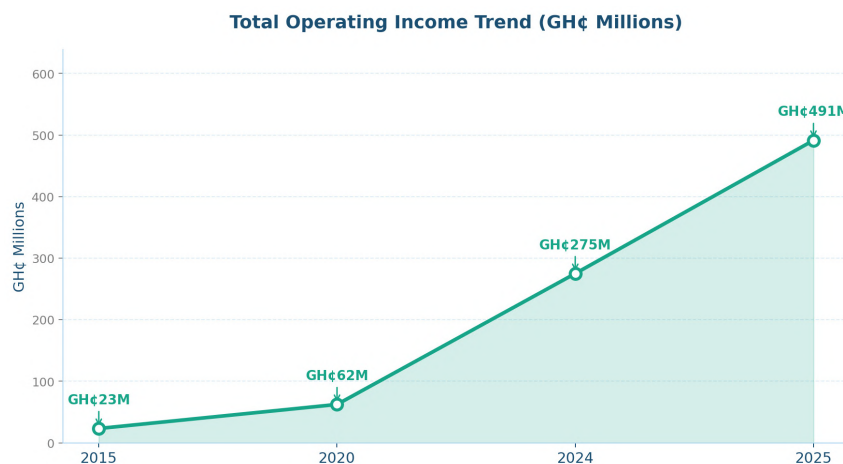


Figure 3: Total Operating Income Trend (2015–2025)





REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC

Operating income grew by 79%, driven primarily by an 82% (250million cedis) growth in interest income against a lower interest expense growth of 67% (33.52million cedis). This reflects both the expansion of the Bank's earning assets and the effective deployment of its balance sheet. The Bank opened up operations by reducing charges on fee-based accounts resulting in a 30% decrease in commissions and fees income, however, other income was increased by 34% in this same period.

The Bank recorded a **Profit Before Tax of GH¢230.2 million**, a year-on-year growth of 159%. This performance translated into a **Profit After Tax of GH¢154.9million** which also saw a growth of 180%, a significant growth over the previous year's performance of GH¢55.38million. This outcome demonstrates not only the Bank's ability to grow earnings but also its capacity to manage costs and credit risk effectively in a volatile environment.

Deposits of the Bank grew by 48% in 2025 reaching GH¢2.3billion from GH¢1.55billion seen in 2024. The Bank improved its credit delivery and saw a total disbursement of GH¢1.60 billion in 2025 an increase of 182% comparing with the results seen in 2024. The gross loan portfolio realized a growth of 169% increase over the course of the 2025 financial year.

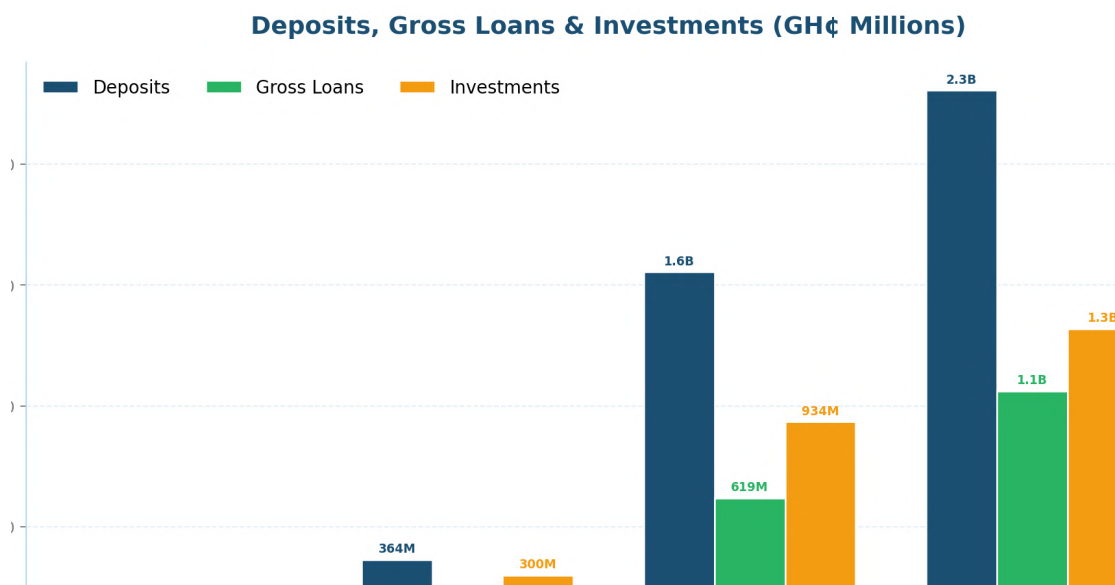


Figure 4: Deposits, Gross Loans and Investments Growth (2015–2025)

In terms of capital, the Bank continues to strengthen its capital through profit retention and capital injection via share sale. This focus on capital enhancement is aligned with the Board's strategic priority of building a resilient institution capable of supporting long-term growth and absorbing potential shocks. The Capital adequacy ratio of the Bank increased from 13% in 2024 to 19% in 2025, a significant repositioning of the Bank to manage the increased risk of its business.

Overall, the Bank's 2025 financial performance establishes a key message: a legacy of excellence is not incidental, but the result of disciplined strategy, sound governance, and consistent execution. It is based on this legacy that enables the Bank to translate financial success into meaningful opportunities for the communities it serves.





VALUE CREATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS

Beyond financial performance, Amenfiman Community Bank PLC has established itself as a key driver of economic empowerment, particularly within the MSME sector, recognising the sector’s potential to promote national development. The Bank has designed special programs which have allowed it to scale lending to this important sector and contain the risk involved.

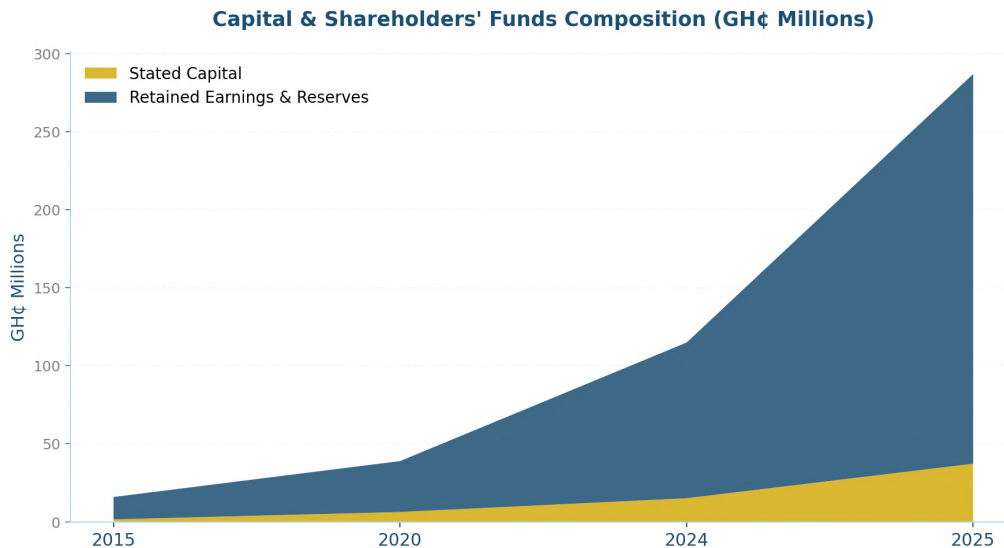


Figure 5: Capital and Shareholders' Funds Composition (2015–2025)

Between 2024 and 2025, over GHS2 billion was disbursed to support more than 21,000 businesses and individuals. The Bank increased the size of its loan portfolio and achieved a none performing loan ratio (NPL) of 1.62% for 2025. These interventions have stimulated local economies, supported entrepreneurship, created jobs and deepened financial inclusion.

Building on a legacy of excellence, the Board remains focused on strengthening the Bank’s strategic foundations to ensure sustained performance and long-term relevance. Our approach has been deliberate—prioritising stability, capacity building, and forward-looking investments that position the Bank to thrive in an evolving financial landscape. A key priority during the year was capital strengthening. The Board continues to recognise capital adequacy not only as a regulatory requirement but as a strategic enabler of growth. Through a combination of profit retention and additional capital mobilisation, the Bank has significantly enhanced its capital base, thereby improving its capacity to support asset expansion, absorb potential risks, and pursue emerging opportunities within its markets.

In parallel, the Board maintained a strong focus on risk governance and balance sheet quality. In an environment characterised by heightened credit risk and economic uncertainty, emphasis was placed on disciplined lending practices, portfolio monitoring, and the strengthening of internal control systems. These measures are essential to preserving asset quality and ensuring that growth is achieved on a sustainable basis.

The Bank continued to advance its institutional transformation agenda to position itself as a stronger community-focused bank. This transition reflects a broader strategic intent to deepen customer engagement, expand access to financial services, and enhance the Bank’s relevance within its operating communities. The Board remains committed to supporting initiatives that improve service delivery, drive operational efficiency, and leverage appropriate technology to meet the evolving needs of customers.

Sustainability and long-term value creation remained central to the Board’s considerations. Beyond financial returns, the Bank is focused on building an institution that contributes meaningfully to local economic development, supports small businesses, and promotes financial inclusion. This aligns with our belief that true growth must be inclusive and impact-driven.

In response to the evolving regulatory landscape and the Bank of Ghana’s reform agenda, the Board initiated steps to strengthen the Bank’s capital base. Shareholders demonstrated remarkable confidence and commitment by approving, at an Extraordinary General Meeting held in March 2026, a plan to increase the Bank’s stated capital to over GHS 100 million.

This strategic move would position Amenfiman Community Bank to meet tighter regulatory expectations, support larger transactions, and compete effectively within the industry.





REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC

As we look ahead, the Board will continue to prioritise strategic initiatives that reinforce resilience, strengthen competitive positioning, and enable the Bank to deliver consistent value to all stakeholders.

BOARD CHANGES

In compliance with the corporate governance directive of the Bank of Ghana, which prescribes tenure limits for directors and chief executives:

- Mr. Edmund Afful, Vice Chairman of the Board, and I, Prof. Lucas Nana Wiredu Damoah, will retire from the Board in October 2026, having each served the maximum tenure of nine (9) years.
- Similarly, our Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Alexander Asmah, will retire at the end of December 2026 after fifteen (15) years of distinguished and meritorious service to the Bank.
- Dr. Frederick Sarpong has completed his first term as a director and is currently due to retire on rotation. His passion and contribution to the business has been exemplary these past 3 years and I recommend that he be considered for another term in office.

On behalf of the Board, I wish to express profound gratitude to Dr. Asmah for his exceptional leadership and contribution to the growth and transformation of Amenfiman Rural Bank. In recognition of the sterling performance over the past 15 years and in his honor, the Board has approved a recommendation by a joint committee of management and the Board of Directors to name the building currently under construction at the Wassa Akropong High Street after Dr. Alexander Asmah upon completion.

I wish to assure shareholders and stakeholders that the Board has instituted robust measures to ensure smooth succession at both Board and Management levels. A transparent, fair, and independent process is underway to appoint a new Chief Executive Officer to lead the next phase of the Bank's growth.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

While its financial performance is impressive, Amenfiman's true strength lies in its ability to combine profitability with purpose. Through sustained investments in education, healthcare, sanitation and community development the Bank continues to deliver meaningful impact beyond banking. The Bank spent GH¢1.3million and GH¢4.7million in 2024 and 2025 respectively on sustainability and CSR projects.

During the year under review, the Bank continued to play a pivotal role in supporting economic activity at the grassroots level. Through targeted lending and tailored financial solutions, we provided critical support to small and medium-scale enterprises, traders, farmers, and individuals, thereby contributing to job creation, income generation, and local economic development.

In addition to its core banking activities, the Bank sustained its commitment to community development through various social interventions. Investments in education, community initiatives, and staff-related support programmes reflect our broader responsibility as a community bank—not only to finance growth but to actively contribute to social progress.

Our employees remain central to the Bank's ability to deliver on its mandate. The Board acknowledges the dedication and professionalism of Management and staff, whose efforts continue to drive service excellence and strengthen customer relationships across our network.

Equally, we recognise the trust and loyalty of our customers, the continued support of our shareholders, and the guidance of our regulators. These relationships form the foundation upon which the Bank continues to build a resilient and impactful institution.

As we strengthen our financial position, we remain committed to ensuring that the benefits of our growth are widely shared—empowering individuals, supporting businesses, and contributing meaningfully to the development of our communities.

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES AND EMERGING RISKS

The successes of the Bank, which we celebrate today, have not come on a silver platter. The year under review presented significant operational challenges, alongside emerging risks that require careful monitoring and strategic response.

One of the key challenges confronting the Bank is the increasing loan default rate, which has contributed to a rise in our portfolio at risk. This situation has largely been driven by the dishonesty and unwillingness of some customers to honour their repayment obligations. While the Bank continues to strengthen its credit assessment, monitoring, and recovery processes, this development remains a major concern requiring collective discipline and vigilance.

The Bank also continues to face certain regulatory limitations that constrain operational flexibility and growth





opportunities. These include geographical restrictions on our operations, limitations on trading in foreign currencies, and the inability to provide certain forms of trade support services to our customers. These restrictions not only limit the Bank's ability to provide seamless financial intermediation to our growing customer base but also indirectly expose the business to higher default risks, particularly among customers engaged in import and trade-related activities.

Additionally, while the regulator's directive limiting the tenure of office of directors and Chief Executive Officers appears well-intentioned and aligned with good corporate governance principles, it presents certain transition and succession-related risks that must be carefully managed. The continuity, institutional memory, and strategic stability of the Bank depend significantly on well-executed succession planning and leadership transition processes.

Furthermore, the banking industry continues to face growing risks associated with IT systems and cybersecurity threats, as increasing digitalization exposes financial institutions to fraud, cyberattacks, and operational disruptions. The Board and Management remain committed to investing in robust IT infrastructure, cybersecurity systems, and staff training to mitigate these risks.

Environmental and social risks also remain an emerging concern, particularly the effects of illegal mining activities, destruction of river bodies, and degradation of cocoa farmlands within some of our operational areas. These developments have the potential to negatively impact livelihoods, agricultural productivity, and ultimately the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio.

While these challenges are daunting, I wish to assure our esteemed shareholders that the Board and Management of the Bank are fully aware of these risks and remain up to the task. We shall continue to work assiduously to strengthen governance, improve risk management systems, enhance operational efficiency, and forestall any potential adverse consequences to the Bank.

2026 STRATEGIC FOCUS

STRATEGIC TRANSITION: ENTERING A NEW PHASE

The Bank's transition from Amenfiman Rural Bank PLC to Amenfiman Community Bank PLC marks a defining moment in its journey. This shift is intended to reflect a stronger capital base, expanded operational scope, readiness for broader national participation and alignment with Bank of Ghana reforms. The change also signals a step into a new era, one where the Bank and its brand is positioned not just as a participant, but as a leader in Ghana's next phase of financial sector evolution and the financial inclusion agenda.

As the Bank enters 2026, its outlook is defined by strength, clarity, and ambition. With a reinforced financial base and a clearly defined strategy, the Bank is focused on expanding its national footprint, deepening MSME financing, strengthening its capital position and enhancing operational and digital capabilities. The long-term ambition is clear which is to evolve into a national banking powerhouse, delivering superior value while maintaining its core identity as a community bank.

The bank welcomes the Bank of Ghana's efforts to reform the microfinance sector of Ghana, and for all the potential advantages it brings. In Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, the reform would not end at the name change and increase in capital. The Bank would use the momentum from this change to get fully integrated with technology liberalization, rolling of geographical barriers and removal of service and product limitations and fulfilling cross-border trade payments for our cherished customers. This will help unleash the full growth potential of community banks in supporting the development of our communities and MSMEs for job creation and poverty eradication.

BRANCH EXPANSION AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Bank continues to expand its operational footprint to improve accessibility and customer service and access. During the financial year;

- In support of our vision for a branch in Takoradi, approval was received from the Bank of Ghana for the acquisition of a new branch property at the Takoradi Market Circle, which is being prepared to for operations in the next financial year.
- Construction of the Wassa Japa Branch Office which is near completion would bring us closer to the communities we serve.
- Construction work on the Multipurpose Banking and Office complex for the Wassa Akropong High Street Branch of the Bank has reached a remarkable stage and is progressing steadily for commissioning this financial year.

These investments are aligned with our strategy to deepen financial inclusion and enhance our market presence.





REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC

SUSTAINABILITY AND ESG COMMITMENT

The Board recognizes the growing importance of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles in banking. In this regard, the Bank has committed to investing in a minimum of 100 kW of hybrid solar photovoltaic systems annually over the next five (5) years. Additionally, lending towards the adoption and use of environmentally sustainable solutions shall be deepened.

This initiative will reduce our carbon footprint, improve energy efficiency, and position Amenfiman as a leader in green and sustainable banking within the rural banking sector.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Looking ahead, the Board remains cautiously optimistic about the Bank's prospects, notwithstanding the uncertainties that continue to characterise the macroeconomic environment. While pressures relating to interest rates, inflation, and exchange rate stability may persist in the near term, we expect gradual improvements in economic conditions to create opportunities for growth within the banking sector.

Against this backdrop, Amenfiman Community Bank PLC is well-positioned to build on the strong foundation established in 2025. The Bank will continue to pursue a disciplined growth strategy, anchored on prudent risk management, strengthened capital, and a sustained focus on asset quality. Emphasis will also be placed on enhancing operational efficiency, improving customer experience, and leveraging appropriate technology to support service delivery and business expansion.

The Board remains committed to deepening the Bank's role as a catalyst for local economic development. By expanding access to finance, supporting small businesses, and strengthening financial inclusion initiatives, the Bank will continue to contribute meaningfully to the communities it serves.

Ultimately, our outlook is guided by a clear conviction—that sustained resilience, when combined with strategic focus and sound governance, will enable the Bank to navigate uncertainties and unlock new opportunities for growth and impact.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the Board, I wish to express our sincere appreciation to Management and staff for their dedication, professionalism, and unwavering commitment throughout the year. Their efforts have been instrumental in delivering the Bank's strong performance.

We also extend our gratitude to our valued customers for their continued trust, to our shareholders for their confidence in the Bank's strategic direction, and to the Bank of Ghana ARB Apex Bank and other regulators for their guidance and oversight.

I, acknowledge my fellow Board members for their commitment and service to the cause of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC.

As we move forward, we remain resolute in our commitment to building a strong, resilient, and impactful institution—one that continues to deliver value while empowering the communities we serve. Thank you for your attention, and may God bless Amenfiman Rural Bank and all its stakeholders.



CEO'S MESSAGE to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC

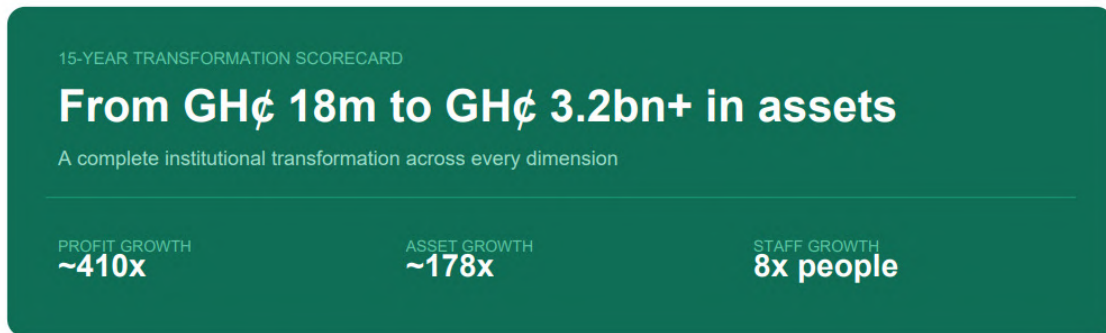


A LEGACY OF TRANSFORMATION, EXCELLENCE AND IMPACT

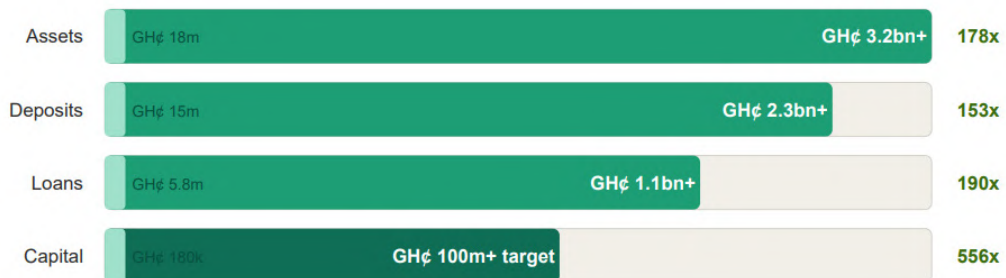
Dear Chairman, Honourable Members of the Board of Directors, Distinguished Shareholders, Valued Customers, Regulators, Business Partners, Management and Staff, Ladies and Gentlemen. As I present this report to the 43rd Annual General Meeting of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, I do so with profound gratitude to Almighty God, deep humility, and a great sense of fulfilment.

This Annual General Meeting holds special significance for me as it is my final AGM as Chief Executive Officer of this great institution after fifteen years of service. It provides an opportunity not only to report on the performance of the Bank but also to reflect on an extraordinary journey of transformation, growth, resilience, and impact.

When I assumed leadership of Amenfiman in 2011, the Bank was a modest community financial institution with total assets of approximately GH¢18 million. We had limited resources, modest market presence, and a future that depended on our ability to reimagine what was possible.



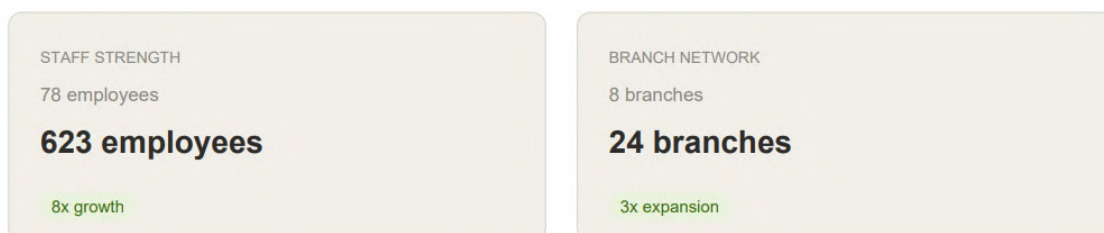
FINANCIAL SCALE — BASELINE VS. TODAY



Fifteen years later, through God's grace, strategic leadership, strong governance, disciplined execution, and the collective efforts of our people, Amenfiman Community Bank PLC has emerged as one of Ghana's most respected indigenous financial institutions.

Today, the Bank stands as a multi-billion-cedi institution with a strong balance sheet, a growing national reputation, a robust capital base, a diversified business portfolio, and an enviable record of profitability and impact. The transformation has been remarkable.

PEOPLE & REACH





CEO'S MESSAGE to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC

Over the years, the Bank has recorded significant growth in assets, deposits, loans, profitability, shareholder funds, branch network, customer base, digital banking capabilities, and overall institutional strength. What was once a small community bank has become a leading force within Ghana's Community Banking sector.

KEY FIGURES AT A GLANCE

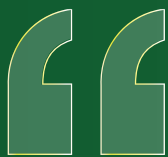


Yet beyond the numbers lies a more important story. The story of people. The story of purpose. The story of a shared vision pursued with courage, discipline, and determination.

BUILDING AN INSTITUTION, NOT JUST A BANK

- From the outset, our ambition was never merely to build a larger bank.
- Our ambition was to build a stronger institution.
- An institution capable of serving generations.
- An institution rooted in strong governance.
- An institution driven by excellence.
- An institution capable of empowering businesses, transforming communities, creating jobs, and advancing financial inclusion.

Throughout this journey, we have invested deliberately in people, systems, technology, governance, risk management, service excellence, leadership development, and organizational culture. We have built a high-performance institution anchored on our ICREATE values of Integrity, Commitment, Respect, Equity and Fairness, Ambition, Teamwork, and Excellence



We did not merely grow a bank. We built an institution that empowers businesses, transforms communities, creates opportunities and inspires future generations.



We nurtured a culture that places people first, embraces accountability, rewards performance, encourages innovation, promotes collaboration, and demonstrates remarkable resilience in the face of adversity. The spirit of what we call "Comebackability" has become part of the DNA of Amenfiman. It is this spirit that enabled us to overcome challenges, navigate uncertainty, and consistently emerge stronger.



CEO'S MESSAGE to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND SHAREHOLDER VALUE CREATION

The 2025 financial year marked yet another milestone in the Bank's growth journey.

Despite operating within a challenging economic environment characterized by inflationary pressures, changing regulatory expectations, increased competition, and rapid technological transformation, the Bank once again demonstrated resilience, stability, and disciplined growth.

Our performance reflects the strength of our strategy, the quality of our leadership, the confidence of our customers, and the dedication of our employees. Most importantly, it reflects the trust and patience of our shareholders.

Over the years, we have remained committed to ensuring that growth translates into sustainable value creation for our owners. Through prudent management and disciplined capital allocation, shareholders have benefited from:

- Consistent growth in shareholder value;
- Strong dividend payments over the years;
- Bonus share issuances;
- Significant appreciation in share value;
- Growth in retained earnings and reserves;
- Enhanced institutional value and long-term sustainability.

The value of your investment today bears little resemblance to the value of your investment fifteen years ago. Many shareholders have witnessed substantial capital appreciation alongside dividend income, reinforcing our commitment to creating long-term value for owners of the Bank.

In addition, the ongoing capital mobilisation programme, which is expected to increase the Bank's capital beyond GH¢100 million upon completion, represents another important milestone in our journey.

This achievement will further strengthen the Bank's capacity to support future growth, comply with evolving regulatory expectations, finance larger transactions, and position itself competitively within Ghana's financial services industry.

The confidence demonstrated by shareholders in supporting this capital programme reflects a strong belief in the future of the institution.

For this confidence and support, I remain deeply grateful.

IMPACT BEYOND BANKING

While our financial performance is important, I firmly believe that our greatest achievements cannot be measured solely in cedis and pesewas.

The true measure of our success lies in the impact we have created. Over the years, the Bank has provided financial support to thousands of entrepreneurs, traders, farmers, women-owned businesses, youth-led enterprises, households, and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

Through these interventions, we have contributed to business growth, job creation, local economic development, and financial inclusion.

Beyond lending, we have consistently invested in education, healthcare, sanitation, youth development, environmental sustainability, and community development initiatives.

These interventions reflect our belief that banking must serve a greater purpose. We have never viewed ourselves merely as a financial institution.

We have viewed ourselves as a development partner.

A catalyst for progress.

A force for transformation.

A vehicle for opportunity.

This commitment to impact remains one of the proudest aspects of our journey.

GRATITUDE TO THOSE WHO MADE THE JOURNEY POSSIBLE

No Chief Executive Officer succeeds alone. The achievements we celebrate today are the result of collective effort.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Board of Directors, both past and present, for their wisdom, strategic guidance, challenge, support, and unwavering commitment to good governance. Your leadership has been instrumental in shaping the institution we celebrate today.

To our shareholders, thank you for your trust, patience, confidence, and continued investment in the vision of the Bank. Your support provided the foundation upon which this transformation was built.

To our customers, thank you for believing in us. Your loyalty, confidence, and partnership have sustained our growth over the years. We remain deeply honoured by the trust you continue to place in our institution.





CEO'S MESSAGE to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC

To our regulators, development partners, correspondent banks, vendors, and other stakeholders, we appreciate your collaboration and support throughout this journey.

Most importantly, I wish to express my deepest gratitude to Management and Staff, both past and present. The Amenfiman story is your story. You embraced ambitious goals. You accepted difficult challenges. You made personal sacrifices. You worked tirelessly. You demonstrated professionalism, commitment, resilience, and excellence.

The transformation of Amenfiman was made possible because of your dedication and belief in a common vision.

For this, I remain forever grateful.

A PERSONAL REFLECTION

If there is one lesson this journey has taught me, it is that extraordinary results are achieved when ordinary people unite behind an extraordinary vision.

Fifteen years ago, many would have considered our aspirations too ambitious. Yet today, the evidence stands before us. What was once a small community bank has become a multi-billion-cedi institution respected across Ghana's financial services industry.

This transformation was not powered by capital alone.

It was powered by people.

It was powered by purpose.

It was powered by discipline.

It was powered by resilience.

It was powered by faith.

And it was powered by an unwavering belief that greatness was possible.

The journey has not always been easy. There were moments of uncertainty. There were difficult decisions. There were obstacles that appeared insurmountable. Yet through God's grace and the collective commitment of our people, we persevered.

Today, I look back not with pride in personal achievement, but with gratitude for the privilege of serving this institution. Leadership, ultimately, is stewardship.

For fifteen years, I have had the honour of serving as custodian of a Bank that belongs not to one individual, but to generations of shareholders, customers, employees, and communities.

THE FUTURE IS BRIGHT

As I prepare to leave office at the end of December 2026 in accordance with regulatory requirements, I do so with complete confidence in the future of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC.

The institution we have built is stronger, more resilient, better governed, better capitalised, more innovative, and better positioned than at any point in its history.

The systems are stronger.

The governance structures are stronger.

The people are stronger.

The culture is stronger.

The brand is stronger.

The future is stronger.

The next chapter of Amenfiman's story will undoubtedly bring new opportunities and new challenges. However, I firmly believe that the Bank possesses the leadership, talent, culture, and institutional strength required to achieve even greater success in the years ahead.

CONCLUSION

As I prepare to leave office at the end of December 2026, I do so with a deep sense of peace, gratitude, and fulfilment.





*The Bank handed to me in 2011 was full of promise.
The Bank I hand back in 2026 is a symbol of what
disciplined leadership, strong governance and
committed people can achieve together.*

Dr. Alexander Kwadwo Asmah
Chief Executive Officer



Fifteen years ago, you entrusted me with the stewardship of a Bank with total assets of approximately GH¢18 million. Today, I return that stewardship to you with assets exceeding several billions of Ghana cedis, a capital base expected to surpass GH¢100 million, a stronger balance sheet, a stronger brand, a stronger culture, and a stronger future.

The Bank you handed to me was a promising institution. The Bank I hand back to you is a transformed institution.

Stronger in capital.
Stronger in governance.
Stronger in performance.
Stronger in reputation.
Stronger in impact.
And stronger in its ability to serve future generations.
I arrived with a vision.
Together, we built a legacy.
The story of Amenfiman has never been about one individual.
It has always been about a collective dream.
A shared vision.
A common purpose.

And while my chapter as Chief Executive Officer may be drawing to a close, the Amenfiman story continues. For the privilege of serving this great institution, I shall remain forever grateful. Thank you for believing.

Thank you for supporting.
Thank you for walking this journey with me.
May God continue to bless Amenfiman Community Bank PLC.
May God bless our shareholders, customers, staff, and communities.
And may God bless our homeland Ghana and make our nation great and strong. Thank you.

Dr. Alexander Kwadwo Asmah
Chief Executive Officer
Amenfiman Community Bank PLC





CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW

The Board of Directors of Amenfiman Rural Banks Plc is committed to good Corporate Governance in accordance with Corporate Governance directives for Rural and Community Banks, Corporate Governance Disclosures Directives for Banks, Savings and Loans, Finance Houses and Financial Holding Companies issued the Bank of Ghana in May 2022, and the Fit and Proper Persons Directive 2019 issued by the Bank of Ghana, as well as the Code of Best Practices in Corporate Governance.

REMUNERATION STRUCTURE

Directors receive fixed fees for serving on the Board and its sub-committees in line with approval from shareholders at the annual general meeting. The Board members' remuneration is approved by the shareholders.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board is responsible for setting the bank's strategic direction, leading and controlling the bank and monitoring activities of the executive management. As of 31 December 2025, the Board of Directors of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC consisted of Six (6) Non-Executive Directors. This is in compliance with sections 19 to 21 of the Corporate Governance Directive of 2021. The Board members have wide experience and in-depth knowledge in management, industry, technology and financial markets which enables them to make informed decisions and valuable contributions to the bank's progress. The Board met the minimum required number of meetings to be held by the Board per section 32 of the Corporate Governance Directive of 2021.

SCHEDULE OF BOARD MEETINGS HELD IN 2025

Attendance at the meetings were as follows:

MEMBER	MEETINGS ATTENDED
Prof. Lucas Nana Wiredu Damoah	6/6
Mr. Edmund Afful	6/6
Ms. Rosemary Obeng-Kwaah Esq.	6/6
Mr. Michael Beekye	6/6
Dr. Frederick Ohenebeng Sarpong	6/6
Mr. Eric Kwesi Neizer	6/6

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board made a conscious decision to delegate a broader range of issues to the Board Committees, namely Audit, Finance, Credit/Risk and Compliance, and IT Steering, Corporate Social Responsibility/Project and Governance and HR. The linkages between the Committees and the Board are critical for the smooth running of the bank. The Board duly received minutes and updates from each of the Committee's meetings throughout the reporting period.

Attendance at the meetings for the year 2025 were as follows:

1. AUDIT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS

MEMBER	MEETINGS ATTENDED
Ms. Rosemary Obeng-Kwaah Esq.	4/4
Mr. Eric Kwesi Neizer	4/4
Mr. Michael Beekye	4/4



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW



2. AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETINGS MEMBER

MEMBER	MEETINGS ATTENDED
Mr. Edmund Afful	4/4
Dr. Frederick Ohenebeng Sarpong	4/4
Ms. Rosemary Obeng-Kwaah Esq.	4/4

3. CREDIT/RISK AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

MEMBER	MEETINGS ATTENDED
Mr. Michael Beekye	4/4
Dr. Frederick Ohenebeng Sarpong	4/4
Mr. Edmund Afful	4/4

4. GHRL MEMBER

MEMBER	MEETINGS ATTENDED
Ms. Rosemary Obeng-Kwaah Esq.	4/4
Dr. Frederick Ohenebeng Sarpong	4/4
Mr. Edmund Afful	4/4

5. I.T. STEERING COMMITTEE Member

MEMBER	MEETINGS ATTENDED
Mr. Edmund Afful	4/4
Dr. Frederick Ohenebeng Sarpong	4/4
Mr. Eric Kwesi Neizer	4/4

RECRUITMENT, INDUCTION AND TRAINING OF DIRECTORS

Individuals selected to be members of the Board have an appropriate diversity of skills and come from backgrounds necessary to provide the needed direction for the company. All new Directors to the Board are provided with a letter of appointment stating clearly the terms which shall govern their appointment after all the necessary regulatory approvals have been received with respect to the changes. The term of the directors is governed by the Bank of Ghana corporate governance directives, which limits the maximum period of service for the chairperson to six years and other members to nine years. New board members participate in a comprehensive induction program covering the company's financial, strategic, operational and risk management overviews to enable them effectively discharge their duties and responsibilities.

Below are the details of courses attended by the directors of the Bank to improve their capacity.





CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW

BOARD QUALIFICATIONS AND COMPOSITION

In accordance with sections 19 to 21 of the Corporate Governance Directive, all Board members are qualified for the position and remain qualified through training, for their positions. They have a clear understanding of their role in corporate governance and are able to exercise sound and objective judgement about the affairs of the company. They also possess, individually and collectively, appropriate experience, competencies and personal qualities, including professionalism and integrity. There is one (1) female Director on the Board; and that there are not more than two (2) Directors serving on the Board that are related persons.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Board has in place policies and procedures to ensure that all related party transactions are carried out at arm's length in accordance with the Corporate Governance Directive and in accordance with the Banks and Specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930). This is intended to ensure that there is no favourable treatment given to a related party. Therefore, in any connected transactions the company ensures all the necessary approvals are obtained prior to the execution of the transaction.

Below are the Related Party transactions outstanding at 31st December 2025.

BOARD PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The Board hereby certifies that it has complied with sections 45 and 46 of the Corporate Governance of 2021 on board evaluation.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

In the year under review the Board approved and monitored the overall business strategy of the company, taking into account the long-term financial interest of the company, its exposure to risk, and its ability to manage risk effectively. This was in line with section 13 of the Corporate Governance Directive.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND INTERNAL AUDIT FRAMEWORK

The Board has put an effective internal control system in accordance with the Corporate Governance Directive and has a risk management in place. The Key Management Personnel holding these roles have sufficient authority, stature, independence, resources and access to the board. Internal controls have been designed to ensure that each key risk has a policy, process or other measure, as well as a control to ensure that such policy, process or other measure is being applied and work as intended.

In accordance with section 15 of the Corporate Governance Directive, the company also has an Internal Audit Department that have no involvement in the day-to-day activities and business line responsibilities of the company. The staff of the Department have the professional competence to collect, analyse financial information as well as evaluate audit evidence and communicate with the stakeholders of the internal audit function. The Internal Auditor possesses sufficient knowledge of auditing techniques and methodologies and reports directly to the Audit Committee and has direct access to the Board.

The Board recognizes the importance of external auditors as vital to the corporate governance process and engaged the services of K & A Accounting Services, Chartered Accountants; an independent, competent and qualified external auditor, to undertake this function.

Key Management Oversight

The Board has established a management structure that promotes accountability and transparency and oversees the implementation of appropriate systems for managing risks-both financial and nonfinancial to which the company is exposed.

The company has engaged skilled and competent staff and provides training and development opportunities to sustain the delivery of short and long-term business objectives and the risk management framework that protects the reputation of the company.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW



SUCCESSION PLANNING

Sections 16 and 17 of the Corporate Governance Directive, directs the company to continue to pursue a robust talent and succession management process, knowing that our success is hinged on our ability to attract and retain the best talent in the industry, whilst maintaining a bench strength that ensures seamless leadership continuity. The company promotes a culture of regularly reviewing and refreshing the succession pipeline to align with the fluid nature of the current talent landscape. Business Unit Heads have been empowered to own the succession management process end-to-end in their respective businesses. Executive Management's sponsorship and oversight of the process has ensured accountability from Business Heads across the company.

Our succession planning process prioritizes all critical roles at all levels in the organization; to ensure business and leadership continuity.

CODE OF CONDUCT

As part of the company's corporate governance practice, management has communicated the principles of the company's code of conduct to all employees. The code of conduct provides a basic framework and guidance for behaviours and business conduct. The code of conduct also serves as a reference point in all aspects of employee's working relationships with other employees, customers, suppliers, government officials, regulators, joint venture partners, competitors and the broader rural.

CORPORATE CULTURE AND VALUES

The company has established a corporate culture and values that promote and reinforces norms for responsible and ethical behaviour in terms of the company's risk awareness, risk-taking and risk management in accordance with section 14 of the Corporate Governance Directive. This is achieved by the company through its board members setting and adhering to corporate values for itself. Key management and employees also create expectations that business should be conducted in a legal and ethical manner at all times. The corporate values, professional standards it sets together with supporting policies and appropriate sanctions for unacceptable behaviour are communicated to all employees.

SEPARATION OF POWERS

There is clearly in place a division of responsibilities between the positions of the Board Chair and the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with section 17 of the Corporate Governance Directive.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The company's directors have a statutory duty not to place themselves in a position which gives rise to a real or substantial possibility of conflict of interest or duty in relation to any matter which is, or is likely to be brought, before the board. There was no conflict of interest.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

The company has established an anti-money laundering system in compliance with the requirements of the Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Act 2020 (Act 1044). These include due diligence for opening new accounts, customer identification, monitoring of high-risk accounts, record keeping and training of staff on money laundering which assist in reducing regulatory and reputational risk to its business.

COMPLIANCE DECLARATION

The Board declares that the company has complied with the requirement of section 13 of the Corporate Governance Directive.





REPORT OF DIRECTORS to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The Directors are required in terms of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Bank as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The Directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Bank and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Directors to meet these responsibilities, the Board of Directors set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner.

The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Bank and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Bank's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Bank is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Bank. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Bank endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behavior are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The Directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Directors have reviewed the Bank's cash flow forecast for the year to December 31, 2025 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Bank has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Bank's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the Bank's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 1 to 4.

The directors have pleasure in presenting the audited financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31st December 2025.

INCORPORATION

The Bank was incorporated on May 13, 1980 and re-registered on July 20, 2018. The Bank was granted a license to operate as a Rural Bank by the Bank of Ghana in accordance with the Banks and specialized Deposit Taking Institutions Act 2016, (Act 930).

The Bank is domiciled in Ghana where it is incorporated as a Limited liability by shares under the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992). The address of the registered office is set out on page II.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

The principal activity of the Bank is to provide full banking services as a banking financial institution. The Bank was licensed to operate as a Deposit-Taking Bank Financial Institution regulated by the Bank of Ghana under the Banking Act, 2004 (Act 673), (as repealed by the Banks and Specialized Deposit Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930)).

There have been no material changes to the nature of the Bank's business from the prior year.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES

The annual report and financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and in the manner required by the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930). The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.



REPORT OF DIRECTORS to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC



The Bank recorded a Net Profit after tax for the year ended December 31, 2025 of GHS 154,891,278. This represented a significant improvement from a profit-making position of GHS 55,377,856 for the prior year.

The Bank's net income increased by 85% from GHS 255,644,899 in the prior year to GHS 472,359,573 for the year ended December 31, 2025.

DETAILS ON THE STATE OF AFFAIRS OF THE BANK

The results of operations for the year ended 31st December, 2025 are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Notes to the Financial Statements from pages 5 to 66.

A summary of the results is as follows:

	2025	2024
	GHc	GHc
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	230,163,740	89,017,024
Total Comprehensive Income	574,496,397	324,667,147
Total Assets	2,776,947,845	1,777,104,195

REGISTER OF INTEREST HELD BY DIRECTORS

S/N	NAME OF DIRECTOR	DESIGNATION	NUMBER OF SHARES	VALUE OF SHARES	SHAREHOLDER (%)
1	Prof. Lucas Nana Wiredu Damoah	Chairman	481,306	143,445	0.24
2	Mr. Edmund Afful	Member	610,616	120,776	0.30
3	Ms. Rosemary Obeng-Kwaah Esq.	Member	114,000	37,656	0.07
4	Mr. Michael Beekye	Member	174,114	35,993	0.09
5	Dr. Frederick Ohenebeng Sarpong	Member	897,804	250,657	0.44
6	Mr. Eric Kwesi Neizer	Member	570,000	139,348	0.28

STATED CAPITAL

The Bank's Stated Capital increased from GHS 15,081,304 at the end of the previous year to GHS 37,190,913 resulting in an increase of GHS 22,109,609 which represents 146.60%. The increase emanates from the sale of shares of 55,274,023 at GHP 40.00 per share which amounted to GHS 22,109,609. The number of shares also increased from 76,525,047 in 2024 to 170,698,442 in 2025 representing 123.06% from the previous year.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

There was no change in the nature of property, plant and equipment of the Bank or in the policy regarding their use. As at December 31, 2025, the Bank's investment in property, plant and equipment amounted to GHS 51,303,107 (2024: GHS 37,112,572) of which GHS 21,105,822 (2024: GHS 18,973,903) was added in the current year.





REPORT OF DIRECTORS to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

CHANGE OF NAME AND CORPORATE RECLASSIFICATION

The Directors hereby inform Stakeholders that in 2026, the Bank commenced and concluded the process of changing its name from Amenfiman Rural Bank PLC to Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, pursuant to regulatory reforms introduced by the Bank of Ghana regarding the reclassification of licensed rural and community banking institutions. This change forms part of broader sector reforms intended to strengthen the rural and community banking model, improve institutional resilience, enhance governance standards, and align the operations of licensed institutions with evolving regulatory and market expectations.

Accordingly:

- The Bank remains the same licensed institution, operating under the same corporate identity, ownership structure, and legal succession;
- Existing shareholder rights and interests remain unchanged;
- Customer deposits, contractual obligations, and banking relationships are unaffected;
- The Bank's regulatory obligations and commitments remain fully preserved;
- Existing branch operations, products, and service delivery arrangements continue without interruption.

The reclassification aligns with ongoing initiatives by the Board and Management to strengthen the Bank's capital base, improve operational efficiency, and sustain long-term profitability and resilience.

ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING IMPLICATIONS

The change of name has no effect on the recognition, measurement, or presentation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, except for the update of the Bank's corporate name in these financial statements and related disclosures.

Comparative information presented for prior periods relates to the same reporting entity, previously named Amenfiman Rural Bank PLC, and remains fully comparable.

BOARD ASSURANCE

The Board of Directors assures shareholders and all stakeholders that the transition to Amenfiman Community Bank PLC marks an important milestone in the Bank's evolution and reflects its commitment to building a stronger, well-capitalized and future-ready institution.

MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK FOR 2026

The Board and Management wish to inform shareholders and stakeholders that prevailing macroeconomic conditions, particularly recent changes in the interest rate environment, are expected to have a significant influence on the Bank's operating landscape in 2026. Recent declines and repricing in interest rates present both opportunities and risks for the Bank.

Reductions in market yields are expected to influence returns on the Bank's investment portfolio, particularly short-term placements and interest-bearing securities, which may place downward pressure on interest income. Similarly, changing lending rates may affect the Bank's loan pricing and net interest margins.

Competitive and market-driven adjustments to lending rates may reduce asset yields, while the pace of repricing on liabilities may not fully offset this effect, potentially compressing spreads.

While lower interest rates may provide broader economic support and improve credit affordability, they may also create short-term earnings pressure for financial institutions, particularly in areas relating to investment income and interest margins.

The Board and Management are actively monitoring these developments and have initiated measures to manage the anticipated impact on the Bank's operations and performance. These measures include, rebalancing the Bank's asset mix to optimize yields within acceptable risk parameters, reviewing pricing strategies for loans and deposits strengthening focus on lower-cost deposit mobilization to improve funding efficiency and maintaining prudent asset-liability management through active monitoring of interest rate risk.

The Bank's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) will continue to assess the implications of these developments and recommend strategic responses as market conditions evolve.





FORWARD-LOOKING CONSIDERATIONS

While these macroeconomic changes may create profitability pressures in the short term, the Board believes that through disciplined balance sheet management, strong liquidity planning, and proactive pricing decisions will position the Bank to navigate the changing operating environment effectively.

Stakeholders are therefore advised that, although shifts in the interest rate environment are expected to influence earnings performance in 2026, Management remains focused on preserving financial resilience, sustaining growth, and protecting long-term shareholder value.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors believe that the Bank has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have satisfied themselves that the Bank is in a sound financial position and that revenue from the assets under management would be enough to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The Directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the Bank. The Directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the Bank.

LITIGATION STATEMENT

The Bank is not currently involved in any such claims or lawsuits, which individually or in the aggregate, are expected to have a material adverse effect on the business or its assets.

AUDITORS

Messrs K and A Accounting services are willing to continue in office as auditors to the Bank for the ensuing year in accordance with the provision of Section 139 (5a) of Ghana Companies Act 2019 (Act 992) and Section 81 (4) of the Banks and Specialized Deposit – Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930). The Directors hereby recommend their re-appointment.

AUDIT FEE PAYABLE

Audit fee for the year ended 31st December 2025 amount to GHS 150,00.00 VAT exclusive.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The amount spent on Corporate Social Responsibility during the year by the Bank amounted to GHS 4,561,359 (2024: GHS 1,322,380).

SECTOR	DETAILS	AMOUNT (GHC)
Education	Advancement made to Amenfi State University	4,300,000.00
Education	School improvements and scholarships	81,529.00
Agriculture	Support to Municipalities, and Assemblies	149,930.00
Other Social Needs	Support programs	29,900.00
TOTAL		4,561,359.00





REPORT OF DIRECTORS to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC

STEPS TAKEN TO BUILD THE CAPACITY OF DIRECTORS

The Directors have been attending seminars and workshops to build their capacity. Below are some of the seminar and workshops the Directors have attended.

COURSE	PARTICIPANT	VENUE
Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC)	Directors and CEO	ARB Apex
Meeting with RCBs Psychological Safety in the workplace	Directors and Lawyer	Association of Rural Banks
Annual Internal Audit and Governance	Director and Management Staff	
Corporate Governance Certification Programme	Director and Management Staff	
Risk Management Framework	Directors and Lawyer	ARB Apex
International Conference for Internal Auditors	Directors and CEO	Association of Rural Banks
Sustainable Financing Training	Directors	
Stakeholders Management Training	Directors	Internal
Digital Transformation for Board of Directors	Directors	Internal
ESG Training for Board and Management	Directors	
10 Day AI Masterclass Investor Conference	Director and Management Staff	

ANTI – MONEY LAUNDERING

The Bank has established an anti-money laundering system in compliance with the requirements of Ghana’s Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044) and Anti – Terrorism Act, 2008 (Act 762), and the Regulations made under these enactments. These include due diligence for opening new accounts, customer identification, monitoring of high-risk accounts, record keeping and training of staff on money laundering which assist in reducing regulatory and reputational risk to its business.

DIVIDEND

The Directors have proposed payment 30% (GHS 46,467,383) of Net Profit after Tax to shareholders, out of which 15% is Bonus Shares (GHS 23,233,691.50) and 15% as Cash Payment (GHS 23,233,691.50) for the year 2025 subject to Bank of Ghana approval (2024: Bonus Shares GHS 11,075,571 and Cash Payment GHS 5,537,785).

STATE OF AFFAIRS

The Directors consider the state of the Bank’s affairs to be satisfactory.



REPORT OF DIRECTORS to the Members of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC



DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN CONTRACT

To the best of our knowledge, none of the directors had any interest in contracts entered into during the year under review.

CAPACITY BUILDING OF DIRECTORS TO DISCHARGE THEIR DUTIES.

On appointment to the Board, Directors are provided with full, formal and tailored programmes of induction, to enable them gain in-depth knowledge about the Bank's business, the risks and challenges faced, the economic knowledge and the legal and regulatory environment in which the Bank operates. Programmes of strategic and other reviews, together with other training programmes, ensure that Directors continually update their skills, knowledge, and familiarity with the Bank's businesses. This further provides insights about the industry and other developments to enable them effectively to fulfil their role on the Board and committees of the Board.

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of Amenfiman Community Bank PLC were approved by the Board of Directors on 29th April 2026 and signed on their behalf by:


.....

Prof. Lucas Nana Wiredu Damoah


.....

Ms. Rosemary Obeng Kwaah Esq.





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2025

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Amenfiman Rural Bank PLC which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of cash flows, and the Statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on page 10 to 63.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements show a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2008 (Act 749), the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountant (Including International Independence Standards)(The Code) issued by the International Standards Board for Accountants and the independence requirement of section 143 of the Companies Act (Act 992). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgments, 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 such matters to report on.

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Corporation Information and Report of the Directors but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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 identified above 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 have 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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Bank's Directors are responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act, 2019(Act 992), the Banks and Specialised Deposit – Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

This responsibility includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control as Management determines is necessary and relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Bank'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 Management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative, but to do so. Management and Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2025



AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgments 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, misrepresentation 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's 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 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 Bank's 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 financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or 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's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion

We communicated with Management and 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 those charged with governance with 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 those charged with governance, we determined 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 interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement

The Companies Act, 2019(Act 992) requires that in carrying out audit we report on the following:

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
- iii. The statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows are in agreement with the books of account.





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2025

The Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act 2016 (Act 930) requires that we state certain matters in our report. We hereby certify that:

- i. The financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31 December 2025 of the Bank and the results for the year ended on that date.
- ii. We obtained all the information and explanation required for the efficient performance of our audit.
- iii. The transactions of the Bank are within their powers; and
- iv. The Bank has generally complied with the provisions of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930); the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2008 (Act 749) and the Anti-Terrorism Act, (Act 762).

The Engagement Partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report was Kwadwo Kwarteng.

K. and A. Accounting Services (ICAG/F/2025/089)
(Chartered Accountants)

Partner Signing: Kwadwo Kwarteng

License Number (ICAG/P/1097)

49 Boundary Road (Coastal)

Off Spintex Road, Baatsonaa (Accra)

Date: 29th April, 2026



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

as at 31st December, 2025



	NOTES	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Interest Income	(7)	555,611,415	305,373,441
Interest Expenses	(8)	(83,251,842)	(49,728,542)
NET INTEREST INCOME		472,359,573	255,644,899
Commissions and Fees	(9)	7,657,396	10,941,251
Other Operating Income	(10)	11,227,586	8,352,455
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		491,244,555	274,938,605
Impairment Allowance	(11)	(9,188,813)	(6,372,251)
Investments/Specific Bad Debt	(12)	-	(24,525,698)
Operating Expenses	(13)	(244,978,778)	(149,836,822)
Depreciation and Amortisation	(14)	(6,913,224)	(5,186,811)
OPERATING PROFIT/ (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		230,163,740	89,017,024
Deferred Tax Liability	(17b)	(3,536,633)	(6,093,673)
Growth and Sustainability Levy	(16)	(11,508,187)	(4,450,851)
Income Tax Expense	(16)	(60,227,642)	(23,094,644)
NET OPERATING PROFIT/ (LOSS) AFTER TAX		154,891,278	55,377,856
EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)			
Basic Earnings per share (in GHP)		0.907	0.724
Diluted Earnings per share (in GHP)		0.907	0.724



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31st December, 2025

ASSETS	NOTES	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Short Term Funds	(18)	308,464,426	164,899,114
Investments	(19)	1,318,578,634	934,271,262
Loans and Advances to Customers	(20a)	1,060,916,311	618,975,085
Other Assets Account	(21)	33,979,367	18,788,820
		2,721,938,738	1,736,934,281
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Long Term Investments	(22)	454,601	364,985
Property, Plant and Equipment	(23)	51,303,107	37,112,572
Right of Use - Lease Assets	(25)	3,251,399	2,692,357
		55,009,107	40,169,914
TOTAL ASSETS		2,776,947,845	1,777,104,195
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' FUND LIABILITIES			
Deposits and Current Accounts	(26)	2,305,040,480	1,553,748,542
Creditors and Accruals	(27)	76,294,826	72,462,316
SHORT TERM BORROWING			
Commercial Banks	(28)	88,087,806	37,682,144
TAX LIABILITIES			
Current Corporate Tax	(17a)	15,241,446	3,520,564
Deferred Tax Liability	(17b)	5,466,270	1,929,637
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,490,130,828	1,662,302,075



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31st December, 2025



	NOTES	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			
Stated Capital	(29)	37,190,913	15,081,305
Preference Shares		13	13
Statutory Reserve Fund	(30)	64,651,533	25,928,713
Credit Risk Reserve	(31)	3,327,403	266,358
Retained Earnings	(32)	139,536,277	54,912,156
Development Fund	(33)	9,165,333	
Staff Fund	(34)	9,833,789	3,638,138
Scholarship Fund	(35)	10,463,066	4,297,995
University Project Fund	(36)	12,648,690	4,557,388
Impaired Investment Fund	(37)	-	2,889,013
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		286,817,017	114,802,120
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		2,776,947,845	1,777,104,195

Approved by the Directors on 29th April, 2026 and signed by;

Prof. Lucas Nana Wiredu Damoah
Board Chairman

Rosemary Obeng Kwaah Esq
Director



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Operating Profit/(Loss) for the Year	230,163,740	89,017,024
ADD: NON-CASH MOVEMENT		
Depreciation and Amortisation	6,913,224	5,186,811
Right of Use - Lease Assets	1,475,278	-
Bad Debt written off	(3,396,425)	-
Impairment Charges on Financial Assets	9,188,813	6,372,251
Adjustment in Equity	(4,985,990)	2,342,876
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	239,358,640	98,233,210
CASH FLOW PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Loans and Advances	(447,733,614)	(417,874,437)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Assets	(15,190,547)	(9,466,521)
(Increase) / Decrease in Investment	(384,307,372)	(396,009,755)
Increase / (Decrease) in Payable and Accruals	3,810,843	45,912,744
Increase / (Decrease) in Customers Deposits	751,291,938	785,009,718
NET CASH (OUT) / IN FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	147,229,888	105,804,959
Tax Paid	(52,973,818)	(34,137,167)



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
P.P.E. - Acquired During the Year	(16,734,546)	(16,845,956)
Right of Use - Lease Assets	(2,034,320)	(591,060)
Increase in Capital Work-in-Progress Expenditure	(4,371,276)	(2,127,947)
Write-off	2,062	448,278
NET CASH (OUTFLOW) FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(23,138,080)	(19,116,685)

CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Increase) / Decrease in Long Term Investment	(89,616)	(63,314)
(Increase) / Decrease in Short Term Borrowing	50,405,662	34,500,326
Dividend Payable	21,667	(16,613,357)
Proceeds From Issue of Shares	22,109,609	5,406,451
NET CASH (OUTFLOW) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	72,447,322	23,230,106
INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	143,565,312	75,781,213
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1ST JANUARY	164,899,114	89,117,901
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER	308,464,426	164,899,114

ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on Hand	44,016,979	47,255,211
Bank Balances with ARB Apex Bank - Current	6,408,502	16,234,429
- 5% Apex Deposit	103,440,984	72,235,632
Bank Balances with Other Bank	154,597,961	29,173,842
	308,464,426	164,899,114





STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

2025	STATED CAPITAL GHS	PREFERENCE SHARES GHS	STATUTORY RESERVE FUND GHS	CREDIT RISK RESERVE GHS	
Balance as at January 1	15,081,304	13	25,928,713	266,358	
Payment to Dividend	-	-	-	-	
Funds receive during the year	-	-	-	-	
Credit Reserve	-	-	-	3,061,045	
Adjustment for the Year	-	-	-	-	
Transfer to Income Surplus	-	-	-	-	
Appropriation of Annual Profit	-	-	38,722,820	-	
Utilised During the Year	-	-	-	-	
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	22,109,609	-	-	-	
Balance as at December 31	37,190,913	13	64,651,533	3,327,403	

2024	STATED CAPITAL GHS	PREFERENCE SHARES GHS	STATUTORY RESERVE FUND GHS	CREDIT RISK RESERVE GHS	
Balance as at 1/1/2024	9,674,854	13	12,084,249	301,035	
Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	
Funds receive during the year	-	-	-	-	
Credit Reserve	-	-	-	(34,677)	
Adjustment for the Year	-	-	-	-	
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	
Appropriation	-	-	13,844,464	-	
Utilised During the Year	-	-	-	-	
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	5,406,451	-	-	-	
Balance as at 31/12/2023	15,081,305	13	25,928,713	266,358	



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



	RETAINED EARNINGS GHS	COMMUNITY DEV'T FUND GHS	SCHOLARSHIP FUND GHS	STAFF FUNDS GHS	UNIVERSITY PROJECT FUNDS GHS	IMPAIRED INVESTMENT FUND GHS	Total GHS
	54,912,157	3,231,041	4,297,995	3,638,138	4,557,388	2,889,013	114,802,120
	(5,537,785)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,537,785)
	5,143,734	-	-	-	-	-	5,143,734
	(3,061,045)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,889,013	-	-	-	-	(2,889,013)	-
	154,891,278	-	-	-	-	-	154,891,278
	(69,701,075)	6,195,651	6,195,651	6,195,651	12,391,302	-	-
	-	(261,359)	(30,580)	-	(4,300,000)	-	(4,591,939)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,109,609
	139,536,277	9,165,333	10,463,066	9,833,789	12,648,690	-	286,817,017

	RETAINED EARNINGS GHS	COMMUNITY DEV'T FUND GHS	SCHOLARSHIP FUND GHS	STAFF FUNDS GHS	UNIVERSITY PROJECT FUNDS GHS	IMPAIRED INVESTMENT FUND GHS	Total GHS
	41,652,150	1,289,307	2,186,781	1,423,024	1,473,621	2,889,013	72,974,047
	(20,077,852)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,077,852)
	-	3,000	-	-	220,729	-	223,729
	34,677	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,845,361	-	-	-	-	-	2,845,361
	55,377,856	-	-	-	-	-	55,377,856
	(24,920,035)	2,215,114	2,215,114	2,215,114	4,430,228	-	-
	-	(276,380)	(103,900)	-	(1,567,190)	-	(1,947,470)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,406,451
	54,912,156	3,231,041	4,297,995	3,638,138	4,557,388	2,889,013	114,802,120





ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 REGISTRATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Amenfiman Rural Bank PLC is a Public Company incorporated and domiciled in Ghana. The Registered office is located at Wassa Akropong, Western Region. The Bank primarily is involved in rural banking. Amenfiman Rural Bank PLC (“the Bank”) incorporated under the Companies Act, 1963, Act 179, (now repealed and replaced by the Companies Act, 2019, Act 992) on 13th May, 1980, and re-registered on 20th July, 2018. The Bank is licensed by the Bank of Ghana (BOG) to receive deposits from and grant loans to customers and also provide any other service ancillary to financial services allowed by the regulator.

The address of its registered office is Opposite Omanhene Palace on the Bogoso Ayamfuri Road, Amenfiman, Wassa Akropong and a Postal Address of P. O. Box 14, Wassa Akropong, Western Region, Ghana.

The Bank provides a wide range of services to a substantial and diversified client base that includes other financial institutions, businesses, government and public corporations and individuals.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

2.2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, except for the measurement of available-for-sale financial assets that are measured at fair value.

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

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

2.3 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Ghana cedi which is the Bank’s functional and presentation currency. Except otherwise indicated, the financial information presented has been rounded off to the nearest one Ghana cedi.

2.4 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

2.5 INCOME AND STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Bank has elected to present a single statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and presents its expenses by function of expense method.

The Bank reports cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method. Interest received is presented within operating cash flows; interest paid is presented within operating cash flows.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria apply in revenue recognition.

Revenue includes interest income, commissions and fees, gain on disposal of securities and financial advisory fees.

a. Interest Income and Expenses

Interest income and expense are recognised within “finance income” and “finance costs” in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method, except for borrowing costs relating to qualifying assets, which are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

The Bank has chosen to capitalise borrowing costs on all qualifying assets irrespective of whether they are measured at fair value or not.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of the financial instrument, or a shorter period where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, pre-payment 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.

b. Fees and Commission

Fees and commission are generally recognized on accrual basis. Fees and commission fee including advisory fees, transfer commission, facility and processing fees and syndication fees are recognised as the related services are performed. Fees and commission arising from negotiating or participating in a transaction on behalf of a third party are recognised upon completion of the underlying transaction.

c. Other income

Other incomes are recognised as and when they are earned.

d. Dividends income

Revenue is recognised when the Bank’s right to receive the payment is established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the amount of income can be measured reliably)

e. Right of Use

Payments for office rent are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease after discounting it over the lease period. Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when the lease adjustment is confirmed.





ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

3.2 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Expenses include legal, accounting, auditing and other fees. They are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred (on an accruals basis).

3.3 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Bank contributes to two defined contribution schemes (Social Security Fund and Provident Fund) on monthly basis on behalf of employees and the last month outstanding contribution is included in creditors and accruals.

i. Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)

Under a National Deferred Benefits Pension Scheme, the Bank contributes 13% of employees' basic salary in addition to 5.5% deduction from employees' basic salary to SSNIT for employee pensions.

ii. Provident Fund

The Bank has a provident fund scheme for all employees who have completed probation with the Bank. Employees contribute 5% of their basic salary to the fund whilst the Bank contributes 12.5%. The obligation under the plan is PLC to the relevant contribution and these are settled on due dates.

iii. Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Bank is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date.

iv. Short-Term Benefits

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

3.4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and Bank overdrafts.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised 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.

3.5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

a. Initial recognition

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Bank and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment charges.

b. Subsequent measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including internally generated goodwill, is written off in profit or loss as incurred.

c. Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over their estimated useful lives, from the date they are available for use.

The annual amortisation rate for the current and comparative years is as follows:

- computer software licenses: 33.33%



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



3.6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All property, plant and equipment (PPE) is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and where applicable borrowing costs.

Cost of an item of PPE includes its purchase price and any direct attributable costs. Cost includes the cost of replacing part of an existing PPE at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an item of PPE.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised 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 those parts that are replaced is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation, based on a component approach, is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over the assets' estimated useful lives as follows:

ASSETS	RATE (%)
Office Furniture and Equipment	20
Building	5
Temporal Structure	20
Office Equipment	20
Motor Vehicles	33.33
Computers	20
Generator	25
Safe	15
Solar Energy	20
Lawn Mower	25

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the statement of profit or loss.





ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

3.7 TRADING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the Bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position with transaction costs taken directly to profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognised as part of net trading income in profit or loss. Trading assets and liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

3.8 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

3.8.1 Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

i. Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. Services provided to customers on credit are recognised when the service is provided to the customers. The Bank recognises due to customer balances when payment reaches the Bank.

ii. Initial Measurement of Financial Instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention when acquiring them. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus transaction cost, except in the case of financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

iii. Amortised Cost Measurement

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 method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

iv. 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 markets or 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.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from similar transactions.

v. Offsetting

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

3.8.2 Financial Assets or Financial Liabilities Held for Trading

The Bank classifies financial assets or financial liabilities as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking. Held for trading assets and liabilities are recorded and measured in the statement of financial position at a fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in net trading income, interest and dividend income or expense is recorded in net trading income according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

Included in this classification are debt securities, equities, short positions and customer balances that have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



3.8.3 The Effective Interest Rate Method

The effective interest rate (EIR) 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 period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The amortised cost of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of payment or receipts.

The adjusted amortised cost is calculated based on the original or latest re estimated EIR and the change in is recorded as 'interest and similar income' for financial assets and 'for financial assets' and 'Interest and similar expense' for financial liabilities. The accounting policies for the EIR method vary by instruments.

3.8.4 Available-for-sale- Financial Investments

Available-for-sale investments include equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available-for-sale are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL). Debt securities in this category are intended to be held for an indefinite period of this time and may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in market conditions.

The Bank has not designated any loans or receivables as available-for sale. After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value.

Gains and losses are recognised directly in OCI in the available-for-sale reserve. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the income statement, in other operating income. Where the Bank holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in-first-out basis.

Interest earned whilst holding available-for-sale financial investments is reported as interest income using the EIR which takes into account any discount/premium and qualifying transaction cost that are an integral part of the instrument's yield.

Dividends earned whilst holding available-for-sale financial investments are recognised in the income statements other operating income when the right of the payment has been established.

The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognised in the income statement in 'impairment losses on financial investments' and removed from the available-for-sale reserve.

3.8.5 Held-to-Maturity Financial Investments

Held-to-maturity financial investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity financial investments are subsequently amortised cost using the EIR less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortisation is included in interest and similar income in the income statement.

The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognised in the income statement within credit loss expense.

If the Bank were to sell or reclassify more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (other in certain specific circumstances), the entire category would be tainted and would have to 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.

3.8.6 Financial Assets and 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 upon initial recognition. Management may only designate an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met, and designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

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

The assets and liabilities are part of a group of 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 or

The financial instrument contains one or more embedded derivatives, unless they do not significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required by the contract, or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative (s) is prohibited.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes





ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

in fair value are recognised in net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities designated at FVPL. Interest earned or incurred is accrued in interest income or interest expense, respectively, integral part of instrument, while dividend income is recorded in other operating income when the right to the payment has been established.

i. Designation at fair value through profit or loss

The Bank has designated financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss when either:

- the assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis;
- the designation eliminated or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise or;
- the asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows would otherwise be required under the contract.

The notes set out the amount of each class of financial asset or liability that has been designated at fair value through profit or loss. A description of the basis for each designation is set out in the note for the relevant asset or liability class.

3.8.7 Reclassification of Financial Assets

For a financial asset reclassified out of the available-for-sale category, any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognised in equity is amortised to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment, using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the expected cash flows is also amortised over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is recycled to the income statement.

In rare circumstances, the Bank may reclassify a non-derivative trading asset out of the held for trading category and into the investments and receivables category if it meets the definition of investments and receivables and the Bank has the intention and ability to hold financial asset for the foreseeable future or until cash receipts as a result of increased recoverability of those cash receipts, the effect of that increase is recognised as an adjustment to the EIR from the date of the change in estimate. Reclassification is at the election of management and is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The Bank does not reclassify any financial instrument into the FVPL category after initial recognition.

3.8.8 De-recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

i. Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

The Bank also derecognises the assets if it has both transferred the asset, and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

The Bank will transfer the asset if and only if, either: The Bank has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset or it retains the rights to the cash flows but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass through” arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions when the Bank retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the ‘original asset’), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the ‘eventual recipients’), when all of the following three conditions are met:

The Bank has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances by the entity with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates.

The Bank cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients for the obligation to pay them cash flows.

The Bank has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Bank is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents during the short settlement period from the collection date to the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients, and interest earned on such investments is passed to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for de-recognition if either:

In relation to the above, the Bank considers the control to be transferred if, and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into pass-through



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arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Bank continuing involvement in it. In that case, the Bank also recognises 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 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.

If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, bank's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Bank may repurchase. However, in the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

The Bank also recognises a financial asset, in particular, a when sales are made to customer when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that it substantially became a new receivable, with the difference recognised as impairment in the income statement.

ii. Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, 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. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss..

3.9 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

3.9.1 Identification and Measurement of Impairment

At each reporting date the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss 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 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 individual 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 other financial assets (carried at amortised cost) with similar risk characteristics.

The Bank records an allowance for expected credit loss for all loans and loans receivables, and other debt instruments held at amortized cost, together with off balance sheet items (loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts). In this section, all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

3.9.2 Calculation of Expected Credit Loss

ECLs are a probability-weighted average estimate of credit losses that reflects the time value of money. Upon initial recognition of the financial instruments in scope of the impairment policy, the Bank records a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECL, being the ECL that result from default events that are possible within the next twelve months. Subsequently, for those financial instruments that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition, a loss allowance equal to lifetime ECL is recognized, arising from default events that are possible over the expected life of the instrument. The expected credit losses are weighted on the basis of three macroeconomic scenarios (adverse, basic and favorable).

For the purposes of calculating expected credit losses, the financial instruments are classified in three stages as follows:

- **Stage 1:** Stage 1 includes performing exposures that do not have significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Stage 1 also includes exposures for which credit risk has been improved and the exposure has been reclassified from Stages 2 or 3. In this stage expected credit losses are recognized based on the probability of default within the next 12 months.
- **Stage 2:** Stage 2 includes performing exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Stage 2 also includes exposures for which the credit risk has improved, and the exposure has been reclassified from stage 3. In this stage, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized.
- **Stage 3:** Stage 3 includes non-performing / credit-impaired exposures. In this stage lifetime expected credit losses are recognized.





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The Bank calculates impairment losses on a portfolio basis, except for financial assets that are credit-impaired in which case they are calculated on an individual basis.

The Bank applies three main components to measure expected credit losses which are LGD, PD and EAD, and assigns general market scenarios for potential credit risk deterioration.

There can be transfers of exposures from one stage to another, depending on whether there is a change in the credit risk of that exposure. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon.

The Bank uses information obtained from the Global Emerging Markets (GEMs) database in order to assign LGD to its loan asset classes. GEMs is an International Financial Institution (IFI) wide initiative designed to pool default and recovery rates experienced by IFIs in emerging markets.

Treasury asset classes derive their PDs from the assigning rating agency. LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. The Bank uses information obtained from the GEMs database to assign LGDs to its lending asset classes, and treasury asset classes derive their LGDs from the assigning rating agency.

3.9.3 Basic Parameters Used for The Calculation of Expected Credit Loss

The calculation of expected credit losses is based on the following parameters:

- Probability of Default (PD) represents the probability that a debtor will default on his debt obligations either over the next twelve months or over the remaining maturity of his debt. In accordance with IFRS 9, the Bank uses non-discriminatory point-in-time PDs that adjust to macroeconomic assumptions using the Expected Credit Loss.
- Exposure at Default (EAD) is defined as the estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and undrawn commitments based on the Bank's own experience.
- Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the extent of the loss that the Bank expects for exposures that are in default and is defined as the difference between the contractual cash flows and those that the Bank expects to collect, including collateral amounts.

LGD, which is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD, varies according to the category of the counterparty, the category and priority of the claim, the existence of collateral and other credit enhancements.

The Bank assigns credit rating to each loan at inception based on the internal scorecard methodologies for Financial Institutions, Corporates or Project Finance and all loans are subject to annual credit review if rated to a category up to BB+, while all loans below that rating are subject to semi annual credit review. The credit rating is primary input to the PD which is calculated based on statistical model and incorporates macroeconomic projections.

The LGD estimates are according to values and determined estimates mainly by geography and by type of counterparty, with three main exposure classes: sovereign, public and private sectors. In case of sovereign default of member countries, the Bank believes that its payment would remain uninterrupted, benefitting from its preferred creditor status resulting in no credit risk of impairment loss from sovereign exposures or loans guaranteed by sovereign.

The Bank calculates expected credit losses based on the weighted probability of three scenarios. More specifically the Bank uses a statistical model to produce forecasts of the possible evolution of macroeconomic variables (GDP and unemployment rate) that affect the level of expected credit losses of loans under a baseline and under alternative macroeconomic scenarios (adverse and favorable) and also assigns the cumulative probabilities associated with these scenarios. The baseline scenario is the most likely scenario and is in line with the Bank's information for strategic planning and budgeting purposes.

3.9.4 Significant increase in credit risk

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

In order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since origination, and hence transition to Stage 2, a combination of quantitative and qualitative risk metrics are used. All loans with at least a 3-notch downgrade in PD on the Bank's internal ratings scale since origination, all loans for which the contractual payments are overdue by between 31 and 90 days inclusive, as well as all loans placed on the 'watch list' are transitioned to Stage 2. For financial guarantee contracts, the date the Bank becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purpose of assessing the financial instrument for impairment.



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In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contract, the Bank considers the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract in line with the above determination for loans.

Generally, there will be a significant increase in credit risk before a financial asset becomes credit impaired or an actual default occurs. The assessment of significant increase in credit risk is key in transferring an exposure from Stage 1 to Stage 2 and the respective change in the ECL measurement from 12-month to lifetime ECL.

3.9.5 Credit-impaired

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter Bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event – instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired.

3.9.6 Definition of Default

The definition of default used for determining the risk of a default occurring shall be applied consistently to all financial instruments unless information becomes available that demonstrates that another default definition is more appropriate for a particular financial instrument. A default is considered to have occurred when either of the following conditions had taken place.

a. Qualitative

Unlikelihood to Pay (UTP) criterion: the Bank considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realizing security. Below are some elements that are taken as indications of unlikelihood to pay

- The Bank puts the credit obligation on non-accrued status.
- The Bank recognizes a specific credit adjustment resulting from a significant perceived decline in credit quality subsequent to the institution taking on the exposure.
- The Bank has filed for the obligor's Bankruptcy or a similar order in respect of an obligor's credit obligation to the Bank, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries.
- The obligor has sought or has been placed in Bankruptcy or similar protection where this would avoid or delay repayment of a credit obligation to the Bank, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries.

b. Quantitative.

Past due criterion: the exposure is past due more than 90 days on any credit obligation to the Bank. Impairment losses for guarantees are recognized while a guarantee is in effect and the amounts are determined based on the level of utilization of the guarantee. The methodology is consistent to that of loan commitments, and such losses are included in 'Other liabilities.

Interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount for financial assets in Stage 1 and 2. As the primary definition for credit-impaired financial assets moving to Stage 3, the Bank applies the definition of default, and interest income is calculated on the net carrying amount for these financial assets only. If the amount of impairment subsequently decreases due to an event occurring after a write-down, the release (i.e. reverse) of the impairment is credited to the provision for impairment asset losses. Unwinding of the discount is treated as income and remaining provision is then reassessed.





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3.9.7 Renegotiated financial assets.

When necessary, the Bank seeks to restructure a financial asset that may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan terms and conditions.

These are generally renegotiated in response to an adverse change in the financial condition of the borrower. Modifications occur when the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified. Some modifications result in derecognition of the existing asset and recognition of a new asset with the difference recognized as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded, while other modifications do not result in derecognition. Modifications that result in derecognition are considered to be substantial modifications. A significant or substantial change is defined when the customer enters into a new loan contract (i.e. completely new product and new pricing) that has a different interest rate type, loan amount, term period (temporary term extension is excluded), and/or customer (e.g. from single customer to joint or change in one of the joint customer names).

A distressed restructuring is an indication of unlikeliness to pay where this is likely to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by the material (change in the net present value of the asset by more than 10%) forgiveness, or postponement of either principal, interest or, where relevant fees. Distressed restructuring occurs when forbearance measures have been extended towards a debtor. Therefore, those forbore exposures where the forbearance measures are likely to result in a diminished financial obligation are classified as defaulted.

Restructured operations will be considered cured and normalized after two successful repayments (average of 6 months per repayment) and could therefore be subject to a Stage movement. For loans that are modified the Bank recalculates the gross book value based on the revised cash flows on the financial asset and recognizes the profit or loss from the modification in income statement. The new gross book value is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate.

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life - for example, goodwill - are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

3.11 Financial Liabilities

The Bank recognizes a financial liability in its financial statements at the time of the arising from the item (that is, the day the transaction took place). Financial liabilities primarily include (a) borrowings and (b) other liabilities.

3.11.1 Borrowings

Borrowing transactions which are amounts due to financial institutions and debts evidenced by certificates, are recognized in the statement of financial position at the time the funds are transferred to the Bank. They are measured initially at the fair value of the funds transferred, less any transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost unless they qualify for hedge accounting in which case the amortized cost is adjusted for the fair value movements attributable to the risks being hedged. Interest expense is accrued in the income statement within "Interest expense" using the effective interest rate method.

3.11.2 Other Liabilities

Other liabilities that are not derivatives or designated at FVTPL, are recorded at amortized cost. The amounts include accrued finance charges on borrowings and other accounts payable.

3.12 Loans and Advances

Loans and Advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term. When the Bank is the lessor in a lease agreement that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee, the financial asset is recognised within loans and advances. When the Bank purchases a financial asset under



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a commitment to sell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (“reverse repo or stock borrowing”), the financial asset is accounted for as a loan, and the underlying asset is not recognised in the Bank financial statements. Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, except when the Bank chooses to carry the loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss as described in accounting policy.

3.13 Investment Securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either hold-to-collect, hold-to-sell or hold-to-collect and sell.

i. Hold-to-collect

Hold-to-collect 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 collect, and which are not designated at hold to sell or hold to collect and sell. Holdto- collect investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It must be noted that IFRS 9 only considers fair value and amortised cost based on the business models for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Thus, all hold to collect assets is classified asamortised costs.

ii. Hold to sell

The Bank carries some investment securities at fair value, with fair value changes recognised immediately in profit or loss as described in the accounting policy.

iii. Hold to collect and sell

Hold to collect and sell investments is 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 amortised cost. All other hold to collect and sell investments are varied at fair value. 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.

3.14 Pre-payment

Pre-payments are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

3.15 Stated Capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.16 Earnings Per Share

The Bank presents basic and diluted 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 number of shares existing as at 31st December. Diluted EPS is determined by the number of shares existing at the end of December.

3.17 Dividend

Dividend distribution to the Bank’s shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Bank’s financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared. Dividend receivable from unquoted investments is recognised when the Bank’s right to receive the dividend is established.

3.18 Income Tax Expense

The income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity - in which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position in Ghana where the Bank operates. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation, and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business





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for the year ended 31st December, 2024

combination that at the time of the transaction affects either accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the date of the statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying value of the Bank's investment property is assumed to be realised by sale at the end of use.

The capital gains tax rate applied is that which would apply on a direct sale of the property recorded in the statement of financial position regardless of whether the Bank would structure the sale via the disposal of the subsidiary holding the asset, to which a different tax rate may apply. The deferred tax is then calculated based on the respective temporary differences and tax consequences arising from recovery through sale.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Bank and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

3.19 Provisions

Provisions for legal claims are recognised when:

- The Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events;
- It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- The amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

Where the Bank, as lessee, is contractually required to restore a leased property to an agreed condition prior to release by a lessor, provision is made for such costs as they are identified.

3.20 Write-offs

According to the IFRS 9 (B5.4.9), the gross carrying amount of a financial asset may be directly reduced when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion of it. As such, the Bank may record a write-off of Stage 3 loans. The Bank may also, on an ad-hoc basis, examine the need for any further write-offs of Stage 2 loans if there is relevant evidence.

3.21 Write-backs

Recoveries (write-backs) of an asset, or part thereof, are credited to the income statement if previously written off.

3.22 Borrowings (Liabilities to Banks and Customers)

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method, any differences between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings. Borrowings and other forms of financial liabilities shall be de-recognised from the books only when they are extinguished, that is when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

3.23 Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss for the year.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents, unless they are capitalized, are presented net in the statement of profit or loss within finance costs and finance income respectively.



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4. QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

	2025 %	2024 %
Capital Adequacy Ratio	18.67	12.94
Non-Performing Loans	1.60	1.79
Loan Loss Provision Ratio	0.39	1.41
Liquid Ratio	109.32	104.49

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience as adjusted for current market conditions and other factors. Estimates and assumptions are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

5.1 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

a. Income Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Bank establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the Bank and the tax authority. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unutilised capital allowances to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the capital allowances can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

b. Fair Value of Non-Derivatives and Other Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Bank uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

5.2 Critical Judgements in Applying The Bank's Accounting Policies

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Useful Economic Life of Property, Plant and Equipment

To a large extent, the Bank financial statements are based on estimates, judgements and models rather than exact depictions of reality. Providing relevant information about the Bank's Property, plant and equipment requires estimates and other judgements. This includes measuring the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, including those that are self-constructed.

The subsequent allocation of depreciation involves further judgements and estimates including:

- allocating the cost of the asset to particular major components;
- determining the most appropriate depreciation method;
- estimating useful life; and estimating residual value.

6. CREDIT RISK RESERVE

The Credit risk is a non-distribution reserve and it represents the excess of total provisions for loans and advances determined in accordance with the Bank of Ghana prudential guidelines over the impairment loss for loans and advances under the IFRS framework. The Bank applies the general approach and calculates expected losses on all its instruments.





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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		2025 GHS	2024 GHS
7.	INTEREST INCOME		
	Interest on Loans and Advances	363,840,828	175,602,418
	Interest on Investments	191,770,587	129,771,023
		555,611,415	305,373,441
8.	INTEREST EXPENSE		
	Interest Paid on Savings & Fixed Deposit	74,768,844	48,297,632
	Interest on Borrowing	8,482,998	1,430,910
		83,251,842	49,728,542
9.	COMMISSIONS AND FEES		
	Commitment Fees and Commission Received	7,657,396	10,941,251
		7,657,396	10,941,251
10.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
	Miscellaneous Income	11,227,586	8,352,455
		11,227,586	8,352,455
11.	IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE		
	Provision at the Beginning 1st January,	27,684,881	21,312,630
	Credit /Charge for the year(Page 4)-Loans	9,188,813	6,372,251
	Bad Debt written off	(3,396,425)	-
	Provision at the End 31st December	33,477,269	27,684,881
12.	INVESTMENTS/SPECIFIC BAD DEBT		
	Investments/Bad debt Written Off	-	24,525,698
This represents investments written off during the year after approval from Board of Directors.			
13.	OPERATING EXPENSES		
	Staff Cost - Appendix I	160,421,457	91,704,526
	Occupancy Cost - Appendix II	15,215,257	11,170,870
	Administrative and Other Expenses - Appendix III	68,788,764	46,614,826
	Directors' remuneration	403,300	246,600
	Audit Fees	150,000	100,000
	Provision at the End 31st December	244,978,778	149,836,822



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



		2025 GHS	2024 GHS
14. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION			
	Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	6,913,224	4,223,914
	Depreciation of Right of Use Assets	-	962,897
		6,913,224	5,186,811
15. DIRECTORS EMOLUMENTS			
	Directors Fees	403,300	246,600
	Directors Sitting Allowance	2,840,589	1,553,136
		3,243,889	1,799,736
16. INCOME TAX EXPENSE			
	Current Tax Charge	60,227,642	23,094,644
	Growth and Sustainability Levy	11,508,187	4,450,851
		71,735,829	27,545,495

17. CURRENT CORPORATE TAX

Year of Assessment	Balance as at Jan 1	Tax Charge	Tax Paid	Balance as at Dec 31
	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS
2021	1,448,436	3,566,828	(3,049,958)	1,965,306
2022	1,965,306	4,823,846	(4,475,610)	2,313,542
2023	2,313,542	6,817,116	(6,798,455)	2,332,203
2024	2,332,203	23,094,644	(28,281,833)	(2,854,987)
2025	(2,854,987)	60,227,642	(50,473,818)	6,898,837

17a. GROWTH AND SUSTAINABILITY LEVY

Year of Assessment	Balance as at Jan 1	Tax Charge	Tax Paid	Balance as at Dec 31
	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS
2023	-	1,220,977	(482,072)	738,905
2024	738,905	4,450,851	(28,281,833)	(665,578)
2025	-	11,508,187	(2,500,000)	8,342,609
TOTAL	-	71,735,829	(52,973,818)	15,241,446

The tax computation (Charge for the year) is subject to agreement with the Domestic Tax Revenue Division of GRA





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

	2025 GHS	2024 GHS
17b. DEFERRED TAX		
Balance as at 1 January	1,929,637	4,164,036
Charged for the Year	3,536,633	6,093,673
Balance as at 31 December	5,466,270	1,929,637

17c. RECONCILIATION OF EFFECTIVE TAX

The tax on the Bank'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	230,163,740	89,017,024
Statutory income tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%)	57,540,935	22,254,256
Non- deductible expenses for tax purposes	4,697,231	2,889,765
Effect on non-chargeable income	(60,227,642)	23,094,644
Effect on capital allowance utilised	(2,010,524)	2,049,377
Change in recognised temporary differences	3,536,633	6,093,673
Income tax reported in the statement of profit or loss	3,536,633	6,093,673
Effective tax rate	1.54	6.85

18. CASH AND SHORT TERM FUNDS		
Cash on Hand	44,016,979	47,255,211
ARB Apex Bank (5% Deposit)	103,440,984	72,235,632
ARB Apex Bank (Clearing Account)	6,408,502	16,234,429
Other Banks	154,597,961	29,173,842
TOTAL	308,464,426	164,899,114

19. INVESTMENT		
Government Securities(Treasury Bills)	1,119,054,068	723,164,914
Government Securities(Bonds)	179,524,566	176,106,348
ACOD	20,000,000	35,000,000
TOTAL	1,318,578,634	934,271,262

Accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the following line items.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



		2025 AT AMORTIZED	FAIR VALUE	
		COST	TP&L	TOTAL
19a.	FINANCIAL ASSETS BY CATEGORY	GHS	GHS	GHS
	Cash and short-term funds	-	308,464,426	308,464,426
	Investment	1,318,578,634	-	1,318,578,634
	Loans and advances to Customers	1,060,916,311	-	1,060,916,311
	TOTAL	2,379,494,945	308,464,426	2,687,959,371

		2024 AT AMORTIZED	FAIR VALUE	
		COST	TP&L	TOTAL
19b.	FINANCIAL ASSETS BY CATEGORY	GHS	GHS	GHS
	Cash and short-term funds	-	164,899,114	164,899,114
	Investment	934,271,262	-	934,271,262
	Loans and advances to Customers	618,975,085	-	618,975,085
	TOTAL	1,553,246,347	164,899,114	1,718,145,461

19c.	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES BY CATEGORIES		GHS	GHS	GHS
	Deposits and Current Accounts	2025	2,305,040,479	-	2,305,040,479
	Deposits and Current Accounts	2024	1,553,748,541	-	1,553,748,541

		2025	2024
20a.	LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	GHS	GHS
	Analysis by type of customer Individuals	619,800,402	394,940,073
	Private Enterprises	219,263,615	143,201,381
	Public Enterprise	20,997,499	24,616,276
	Staff	73,822,869	28,679,842
	Others	160,509,195	55,222,394
		1,094,393,580	646,659,966
	Impairment allowance	(33,477,269)	(27,684,881)
	TOTAL	1,060,916,311	618,975,085
20b.	IMPAIRMENT CHARGES/ ALLOWANCES INDIVIDUAL ALLOWANCES FOR IMPAIRMENT		
	Balance at 1 January	27,684,881	21,312,630
	Impairment Charge for the year	9,188,813	6,372,251
	Bad Debt Erritten Off	(3,396,425)	-
	Balance at 31 December	33,477,269	27,684,881



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

		2025	2024
20c.	BANK OF GHANA PROVISION	GHS	GHS
	Balance at 1 January	27,650,204	21,613,665
	Impairment Charge for the year	2,766,019	6,036,539
	Balance at 31 December	30,416,223	27,650,204
20d.	ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF SECTOR		
	Agriculture	96,202,457	40,489,961
	Transport, Storage & Communication	1,102,462	610,289
	Trading	897,486,802	518,712,094
	Miscellaneous	99,601,859	86,847,622
		1,094,393,580	646,659,966
	Impairment Allowance	(33,477,269)	(27,684,881)
	TOTAL	1,060,916,311	618,975,086
20e.	ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ADVANCE		
	Loans	989,007,436	574,965,739
	Overdraft	105,386,144	71,694,227
		1,094,393,580	646,659,966
	Impairment Allowance	(33,477,269)	(27,684,881)
	TOTAL	1,060,916,311	618,975,085
20f.	ANALYSIS BY PERFORMANCE		
	Performing Loans and Overdrafts	1,076,921,095	635,091,841
	Non -Performing Loans and Overdrafts	17,472,485	11,568,125
		1,094,393,580	646,659,966
	Impairment Allowance	(33,477,269)	(27,684,881)
		1,060,916,311	618,975,086
	Ratio of Non-Performing to Total Advances	1.60%	1.79%
20g.	EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS [ECL] COVERAGE RATIO	0.39%	1.41%



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2024



		2025	2024
21.	OTHER ASSETS ACCOUNT	GHS	GHS
	Stationery Stocks	598,112	598,868
	Prepayment-Rent	31,500	45,610
	Interest and Commission Accrued	32,188,789	16,188,499
	Office Accounts DR.	-	18,935
	E-Zwich Operations	889,957	1,885,052
	Interbranch	271,009	51,856
	TOTAL	33,979,367	18,788,820
22.	LONG TERM INVESTMENTS		
	Shares in ARB Apex Bank Plc	339,308	249,692
	WERBA Investment	115,293	115,293
	TOTAL	454,601	364,985





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

2025 COST / VALUATION		Land & Building GHS	Motor Vehicle GHS	Office Furniture Equipment GHS	Computers & Accessories GHS
23.	PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT				
	Balance as at 1/1/2025	15,385,645	9,669,044	7,438,908	5,118,326
	Additions for the Year	5,500,000	7,338,125	1,999,746	1,601,593
	Write Off	-	-	-	-
	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
	Balance as at 1/1/2025	1,618,179	2,961,878	1,149,213	1,868,025
	Charge for the year	632,784	3,532,726	1,422,896	993,702
	Write Off	-	-	-	-
	Balance as at 31/12/2025	2,250,963	6,494,604	2,572,109	2,861,727
	NET BOOK VALUE - 31/12/2024	18,634,682	10,512,565	6,866,545	3,858,192

2024 COST / VALUATION		Land & Building GHS	Motor Vehicle GHS	Office Furniture Equipment GHS	Computers & Accessories GHS
24.	PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT				
	Balance as at 1/1/2024	11,826,683	2,928,009	3,223,826	3,523,050
	Additions for the Year	3,558,962	6,741,035	4,215,082	1,595,276
	Balance as at 31/12/2024	15,385,645	9,669,044	7,438,908	5,118,326
	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
	Balance as at 1/1/2024	1,127,015	1,179,223	509,435	1,044,323
	Charge for the year	491,164	1,782,655	639,778	823,702
	Adjustment for the Year	-	-	-	-
	Balance as at 31/12/2024	1,618,179	2,961,878	1,149,213	1,868,025
	NET BOOK VALUE - 31/12/2024	13,767,466	6,707,166	6,289,695	3,250,301



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



	Safe & Lawn Mower GHS	Generator GHS	Solar Energy GHS	Leasehold Property GHS	CWIP GHS	Total GHS
	1,177,437	1,460,521	329,638	87,278	5,014,846	45,681,643
	90,900	204,182	-	-	4,371,276	21,105,822
	(9,000)	-	-	-	-	(9,000)
	401,208	284,222	277,664	8,682	-	8,569,071
	237,550	49,845	41,976	1,746	-	6,913,225
	(6,938)	-	-	-	-	(6,938)
	631,820	334,067	319,640	10,428	-	15,475,358
	627,517	1,330,636	9,998	76,850	9,386,122	51,303,107

	Safe & Lawn Mower GHS	Generator GHS	Solar Energy GHS	Leasehold Property GHS	CWIP GHS	Total GHS
	884,737	1,017,620	329,638	87,278	2,886,899	26,707,740
	292,700	442,901	-	-	2,127,947	18,973,903
	1,177,437	1,460,521	329,638	87,278	5,014,846	45,681,643
	182,116	84,373	211,736	5,065	-	4,343,286
	219,092	199,849	65,928	1,746	-	4,223,914
	-	-	-	1,871	-	1,871
	401,208	284,222	277,664	8,682	-	8,569,071
	776,229	1,176,299	51,974	78,596	5,014,846	37,112,572





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

	2025 GHS	2024 GHS
25. RIGHT OF USE-LEASE ASSETS		
Balance as at 1/1/2025	7,263,097	7,263,097
Additions during the year	2,034,320	591,060
Write-off to Rent Prepaid	-	208,500
Balance as at 31/12/2025	9,679,977	7,645,657
AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT		
Balance as at 1/1/2025	4,953,300	3,990,403
Charge for the year	1,475,278	962,897
Balance as at 31/12/2025	6,428,578	4,953,300
CARRYING AMOUNT		
Balance as at 31st December	3,251,399	2,692,357

These related to the lease of office buildings for the Bank's branches across

26. DEPOSIT AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS		
Current Account Deposit	372,191,639	284,104,882
Savings Accounts	1,431,134,305	998,925,242
Time Deposits	494,985,060	268,787,858
Other Deposit	6,729,476	1,930,560
TOTAL	2,305,040,480	1,553,748,542



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



	2025 GHS	2024 GHS
27. CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS		
Interest and Bills Payable	49,148,216	29,896,893
Audit Fess	150,000	100,000
Other Payable	-	21,900
Managed Fund	-	182,544
Accrued Charges	-	36,000
Office Accounts	24,248,751	4,942,626
Deferred Interest on Bond	-	17,665,175
Unearned Discount on T/Bills	34,966	-
Sundry Creditors	2,712,892	19,617,178
TOTAL	76,294,825	72,462,316
28. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS		
RDF Ghana	-	1,363,636
Absa Bank	52,083,333	13,075,000
ARB Apex Bank Plc	3,166,667	5,000,000
DBG Loan	32,837,806	18,243,508
TOTAL	88,087,806	37,682,144

This represents the short-term loan the Bank took from the Commercial Banks.
With the Absa Bank loan the Bank has used Treasury Bills with face value of GHS 22,523,344 as collateral.

29. STATED CAPITAL		
i) Authorised Ordinary Shares	500,000,000	100,000,000
ii) Issued Ordinary Shares for Cash	107,645,444	76,525,047
iii) Issued for Bonus Shares	63,052,998	-
iv) Proceeds Issued for Cash Consideration	15,081,304	9,674,854
v) Proceeds Issued for Cash Consideration for the year	11,034,350	5,406,450
vi) Transfer from surplus - Bonus Shares	11,075,259	-
TOTAL	37,190,913	15,081,305

There is no share in treasury and no call or installments unpaid on any share.

30. STATUTORY RESERVE FUND		
Balance as at 1 January	25,928,713	12,084,249
Add: Transfer from Retained Profit	38,722,820	13,844,464
Balance as at 31 December	64,651,533	25,928,713

This represents the cumulative amounts set aside as non-distributable reserve from annual net profit after tax in accordance with section 34, of the Banks and Special Deposit-Taking Institution Act 2016,(Act 930)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

	2025 GHS	2024 GHS
31. CREDIT RISK RESERVE FUND		
Balance as at 1 January	266,358	301,035
Add: Movement for the year	3,061,045	(34,677)
Balance as at 31 December	3,327,403	266,358
32. RETAINED EARNINGS ACCOUNT		
Balance as at 1/1/2024	54,912,157	41,652,150
Profit for the year transferred from Statement of Comprehensive Income	154,891,278	55,377,856
	209,803,435	97,030,005
Transfers to:		
Statutory Reserve Fund	(38,722,820)	(13,844,464)
Community Development Fund	(6,195,651)	(2,215,114)
Scholarship Fund	(6,195,651)	(2,215,114)
Staff Fund	(6,195,651)	(2,215,114)
University Project Fund	(12,391,302)	(4,430,228)
Credit Risk Reserve	(3,061,045)	34,677
Dividend Paid	(46,467,383)	(20,077,852)
Funds Utilization	48,962,345	2,845,361
Balance as at 31st December	139,536,278	54,912,156

This represents the residual of cumulative annual profits. The Movement in the retained earnings account is shown as part of the statement of changes in equity.

33. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND		
Balance as at 1/1/2024	3,231,041	1,289,307
Transfer from Retained Earnings	6,195,651	2,215,114
Transfer to Community Development Fund	-	3000
	9,426,692	3,507,421
Utilization during the year	(261,359)	(276,380)
Balance as at 31/12/2024	9,165,333	3,231,041
34. STAFF FUND		
Balance as at 1/1/2024	3,638,138	1,423,024
Transfer from Retained Earnings	6,195,651	2,215,114
	9,833,789	3,638,138
Utilization during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	9,833,789	3,638,138

This represents portion of Retained Earnings set aside for Development projects.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



	2025 GHS	2024 GHS
35. SCHOLARSHIP FUND		
Balance as at 1 January	4,297,995	2,186,781
Transfer from Retained Earnings	6,195,651	2,215,114
	10,493,646	4,401,895
Utilization during the year	(30,580)	103,900
Balance as at 31 December	10,463,066	4,297,995

This represents portion of Retained Earnings set aside for Development projects.

36. UNIVERSITY PROJECT FUND		
Balance as at 1 January	4,557,388	1,473,621
Transfer from Retained Earnings	12,391,302	4,430,228
Transfer from Community Development Fund	-	220,729
	16,948,690	6,124,578
Utilization during the year	(4,300,000)	(1,567,190)
Balance as at 31 December	12,648,690	4,557,388

This represents portion of Retained Earnings set aside for Development projects.

37. IMPAIRED INVESTMENT FUND		
Balance as at 1 January	2,889,013	2,889,013
Transfer from Retained Earnings	-	-
Utilization during the year	2,889,013	2,889,013
Balance as at 31 December	(2,889,013)	2,889,013
38. EARNINGS PER SHARE		

The calculation of Basic and Diluted earnings per share at 31 December 2025, was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of GHS 154,513,750 (2024: GHS 55,377,856) and number of ordinary shares of 170,698,442 (2024: 76,525,047), calculated as follows:

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	154,891,278	55,377,856
Net Profit for the period attributable to equity holders		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	15,081,304	9,674,854
Effect of shares issued as at 31 December	11,034,350	5,406,450
Value of ordinary shares at 31 December	26,115,654	15,081,304
Number of ordinary shares at 31 December	170,698,442	76,525,047
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share	0.907	0.724

There are no potentially dilutive shares outstanding at 31 December 2023. Dilutive earnings per share are therefore the same as the basic earnings per share.





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

39. COMMITMENTS

At the Annual General Meeting held in 2025, the directors recommend for approval, the payment of dividend of GHS 16,613,356 for the year ended 31 December, 2024 (2023 - GHS 3,464,496). This was subject to Bank of Ghana approval.

40. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities as at the Statements of Financial Position date.

41. 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 and advances to related persons. The disbursements and related outstanding balances at the year-end are as follows:

	2025 GHS	2024 GHS
a. Loans to Directors and Connected Persons		
Loans outstanding as at 1 Jan.	2,422,460	3,276,212
Loans granted during the year	-	
Loans repayment during the year	(1,833,479)	(853,752)
Loans outstanding as at 31 Dec.	588,981	2,422,460
b. Loans to Key Management Staff and connected persons		
Loans outstanding as at 1 Jan.	6,663,306	3,684,408
Loans granted during the year	15,846,223	8,501,494
Loans repayment during the year	(8,314,157)	(5,522,596)
Loans outstanding as at 31 Dec.	14,195,372	6,663,306

Interest rate charged on these loans and advances were at commercial rates. The loans granted are secured over property and provident fund of the respective persons. No impairment loss has been recorded against balances during the period with directors and key management personnel. Interest on fixed deposit is the same as applied to other customers of the bank. All transactions with related parties are priced on arm's length basis and was entered into the normal course of business.

c. Key Management personnel and Directors Emoluments		
Directors Emoluments Fees	403,300	246,600
Directors Sitting Allowance	2,840,589	868,521
Directors Meeting Expenses	2,700	74,448
Key Management Salaries	4,898,076	4,678,532
	8,144,665	6,231,718

42. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Introduction and Overview

An organisation may be exposed to different types of financial risks depending on the size and complexity of business activities. Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, however, is generally exposed to:



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. Credit risk | e. Compliance risk |
| b. Liquidity risk | f. Legal risk |
| c. Market risk | g. Reputational risk |
| d. Operational risk | h. Capital risk |

Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors and Senior management have developed and established policies and procedures to facilitate effective risk management. These policies and procedures provide guidance on risk appetite/tolerance limit, risk identification, monitoring and control and adherence to set risk limits. Risk management policies and procedures are continually reviewed to reflect changes in economic and financial landscape as well as products and services offered. The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The responsibilities of the Board of Directors include; setting out the Bank's overall risk appetite/tolerance limit, ensuring that the Bank's overall risk exposure is maintained at prudent levels and consistent with available capital. They also include ensuring that Management as well as individuals responsible for Risk Management possess sound expertise and knowledge to accomplish the risk management function and that appropriate policies and procedures for risk management are in place. The Board's Sub- Committees on Investment and the Management as a whole oversee the implementation of the board risk management policies and objectives of the Bank.

(a) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk represents the loss which the Bank would suffer if a customer or counter-party to financial instruments failed to meet its contractual obligations.

Credit Risk stems from outright default due to inability or unwillingness of a client or counterpart to meet commitments in relation to lending, trading settlement and other financial transaction. Resultant losses may result in reduction in receivables portfolio value due to the actual or perceived deterioration in those receivables portfolio quality.

The Bank has established credit policies under which new customers are assessed for credit worthiness before credit is extended to them.

The Investment Committee is responsible for implementing the credit risk policy/strategy, monitoring credit risk on a bank-wide basis and ensuring compliance with credit limits to be approved by the Board.

Business strategies, policies and procedures for managing credit are determined bankwide with specific policies and procedures being adopted for corporate and small and medium-sized enterprises.

Managing problems of Loans and Advances

The Recovery Unit within the Credit Department manages delinquent facilities including outright recoveries or nursing of such problem Loans back to health.

At delinquent and past due stages, where recovery efforts are unsuccessful, the Bank refers the client to the Bank's Solicitors for legal action to be initiated.

Provisioning for Loans and Advances

Credit losses are anticipated and charged in the statement of profit or loss on a monthly basis.

The balance in the impairment allowance account is always equal to at least the required provisions based on the Bank's current risk rating profile. If the status of the loan worsens, the balance of the provision account is increased by an additional charge against earnings.

In conformity with Bank of Ghana 's directives, the minimum provision that are held are as follows;





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

Credit Risk Rating	Days Past Due	Minimum Prov. Required (%)
Current	Less than 30	1
OLEM	30 - 90	10
Sub-standard	91-180	25
Doubtful	181 - 360	50
Loss	Over 360	100

Impairment losses

The ageing of Loan and Advances at the reporting date was:

		2025		2024	
		Gross. Amt	Impairment	Gross. Amt	Impairment
		GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS
Current	0-30 days	1,064,682,069	23,937,204	633,701,840	17,420,826
Olem	31-90 days	12,239,026	1,223,903	1,389,932	138,993
Sub-Standard	91- 180 days	10,304,542	2,576,136	883,435	220,859
Doubtful	181 - 360 days	2,855,833	1,427,916	1,561,113	780,557
Loss	> 360 days	4,312,110	4,312,110	9,123,646	9,123,646
		1,094,393,580	33,477,269	646,659,966	27,684,881

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the Bank's maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	2025 GHS	2024 GHS
Cash and Balances with other Banks	264,447,447	117,643,903
Investment	1,318,578,634	934,271,263
Loans and advances	1,094,393,580	646,659,996
Other assets Account	33,979,367	18,788,820
Total	2,711,399,027	1,717,363,982



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



The receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are within their approved credit limits.

At 31st December, 2025, the Bank's Loans and Advances were categorized under IFRS 9 as follows:

Stage 1 – At initial recognition Performing

Stage 2 – Significant increase in Credit risk since initial recognition – Underperforming

Stage 3 – Credit Impaired – Non- Performing

2025	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage3.	Total
	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS
Cash and Cash Equivalent	308,464,426	-	-	308,464,426
Investments	1,318,578,634	-	-	1,318,578,634
Investment in other than securities	428,279	-	-	428,279
Loans and Advances to Customers	1,064,682,069	25,399,401	4,312,110	1,094,393,580
Other Assets	33,979,367	-	-	33,979,367
Gross Carrying Amount	2,755,844,286	-	-	2,755,844,286
Loss Allowances	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	2,755,844,286	-	-	2,755,844,286

2024	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage3.	Total
	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS
Cash and Cash Equivalent	164,899,114	-	-	164,899,114
Investments	934,271,262	-	-	934,271,262
Investment in other than securities	364,985	-	-	364,985
Loans and Advances to Customers	610,901,908	36,634,482	9,123,576	646,659,966
Other Assets	18,788,820	-	-	18,788,820
Gross Carrying Amount	1,764,984,147	-	-	1,764,984,147
Loss Allowances	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	1,764,984,147	-	-	1,764,984,147



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

Impaired loans and Securities

Impaired loans and securities are loans and securities for which the Bank determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan/securities agreement(s). Interest on these loans is calculated and treated on non-accrual basis and portions shall only be considered when payments (settlement) are made.

Loans with Renegotiated Terms

Loans with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Bank has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider. The status or risk grade of a restructured facility does change until there is evidence of performance over a reasonable period of time.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, a Bank shall recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and shall recognize a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset shall be recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Allowances for Impairment

The Bank establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents the estimate of incurred losses in the loan portfolios. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loan loss allowance established for groups of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans subject to individual assessment for impairment.

Write-off Policy

The Bank writes off loans when it determines that the loans are uncollectible. This determination will be reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's financial position such that the borrower can no longer discharge the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. Related and connected lending is not permitted to be written off unless with the approval of Bank of Ghana.

Collateral of Impaired Exposures

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of cash deposits, mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets, and guarantees.

Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired. Collateral is not normally held for loans and advances to Bank, when securities are held as part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity. Collateral is not usually held against investment securities, and no such collateral was held at 31 December 2024 and 2023. An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against financial assets is shown below.

It must, however, be noted that collateral values of impaired loans are at cash flows of the forced sale values less estimated costs of sale as discounted to present values:

	Loans & Advances to Customers	Loans & Advances to Customers
	2025 GHS	2024 GHS
Cash and Near Cash Instruments	132,670,688	52,720,106



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



Repossessed Assets

The Bank did not repossess any customer's asset during the period. If the Bank would have repossessed, the type and carrying amount of collateral would have been the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. All assets repossessed if any are to be sold within one year of possession and approval would be sought from Bank of Ghana for those which efforts towards sale have not been successful within one year. The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date is shown below:

	2025 GHS	2024 GHS
Agriculture	96,202,457	40,489,961
Transport	1,102,462	610,289
Trading	897,486,802	518,712,094
Others	99,601,859	86,847,622
	1,094,393,580	646,659,966
Credit Impairment Loss	(33,477,269)	(27,684,881)
	1,060,916,311	618,975,085

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The risk arises from mismatches in cash flows.

Management of Liquidity Risk

The Bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses that will damage to the Bank's reputation.

The Head office receives information from other branches regarding the liquidity profile of their financial assets and liabilities and details of other projected cash flows arising from projected future business. The Head office then maintains a portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term liquid investment securities, loans and advances to banks and other inter-bank facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the Bank as a whole. The liquidity requirements of branches are met through short-term loans from Head Office to cover any short-term fluctuations and longer-term funding to address any structural liquidity requirements. When an operating branch is subject to a liquidity limit, it manages the regulatory limit in co-ordination with Head Office, Head Office monitors compliance of branches with local regulatory limits on a daily basis. The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by the Finance and operation committee. Daily reports cover the liquidity position of the Bank. A summary report, including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to the finance and operations committee.

Exposure to Liquidity Risk

A summary report, including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to the finance and operations committee. The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose, net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents and investment grade debt securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any deposits from banks, debt securities issued, other borrowings and commitments maturing within the next month. Details of the net liquid assets to deposits and customers at the reporting date and during the reporting period were as follows:



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

	2025 %	2024 %
At 31 December	66.79	70.74
Average for the period	63.64	69.02
Maximum for the period	66.79	71.05
Minimum for the period	57.42	58.52

(c) Market Risk

Market risk represents the risk exposures the Bank has in relation to instruments whose value vary with the level of interest rates. These include investments, debt securities, and borrowings.

The Bank's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to its long-term borrowings with floating interest rates. All of its borrowings are at floating interest rates. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Management of Market Risk

The Bank separates its exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios mainly are held by the treasury unit, and include positions arising from market making and proprietary position taking, together with financial assets and liabilities that are managed on a fair value basis. Overall authority for market risk is vested in credit committee. The Bank is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by credit committee) and for the day-to-day review of their implementation.

Exposure to Market Risk – Trading Portfolios

The principal tool used to measure and control market risk exposure within the Bank's trading portfolios is Value at Risk (VaR). The VaR of a trading portfolio is the estimated loss that will arise on the portfolio over a specified period of time (holding period) from an adverse market movement with a specified probability (confidence level). The VaR model used by the Bank is based upon a 99 percent confidence level and assumes a 10-day holding period. The VaR model used is based mainly on historical simulation. Taking account of market data from the previous two years, and observed relationships between different markets and prices of plausible future scenarios for market price movements. Although VaR is an important tool for measuring market risk, the assumptions on which the model is based do give rise to some limitations, including the following:

- A 10-day holding period assumes that it is possible to hedge or dispose of positions within that period. This is considered to be a realistic assumption in almost all cases but may not be the case in situations in which there is severe market illiquidity for a prolonged period.
- A 99 percent confidence level does not reflect losses that may occur beyond this level. Even within the model used there is a one percent probability that losses could exceed the VaR.
- VaR is calculated on an end-of-day basis and does not reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day.
- The use of historical data as a basis for determining the possible range of future outcomes may not always cover all possible scenarios, especially those of an exceptional nature.
- The VaR measure is dependent upon the Bank's position and the volatility of market prices. The VaR of an unchanged position reduces if the market price volatility declines and vice versa.

The Bank uses VaR limits for total market risk, interest rate, equity and other price risks. The overall structure of VaR limits is subject to review and approval by credit and marketing committee. VaR limits are allocated to trading portfolios. VaR is measured at least daily and more regularly for more actively traded portfolios.

Daily reports of utilisation of VaR limits are submitted to Bank risk and regular summaries are submitted to the credit and marketing committee.

The limitations of the VaR methodology are recognized by supplementing VaR limits with other position and sensitivity limit structures, including limits to address potential concentration risks within each trading portfolio. In addition, the Bank uses a wide range of stress tests to model the financial impact of a variety of exceptional market scenarios on individual trading portfolios and the Bank's overall position.





Exposure to Interest Rate Risk – Non-Trading Portfolios

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instrument because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands. The credit and marketing committee is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by finance and operations department in its day-to-day monitoring activities. The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered on a monthly basis include a 100 basis point (bp) fall or rise in all financial market interest rates. Overall non-trading interest rate risk positions are managed by Central Treasury, which uses investment securities, advances to banks, deposits from banks and derivative instruments to manage the overall position arising from the Bank's nontrading activities.

Exposure to Other Market Risks – Non-Trading Portfolios

Credit spread risk (not relating to changes in the obligor / issuer's credit standing) on debt securities held by Central Treasury and equity price risk is subject to regular monitoring by Bank risk, but is not currently significant in relation to the overall results and financial position of the Bank.

(d) Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Bank's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Bank's operations and are faced by all business entities. The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity. The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit.

This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Bank standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- documentation of controls and procedures
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action
- development of contingency plans
- training and professional development
- ethical and business standards
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

e) Compliance and Regulatory Risk

In order to strengthen the Bank's compliance with regulatory requirements, the Bank organises series of dedicated training on a regular basis to equip staff with compliance and regulatory issues in order to minimise risk emanating therefrom.

(f) Legal Risk

The Bank's activities are undertaken in a manner which adequately reduces the risks which may arise out of material litigation to be initiated against it (the Bank).

g) Reputational Risk

The Bank conducts its business in a responsible, professional and transparent manner. The Bank safeguards the interest of its clients as well as its reputation. This is aimed at demonstrating our commitment and fostering a long-term relationship with our clients and the public at large. We manage our image and reputation in a professional manner.





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

h) Capital Risk Management

The Capital Management Objective of the Bank is to ensure that the financial net asset at the end of the financial year exceeds the financial amount of the net assets at the beginning of the year after deducting distributions and adding contributions from owners.

This objective will be to ensure that at any time, the Stated Capital requirement by the Bank of Ghana would be met and also to comply with the Capital Adequacy Ratio Regulatory requirements of the Bank of Ghana. This will be achieved by maintaining an appropriate level of profits to meet these expected Capital increases by the Bank of Ghana.

The Bank's regulator, the Bank of Ghana sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank as a whole. In implementing the current capital requirement, the Bank of Ghana requires the Bank to maintain a prescribed ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets.

The Bank's regulatory capital is analyzed as follows:

Tier 1 Capital, also referred to as core/primary capital is made up of equity and disclosed reserves. Equity includes issued and fully paid ordinary share capital and perpetual noncumulative preference shares. Disclosed reserves relate to those created or increased by an appropriation of after-tax retained earnings/surplus, retained profits, and general statutory reserves and do not include regulatory credit risk reserve.

The Level of Capital Adequacy

	2025 GHS	2024 GHS
Paid Capital	37,190,913	15,081,305
Disclosed Reserves	249,626,091	99,720,802
Permanent Preference Shares	13	13
Tier 1 Capital	286,817,017	114,802,120
Investments in the capital		
of other Banks	(3,327,403)	(266,358)
Revaluation Reserves	-	-
Tier 2 Capital	283,489,614	114,535,762

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence, and to sustain the future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognized and the Bank recognizes the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Bank complied with the statutory capital requirements throughout the period. There have been no material changes in the Bank's management of capital during this period.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



43. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Fair Values

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Bank's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements.

	Carrying amount		Fair Value	
	Dec.31	Dec.31	Dec.31	Dec.31
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS
Financial assets				
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	308,464,426	164,899,114	308,464,426	164,899,114
Investments	1,318,578,634	934,271,263	1,318,578,634	934,271,263
Loans and advances	1,060,916,311	646,659,966	1,060,916,311	618,975,085
Other assets	33,979,367	18,788,820	33,979,367	18,788,820
Total	2,721,938,738	1,764,619,163	2,721,938,738	1,736,934,282
Financial Liabilities				
Current Accounts	372,191,639	284,104,882	372,191,639	284,104,882
Savings Accounts	1,431,134,305	998,925,242	1,431,134,305	998,925,242
Time Deposits	494,985,060	268,787,858	494,985,060	268,787,858
Other Deposits	6,729,476	1,930,560	6,729,476	1,930,560
Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	76,294,826	55,848,961	76,294,826	55,848,961
Due to Other Financial Institutions	88,087,806	37,682,144	88,087,806	37,682,144
Total	2,469,423,112	1,647,279,647	2,469,423,112	1,647,279,647

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Cash and short-term deposits, loans and advances, deposits and current accounts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Bank based on parameters such as interest rates. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at December 31, 2025, the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

44. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank held the following financial instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position: The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank held the following financial instruments measured at fair value:

2025	Total 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS
Financial assets				
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	308,464,426	-	308,464,426	-
Non-Pledged Trading Assets	1,318,578,634	-	1,318,578,634	-
Loans and advances	1,094,393,580	1,064,682,069	1,094,393,580	4,312,110
Other Assets Account	33,979,367	-	33,979,367	-
Total	2,271,938,738	1,064,682,069	2,271,938,738	4,312,110
Financial Liabilities				
Current Accounts	372,191,639	-	372,191,639	-
Savings Accounts	1,431,134,305	-	1,431,134,305	-
Time Deposits	494,985,060	-	494,985,060	-
Other Deposits	6,729,476	-	6,729,476	-
Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	76,294,826	-	76,294,826	-
Due to Other Financial Institutions	88,087,806	-	88,087,806	-
Total	2,469,423,112	-	2,469,423,112	-



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



2024	Total 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS
Financial assets				
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	164,899,114	-	164,899,114	-
Investments	934,271,262	-	934,271,262	-
Loans and advances	618,975,085	-	618,975,085	-
Other Assets Account	18,788,820	-	18,788,820	-
Total	1,736,934,281	-	1,736,934,281	-
Financial Liabilities				
Current Accounts	284,104,882	-	284,104,882	-
Savings Accounts	998,925,242	-	998,925,242	-
Time Deposits	268,787,858	-	268,787,858	-
Other Deposits	1,930,560	-	1,930,560	-
Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	70,627,487	-	70,627,487	-
Due to Other Financial Institutions	37,682,144	-	37,682,144	-
Total	1,662,058,173	-	1,662,058,173	-

The Bank carries unquoted equity shares as available-for-sale financial instruments classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

During the reporting period ending 31 December 2025, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 3 fair value measurements. No other transfers were made.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

	2025 GHS	2024 GHS
45. VALUE ADDED STATEMENT		
Interest earned and other operating income	574,496,397	324,667,147
Direct cost of services	(167,405,864)	(107,614,238)
Value added by Banking Services	407,090,533	217,052,909
Non-banking services	(3,536,633)	(6,093,673)
Specific Bad Debt	-	(24,525,698)
Impairment Financial Assets	(9,188,813)	(6,372,251)
Value Added	394,365,088	180,061,287
Distributed as follows:	394,365,088	180,061,287
To employees:		
Directors (without executives)	403,300	246,600
Executive Directors and Other Employees	160,421,457	91,704,526
To Government:		
Income Tax	71,735,829	27,545,495
To Providers of Capital Dividend to Shareholders		
To Expansion and Growth		
Depreciation	6,913,224	5,186,811
Amortisation - Software	-	-
Retained Earnings	154,891,278	55,377,855

46. NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Bank had One Hundred Seventy Million, Six Hundred and Ninety-Eight Thousand, Four Hundred and Forty Two (170,698,442) Ordinary Shares as at 31st December, 2025 distributed as follows:

CATEGORY	Number of Shares	Percentage Holding (%)
1-1,000	1,394,668	0.82%
1,001-5,000	5,367,157	3.14%
5,001-10,000	4,941,824	2.90%
Over 10,000	158,994,793	93.14%
Total	170,698,442	100%



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



47. TOP TWENTY (20) SHAREHOLDERS LIST

	Name Of Shareholder	Value (GHS)	Number of Shares	Percentage Holding (%)
1	Adei Stephen	1,158,035	6,133,088	3.14
2	Nartey Desmond Afutu	1,030,400	5,485,956	2.81
3	Anthony Peter Amissah	766,074	3,850,000	1.97
4	Nartey Sophie	678,277	3,546,396	1.81
5	Aubynn Gaisie Richard	663,475	3,250,000	1.66
6	Wasa Amenfi Traditional Council	644,447	3,135,384	1.60
7	Wasa Amenfi Dist Assembly	459,738	2,610,752	1.34
8	Michael Oppong Mensah	500,191	2,522,912	1.29
9	Dadzie Samuel	458,533	2,493,854	1.28
10	Nyamekeh Martha	506,001	2,449,804	1.25
11	Tandoh Isaac Andrews	622,540	2,342,785	1.20
12	Ansah Joseph	900,000	2,250,000	1.15
13	Armah Christine Lydia	900,000	2,250,000	1.15
14	Martha Buabin	356,370	1,905,684	0.97
15	Ofori Mensah George	570,000	1,850,000	0.95
16	Essien Vincent Blaychie	313,577	1,776,000	0.91
17	Peprah Ernestina Agyapomah	393,504	1,643,200	0.84
18	Anokye Godfred	300,212	1,544,594	0.79
19	Ofori Nicholas Yaw	285,269	1,524,124	0.78
20	Agyeman Aboagye Abraham	271,114	1,292,930	0.66
	Total	11,777,756	53,857,463	27.55





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

		2025 GHS	2024 GHS
48.	APPENDIX I – STAFF COST		
	Salaries and Wages	86,761,587	54,723,228
	Social Security Contribution	6,011,579	4,236,630
	Provident Fund Contribution	3,126,897	2,148,681
	Staff Medical Expenses	4,105,268	2,509,508
	Staff Training Expenses	4,332,295	1,898,897
	Annual Bonus	39,738,700	21,181,818
	Funeral and Staff Clothing	16,345,130	5,005,764
	TOTAL	160,421,457	91,704,526
49.	APPENDIX II - OCCUPANCY COST		
	General Repairs and Maintenance	2,686,885	1,545,621
	Rent and Rates	1,695,119	551,761
	Electricity and Water Expenses	2,037,753	2,156,096
	Generator Running Expenses	1,175,967	1,038,368
	Police / Security Guard Expenses	5,217,035	4,012,768
	Cleaning & Sanitation Expenses	2,402,499	1,866,256
	TOTAL	15,215,257	11,170,870



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



	2025 GHS	2024 GHS
50. APPENDIX III - ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER EXPENSES		
Board Meeting Expenses	2,700	-
Travelling and Transport	7,658,039	4,640,051
Printing and Stationery	1,839,049	1,368,768
Business Promotion	8,341,275	4,410,859
Micro Finance	-	4,570
Specie Movement Expenses	538,038	454,563
Deposit Mobilisation Programme	5,562,258	3,215,725
VAT on Audit Fees	-	21,900
Audit Expense	1,186,728	441,979
Office Expense	11,186,112	5,904,276
Insurance	5,970,548	2,687,424
Postal and Telecommunications	410,678	486,110
Motor Vehicle Running Expenses	9,891,038	7,835,204
Legal Expenses	1,346,693	4,444,769
Newspapers, Subscriptions and Periodicals	686,828	618,760
Bank Charges	877,330	467,434
SFC Expenses	1,613,994	593,773
Advertising and Publicity	2,163,876	2,153,738
Annual General Meeting Expenses	1,581,235	1,114,793
Directors Transportation	30,953	-
Directors Sitting Expenses	2,840,589	1,553,136
Computerization Expenses	5,016,882	4,168,267
Cashiers Overs and Shortages	43,922	28,727
TOTAL(PAGE 15)	68,788,764	46,614,826



SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

1. ABOUT THIS REPORT

This inaugural Sustainability Report covers Amenfiman Community Bank PLC's Head Office and Branch operations for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025. It presents the Bank's first structured sustainability disclosure and establishes the foundation for more complete reporting from the 2026 baseline year onward.

The report is intentionally clear about its maturity stage. In 2025, the Bank focused on governance, policy architecture, ESG risk integration, capacity building and baseline data readiness. Selected performance indicators are disclosed where internal management information is available and sufficiently reliable for external communication.

1.1 Reporting boundary and basis of preparation

AREA	POSITION ADOPTED IN THIS REPORT
Boundary	Amenfiman Community Bank PLC's head office and branch operations.
Period	1 January to 31 December 2025.
Data basis	Internal management information, audited, with selected year-end baseline indicators disclosed.
Assurance status	No external assurance was obtained for the 2025 report. Assurance readiness is part of the 2026-2027 roadmap.
Climate data	Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory is planned for 2026 as part of IFRS S2 transition readiness.
Standards approach	Prepared with reference to IFRS S1 and S2 transition expectations, GRI reporting principles, Bank of Ghana Sustainable Banking Principles and Development Finance Institution E&S expectations.

1.2 Report generation and internal validation process

The report was developed through a structured internal process designed to move ESG reporting from isolated departmental inputs to an institution-wide management discipline.

STAGE	WHAT WAS DONE	CONTROL OBJECTIVE
Data collation	Relevant 2025 data and narrative inputs were collated from management, risk, credit, finance, HR, operations and community investment records.	Establish a reliable internal evidence base.
Management review	Key figures, policy status, portfolio indicators and people metrics were reviewed for consistency against internal records.	Reduce error and remove unsupported claims.
ESG and risk review	The report was reframed around ESG risk, responsible lending, financial inclusion and institutional resilience.	Align sustainability with core banking risk and strategy.
Disclosure discipline	Limitations are disclosed clearly, including data gaps, lack of external assurance and the transition status of IFRS S1 and S2 readiness.	Improve credibility and regulatory readiness.
Board-level orientation	The final report is structured for review by the Board, management, regulators, development finance partners and assurance providers.	Support oversight, accountability and future assurance.



SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



1.3 What this Report Includes and Excludes

INCLUDED	EXCLUDED OR UNDER DEVELOPMENT
ESG governance, approved policy frameworks, material topics, stakeholder expectations, baseline KPIs, financial inclusion data, DBG on-lending impact, people metrics and 2026 implementation commitments.	Externally assured ESG data, full Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, full portfolio climate scenario analysis, full GRI Standards report, and full IFRS S1/S2-compliant sustainability-related financial disclosures.

2. AMENFIMAN COMMUNITY BANK PLC AT A GLANCE

Amenfiman Community Bank PLC is a Ghanaian rural banking institution headquartered at Wassa Akropong. The Bank connects formal finance to rural and peri-urban communities, MSMEs, farmers, traders, households, schools, hospitality businesses and salaried workers. This operating context gives the Bank a direct role in financial inclusion, productive enterprise growth and community resilience

371,149 TOTAL CUSTOMERS YEAR-END 2025	581 TOTAL EMPLOYEES YEAR-END 2025	GHS 1.09BN LOAN PORTFOLIO GROSS LOAN PORTFOLIO	1.6% NPL RATIO YEAR-END 2025
85.2% MSME LOANS SHARE OF PORTFOLIO	40.8% FEMALE CUSTOMERS CUSTOMER BASE	51% RURAL PORTFOLIO LOAN PORTFOLIO	GHS 4.56M COMMUNITY INVESTMENT 2025 SPEND

2.1 Vision, Mission and Values

INSTITUTIONAL ANCHOR	AMERB STATEMENT	SUSTAINABILITY MEANING
Vision	To be Ghana's preferred bank for excellence	Excellence must include responsible growth, strong governance, customer trust and measurable social impact.
Mission	Providing exceptional financial services through skilled talent and advanced technology, exceeding customer expectations, and creating lasting value for stakeholders.	Sustainability strengthens service quality, stakeholder value, operational resilience and responsible financial inclusion
Values	Integrity, Commitment, Respect, Equity, Ambition, Teamwork and Excellence	The values provide the behavioural foundation for ethical conduct, fair treatment, accountability and inclusive growth





SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

2.2 Sustainability Thesis

Responsible Rural Banking is Sustainability in Practice

For Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, sustainability is not a branding exercise. It is the disciplined management of how the Bank grows, who it serves, how credit risk is assessed, how customers are protected, how employees are developed, how communities benefit and how the Bank prepares for climate-related and ESG-linked financial risks.

3. LEADERSHIP AND STRATEGIC DIRECTION



PROF. LUCAS NANA WIREDU DAMOAH
BOARD CHAIRMAN

review was a foundation year. Management established the basis for ESG governance, advanced policy frameworks, deepened ESG awareness and began the process of integrating environmental and social considerations into the Bank’s risk and credit decision-making processes.

The Board’s expectation is clear: sustainability must strengthen the Bank’s core business. It must support prudent lending, ethical conduct, data discipline, responsible financial inclusion, operational resilience and better stakeholder outcomes. The Board will therefore continue to hold management accountable for the implementation roadmap and targets set out in this report.

3.1 Statement from the Board Chairman

Ghana’s financial sector is entering a period in which sustainability, climate-related risk, social inclusion and governance discipline are becoming central to the judgement of regulators, investors, development finance partners and communities. For rural banking institutions, these expectations are not distant. They directly affect portfolio quality, trust, funding access, customer protection and long-term institutional resilience.

Amenfiman Community Bank PLC operates close to the productive base of the economy. Our customers include micro and small enterprises, farmers, traders, households, schools, hospitality businesses and emerging businesses. Many of these customers operate in sectors exposed to climate variability, informal business structures and social vulnerability. The Bank must therefore understand sustainability not only as community support, but as a risk, governance and development discipline.

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to present the Bank’s inaugural Sustainability Report for the 2025 reporting period. The year under



DR. ALEXANDER ASMAH
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

3.2 Chief Executive Officer’s statement

For many years, sustainability in rural banking was often understood through the lens of community support, donations and social interventions. These remain important, and they are part of our identity. However, the operating environment has changed. Regulators, funders and customers now expect banks to show how sustainability is embedded in strategy, risk management, governance, lending decisions and performance measurement.

At Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, our response is to make sustainability a business discipline. The practical question before us is how ESG can help us grow safely, lend responsibly, improve customer outcomes, protect communities, support employees and strengthen institutional resilience.

The 2025 baseline confirms the Bank’s development relevance. We served 371,149 customers, maintained an SME and micro loan share of 85.2%, channelled GHS 42.65 million in DBG on-lending, supported 601 jobs through that facility, maintained a low NPL ratio of 1.6% and



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invested GHS 4.56 million in community priorities. These figures show that our sustainability story is already present in our mandate. Our next duty is to measure it better, manage it more deliberately and disclose it more credibly.

The Bank also prioritised gender-focused institutional development through the launch of the AMERB Ladies Forum, a platform to support, mentor and strengthen the leadership capacity of female employees. Women currently hold 26% of management or supervisory roles, and we have set a pathway to increase women in management to at least 30% by 2027.

In 2026, we will move from foundation to implementation. Our priorities are policy operationalisation, ESG screening in credit, staff training, environmental baseline data, customer protection, stakeholder engagement and stronger Board reporting. This is how Amenfiman will grow safely and responsibly.



RICHARD OWUSU MENSAH
CHIEF RISK OFFICER

3.3 Chief Risk Officer's Statement

ESG risk management is now part of prudent banking. For Amenfiman Community Bank PLC, it is also highly practical. A borrower affected by rainfall shocks, weak business records, unmanaged labour issues, community conflict or poor environmental compliance may ultimately become a credit risk. ESG risk and credit risk are therefore connected realities, not separate disciplines.

During 2025, the Bank made foundational progress toward integrating ESG into risk governance. Key steps included the establishment of ESG oversight through the Board Risk and Credit Committee, development and approval of key ESG-related frameworks, capacity building for Board members, Core Management and selected staff, and preparation for ESG-integrated lending processes.

The Bank's Environmental and Social Management System Policy Manual, Grievance and Whistleblowing Policy, Board Charter update for ESG oversight and Risk Management Framework update provide the governance foundation for the next phase. Our responsibility in 2026 is

to translate these frameworks into daily credit appraisal, monitoring, reporting and accountability.

The Risk function will support the integration of ESG screening into loan appraisal, sector risk guidance, escalation of material ESG concerns, post-disbursement monitoring and regular reporting to management and the Board. This will support stronger credit quality, better customer protection, improved development finance readiness and better preparation for climate-related financial risk expectations.





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4. SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY AND ESG POSITIONING

Amenfiman Community Bank PLC’s sustainability agenda is anchored in its institutional theme: Growing Safely and Responsibly. This means growth must be profitable, inclusive, risk-aware, customer-centred, climate-aware and governed by clear accountability.

4.1 Strategic Sustainability Pillars

PILLAR	STRATEGIC INTENT	PRIORITY OUTCOMES
Responsible governance	Strengthen Board oversight, ethical conduct, internal controls, ESG reporting and accountability.	Approved frameworks, quarterly ESG reporting, policy compliance and audit readiness.
ESG-integrated lending	Embed E&S risk considerations into credit appraisal, approval, monitoring and recovery.	Better risk selection, stronger portfolio quality and development partner readiness.
Financial inclusion and impact	Deepen responsible access to finance for MSMEs, women, rural customers and underserved communities.	Sustainable enterprise growth, jobs supported, women-led business growth and rural economic resilience.
People and culture	Develop a skilled, inclusive, healthy and values-driven workforce.	Employee capability, female leadership pipeline, wellness, engagement and ethical service culture.
Environmental stewardship	Improve operational resource efficiency and prepare for climate-related financial disclosure.	Scope 1 and Scope 2 baseline, green product development, digitisation and waste reduction.
Data and disclosure maturity	Build reliable ESG data systems and prepare for external assurance.	Credible metrics, clear targets, consistent reporting and IFRS S1/S2 transition readiness.

4.2 Theory of Change

Governance to impact

Strong governance creates clear accountability. Clear accountability improves lending discipline and customer protection. Better lending discipline protects portfolio quality and development partner confidence. Stronger portfolio quality enables responsible growth. Responsible growth improves livelihoods, jobs, inclusion and community resilience

4.3 Sustainability Themes and 2026 Goals

THEME	2026 GOAL	BOARD-LEVEL INDICATOR
ESG governance	Operationalise approved frameworks and establish routine ESG reporting.	Quarterly ESG report submitted to Board Risk and Credit Committee.
ESG-credit risk	Deploy ESG screening and integrate material ESG flags into credit memos.	Share of new SME loans screened using ESG checklist.
Financial inclusion	Protect SME and micro focus while expanding underserved customer access.	SME/micro share maintained at 85% or above.
Gender and inclusion	Strengthen women leadership pipeline through structured programmes.	Women in management increased toward 30% by 2027.
Climate and environment	Establish Scope 1 and Scope 2 baseline and launch operational efficiency initiatives.	Inventory completed and reviewed by management.
Data maturity	Develop a standard ESG data register with clear owners and definitions.	ESG KPI register approved and used for annual reporting.



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5. MATERIALITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Materiality is the Bank's method for prioritising sustainability effort. The Bank applied an early double materiality lens by considering both how ESG issues affect the Bank and how the Bank affects customers, employees, communities, regulators and development finance partners.

5.1 Assessment Approach

INPUT	HOW IT INFORMED THE ASSESSMENT
Internal workshops and management review	Identified core operational, credit, governance and people issues relevant to the Bank.
Portfolio analysis	Highlighted the linkage between SME, agriculture, rural lending and ESG-related credit exposure.
Stakeholder consultations	Captured expectations of customers, employees, regulators, communities and development finance partners.
Framework review	Mapped issues to Bank of Ghana Sustainable Banking Principles, DBG E&S expectations, GRI principles and IFRS S1/S2 transition requirements.
Validation	Material topics were structured into priorities for governance, risk, social impact, environmental readiness and reporting maturity.

5.2 Stakeholder Engagement Map

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	HOW AMERB ENGAGES	PRIMARY EXPECTATIONS	2026 RESPONSE
Customers - SMEs, farmers, traders and households	Branch interactions, loan appraisal, field visits, complaints and relationship management.	Fair pricing, respectful service, convenient access, responsible lending and continuity of support.	Customer protection lens in lending, financial literacy touchpoints and better complaint tracking.
Employees	HR processes, training, staff communication, wellness support and ESG orientation.	Safe workplace, fair opportunity, career growth, inclusion and ethical leadership.	Staff engagement survey, ESG training scale-up, AMERB Ladies Forum and leadership pipeline initiatives.
Regulators - Bank of Ghana, ARB Apex Bank and related authorities	Regulatory filings, examinations, portfolio reviews and supervisory engagements.	Prudent risk management, compliance, governance discipline and ESG readiness.	SBP alignment matrix, quarterly governance reporting and climate risk readiness roadmap.
Local communities	Branch presence, community investments, field staff relationships and local partnerships.	Economic inclusion, responsible lending, education support, agricultural support and community development.	Materiality-linked community investment framework and impact documentation.
Development finance partners - DBG and others	Facility reporting, ESG reviews, covenant compliance and portfolio data.	E&S framework adherence, impact measurement and risk management capability.	ESMS operationalisation, ESG screening, data register and E&S reporting templates.
Shareholders and investors	Annual reporting, governance engagements and performance communication.	Sustainable growth, risk discipline, profitability and governance confidence.	Clear KPI dashboard, targets and Board oversight disclosures.





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5.3 Material Issues and Strategic Rationale

MATERIAL TOPIC	PRIORITY TIER	WHY IT MATTERS TO AMERB	KPI LINKAGE
Financial inclusion and SME access to credit	Tier 1	Core mandate, primary development impact and major revenue driver. Poorly designed inclusion can create over-indebtedness.	Total customers, SME/micro portfolio share, rural portfolio share, female customers and new underserved clients.
Responsible lending and ESG risk integration	Tier 1	ESG factors affect repayment capacity, borrower resilience and credit quality.	ESG screening coverage, ESG flags in credit memos, NPL ratio and post-disbursement monitoring.
Sustainable finance growth	Tier 1	Development finance partners increasingly require evidence of E&S risk management and impact measurement.	DBG on-lending deployed, beneficiary borrowers, jobs supported and E&S reporting status.
Ethics, compliance and ESG oversight	Foundational	Without governance, ESG disclosures lack credibility and regulatory readiness.	Approved policies, Board reporting cadence, whistleblowing/grievance channels and audit readiness.
Customer protection and fair lending	Tier 2	Rural clients may be vulnerable to information asymmetry and informal debt burdens.	Complaint data, responsible lending checks and debt service review.
Employee wellbeing, inclusion and capability	Tier 2	Staff quality affects service quality, credit decisions, operational continuity and institutional culture.	Turnover, training coverage, women in management, wellness utilisation and engagement survey results.
Climate variability and agricultural credit risk	Tier 2	Agricultural and rural borrowers are exposed to rainfall variability, floods, drought and market disruption.	Agricultural exposure, climate-risk screening, climate-smart finance pipeline and IFRS S2 readiness.
Operational resource efficiency	Tier 2	Energy, water, paper and waste management affect cost control, environmental footprint and future disclosure.	Scope 1 and Scope 2 baseline, paper reduction, plastic waste initiative and energy tracking.

5.4 Materiality Conclusion

The Bank will prioritise the issues that sit at the intersection of stakeholder importance and financial risk. This approach avoids a cosmetic ESG agenda and focuses the Bank on matters that affect credit quality, community resilience, funding access, regulatory confidence and long-term value creation.



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6. ESG GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Governance is the starting point of credible sustainability. In 2025, Amenfiman Community Bank PLC strengthened the architecture required to move ESG from intention to accountability.

6.1 Governance Architecture

GOVERNANCE LEVEL	ESG ACCOUNTABILITY	REPORTING CADENCE
Board of Directors	Ultimate oversight of sustainability direction, risk appetite, policy approval, ethical governance and stakeholder accountability.	Annual report review and periodic oversight.
Board Risk and Credit Committee	Direct oversight of ESG risk, credit risk integration, climate-related risk readiness, ESMS implementation and sustainability targets.	Quarterly ESG and risk reporting.
Chief Executive Officer	Executive accountability for integrating sustainability into strategy, operations, customer experience and performance management.	Monthly management oversight and Board escalation.
Chief Risk Officer	Functional lead for ESG risk integration, ESMS implementation, credit-risk linkage, E&S reporting and risk escalation.	Monthly management reporting and quarterly Board reporting.
ESG Unit / ESG Officer	Day-to-day coordination of ESG data, staff engagement, reporting templates, policy rollout and implementation tracking.	Ongoing coordination and monthly status updates.
Credit, Risk, Compliance, Internal Audit, HR and Operations	Functional ownership of ESG controls, training, customer protection, people data, resource efficiency and assurance readiness.	As required under policy and management reporting.

6.2 Approved ESG-Related Frameworks

FRAMEWORK	STATUS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	REPORTING CADENCE
Environmental and Social Management System Policy Manual	Approved	Establishes the Bank's E&S risk management framework for lending, screening, monitoring and escalation.
Grievance and Whistleblowing Policy	Approved	Strengthens ethics, staff and stakeholder reporting channels, and responsible treatment of concerns.
Board Charter Update - ESG Oversight	Approved	Embeds ESG oversight within the Board Risk and Credit Committee mandate.
Risk Management Framework - ESG Integration	Approved	Incorporates ESG risk dimensions into enterprise risk governance and credit risk management.





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6.3 Three Lines of Defence For ESG

LINE	OWNER	ESG ROLE
First line	Business units, branches, relationship officers and credit teams	Apply ESG screening, customer protection standards, borrower due diligence and operational controls.
Second line	Risk, Compliance and ESG function	Set policies, monitor implementation, review material ESG risk, support training and report to management and the Board.
Third line	Internal Audit	Independently assess effectiveness of ESG controls, data quality, policy compliance and reporting readiness.

6.4 Capacity Building and Culture

In 2025, the Bank organised ESG and sustainability finance capacity-building sessions for Board members, Core Management and selected key personnel with influence over credit administration and lending decisions. The next phase is to scale training to all credit-related staff and progressively to the broader workforce.

TRAINING INDICATOR	2025 BASELINE	2026 TARGET
Board and Core Management ESG orientation	Completed for the intended governance audience	Annual refresher and Board-level ESG dashboard review.
Staff ESG orientation	2.9% of staff completed initial orientation	At least 80% of staff exposed to ESG literacy, with 100% of credit staff trained in ESG-integrated lending.
Credit-focused ESG training	Selected risk, credit, compliance and operations personnel trained	ESG screening checklist and sector risk guidance deployed to all relevant credit teams.

7. ESG RISK MANAGEMENT IN LENDING

As a rural bank with significant exposure to MSMEs, agriculture and community-based enterprises, Amenfiman Community Bank PLC recognises that ESG risk and credit risk are closely linked. The Bank will therefore treat ESG integration as part of prudent lending, not as an administrative add-on.



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7.1 ESG-Credit Risk Logic

ESG CONDITION	CREDIT RISK TRANSMISSION	AMERB CONTROL RESPONSE
Informal governance and weak records	Poor visibility over cash flow, ownership, debt obligations and business continuity.	Enhanced field verification, reference checks, borrower records review and cash flow adequacy testing.
Over-indebtedness among vulnerable clients	Hidden informal debt may weaken repayment capacity and increase default risk.	Total debt service review, affordability assessment and responsible lending safeguards.
Climate variability affecting agriculture and rural businesses	Rainfall shocks, floods, droughts and supply disruption can reduce income and repayment capacity.	Sector risk guidance, climate-sensitive appraisal questions and monitoring of agriculture exposures.
Labour, health and safety or community conflict issues	Business disruption, reputational risk, enforcement delays and loss of income.	E&S screening, escalation of material issues and borrower action plans where required.
Environmental non-compliance in financed activities	Regulatory sanctions, project interruption, community opposition and collateral impairment.	Permit checks where relevant, exclusion list discipline and post-disbursement monitoring.

7.2 Credit Lifecycle Integration

CREDIT STAGE	ESG INTEGRATION POINT	OUTPUT
Origination	Relationship officer identifies sector, location, borrower profile and initial E&S concerns.	Preliminary ESG risk note.
Appraisal	ESG screening checklist applied to new SME and relevant business loans.	Risk category, key flags and required actions.
Approval	Material ESG issues documented in credit memo and considered in risk recommendation.	Credit decision supported by E&S risk assessment.
Disbursement	Conditions precedent include relevant permits, borrower undertakings or action plan items where applicable.	Controlled disbursement and documented obligations.
Monitoring	Post-disbursement visits track business performance and selected E&S conditions.	Early warning signals and corrective actions.
Reporting	ESG exceptions, sector exposures and material incidents reported through risk governance channels.	Management and Board visibility.

7.3 2026 ESG-Integrated Lending Roadmap

- Deploy ESG Screening Checklist for all new SME and relevant business loan appraisals.
- Develop sector-specific ESG risk guidance aligned to Bank of Ghana Sustainable Banking Principles and DBG E&S expectations.
- Integrate ESG flags into credit approval recommendations, with material ESG risks documented in the credit memo.
- Pilot post-disbursement ESG monitoring for selected sectors and higher-risk exposures.
- Develop ESG incident escalation and borrower corrective action process.
- Introduce quarterly ESG-credit portfolio reporting to management and the Board Risk and Credit Committee.





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8. OUR PEOPLE, CULTURE AND INCLUSION

The Bank's human capital determines service quality, credit discipline, customer trust and operational resilience. Sustainability therefore includes how the Bank attracts, develops, protects and promotes its people.

8.1 Workforce Profile

INDICATOR	2025 BASELINE	AMERB CONTROL RESPONSE
Total employees	581	The Bank has a significant workforce footprint across its operating locations.
Gender ratio	Female 45.3% / Male 54.7%	Overall workforce gender balance is reasonably strong, with room to strengthen senior representation.
Women in management or supervisory roles	26%	A key leadership pipeline indicator. Target is 30% by end-2027.
Voluntary turnover rate	2.6%	Low turnover supports service continuity and institutional knowledge retention.
Wellness programme utilisation	100%	Reflects broad access to staff health and wellbeing support.
Staff ESG orientation	2.9%	Foundation year result. Scale-up is required in 2026.

Workforce by age band and gender, 2025

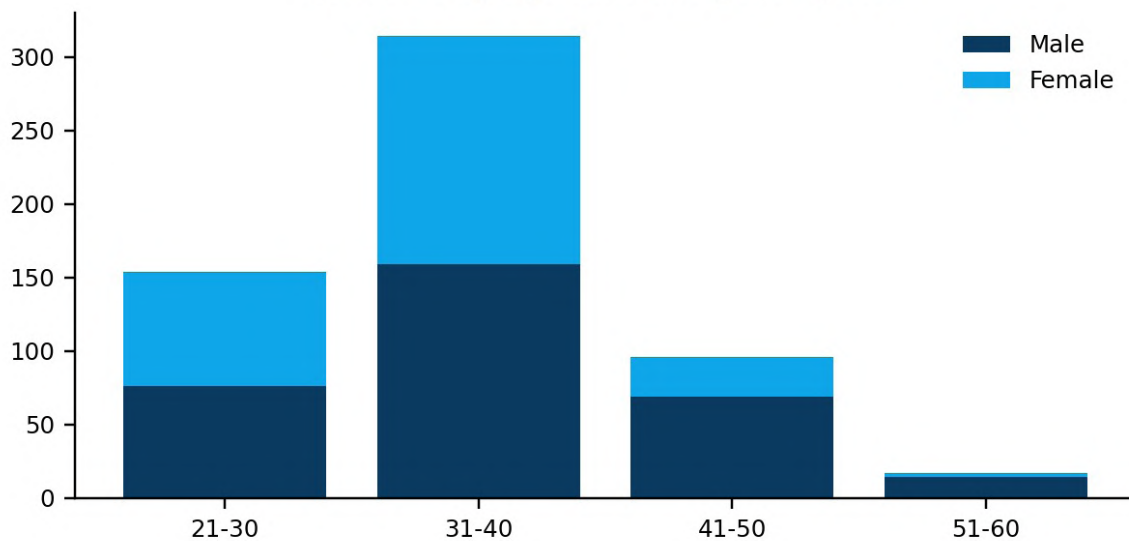


Figure 1: Workforce composition shows a strong female talent pipeline in younger age bands and a need to sustain progression into senior roles



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8.2 Diversity, Inclusion and AMERB Ladies Forum

Women represent 45.3% of the total workforce, with strong representation in the 21-30 and 31-40 age bands. However, female representation declines in older age bands and in management positions. This creates both a development opportunity and a succession planning priority.

AGE BAND	MALE	FEMALE	% FEMALE
21 - 30 years	76	78	51%
31 - 40 years	159	155	49%
41 - 50 years	69	27	28%
51 - 60 years	14	3	18%
Total	318	263	45.3%

The AMERB Ladies Forum will serve as a structured platform for mentoring, peer support, leadership development and visibility of female talent. The Bank will connect the Forum to measurable leadership outcomes, including progression, readiness for supervisory roles and participation in professional development programmes.

8.3 Wellbeing and Professional Development

- Continue wellness programme access and improve utilisation reporting by type of support, while maintaining privacy safeguards.
- Introduce a formal annual staff engagement survey in 2026 to track morale, inclusion, leadership trust and development needs.
- Link ESG literacy to role-based training for credit, risk, compliance, operations, internal audit and HR.
- Strengthen career progression tracking and succession planning for critical roles.
- Integrate ethical conduct, customer protection and responsible lending into staff development programmes.

9. ECONOMIC IMPACT AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Amenfiman Community Bank PLC's greatest sustainability contribution is the responsible deployment of finance to productive individuals, households and enterprises that are often underserved by mainstream banking channels.

9.1 DBG On-Lending and Development Finance Impact

The Bank's partnership with Development Bank Ghana provides concessional, long-tenor funding to qualifying borrowers and requires stronger E&S discipline. In 2025, this facility became a major expression of the Bank's sustainable finance role.

DBG ON-LENDING INDICATOR	2025 VALUE
DBG on-lending deployed	GHS 42,650,000
Sector allocation - Hospitality	68.9%
Sector allocation - Agribusiness	24.2%
Sector allocation - Education	6.9%
Number of beneficiary borrowers	14
Total jobs supported - existing and new jobs created	601





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DBG on-lending sector allocation, 2025

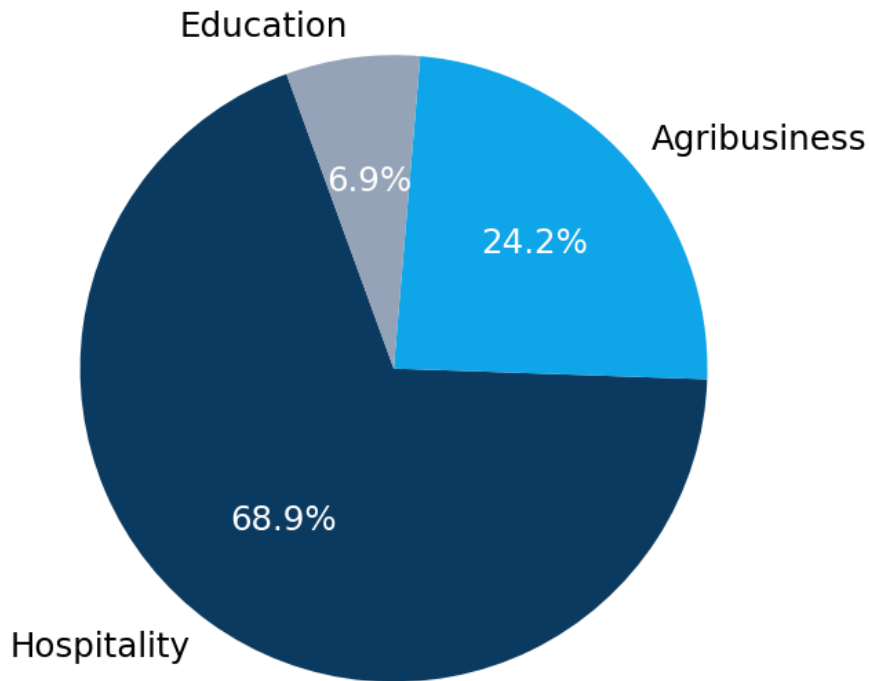


Figure 2: DBG on-lending in 2025 was concentrated in hospitality, with meaningful allocation to agribusiness and education.

9.2 Portfolio composition

PORTFOLIO INDICATOR	YEAR-END 2025 VALUE	SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATION
Total loan portfolio	GHS 1,094,393,579.85	The portfolio scale makes ESG-credit integration material to risk management.
SME and micro loans	85.2% of portfolio	Confirms financial inclusion and productive enterprise focus.
Agricultural loans	5.7% of portfolio	Requires climate and seasonal risk awareness.
Personal loans	9.1% of portfolio	Requires affordability and customer protection discipline.
Non-performing loan ratio	1.6%	Strong portfolio quality baseline to protect through responsible growth.



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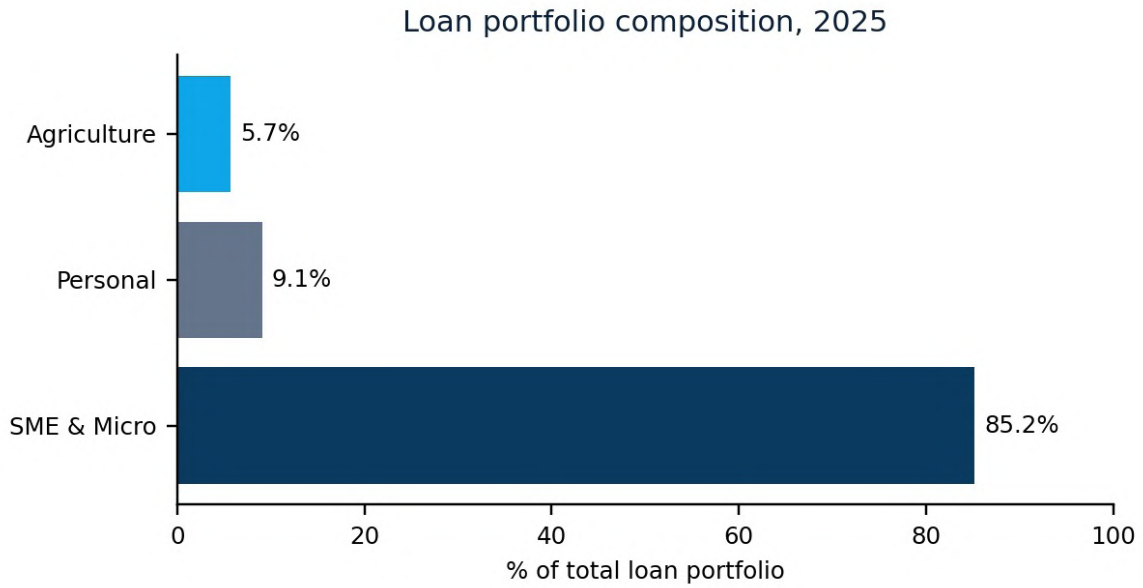


Figure 3: Portfolio composition confirms the Bank's SME and microenterprise orientation.

9.3 Financial Inclusion Indicators

FINANCIAL INCLUSION INDICATOR	YEAR-END 2025 VALUE	INTERPRETATION
Total number of customers	371,149	Large outreach base across the Bank's market.
Female customers	40.8%	Strong basis for gender-focused financial inclusion, with room for deeper women-led enterprise tracking.
Loan portfolio in rural communities	51%	Demonstrates rural market relevance and development mandate.
USSD users	10,976	Supports access for low-tech and convenience-seeking customers.
GhanaPay users	23,690	Expands digital access and transaction convenience.

9.4 Responsible Financial Inclusion Safeguards

The Bank will strengthen financial inclusion by ensuring that access to credit is accompanied by responsible lending, affordability assessment, fair treatment, customer education and monitoring of over-indebtedness risk. This is particularly important for microenterprises, women-led businesses and rural customers whose informal obligations may not be fully visible in formal credit data.



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10. ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY INVESTMENT

The Bank’s environmental agenda is at a foundational stage. The immediate priority is to establish reliable operational baseline data, improve resource efficiency and integrate environmental considerations into lending and procurement decisions.

10.1 Operational Environmental Priorities

PRIORITY	2025 STATUS	2026 ACTION
Scope 1 and Scope 2 baseline	Not yet fully measured	Complete energy and fuel data inventory by Q4 2026.
Paper and process efficiency	Digitisation agenda under development	Track paper use, approve reduction target and expand digital workflows.
Plastic waste reduction	Initiative identified	Launch plastic waste reduction initiative by Q2 2026.
Green finance	Product opportunity identified	Design and launch green loan product by Q3 2026.
Procurement and resource efficiency	Under development	Include ESG considerations in selected supplier and resource efficiency decisions.

10.2 Community Investment

In 2025, community investment focused on education, agriculture and selected social needs. The Bank will progressively link community investment to material ESG priorities, impact objectives and measurable outcomes.

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT THEME	2025 SPEND
Education	GHS 4,381,529
Agriculture	GHS 149,930
Other social needs	GHS 29,900
Total community investment	GHS 4,561,359

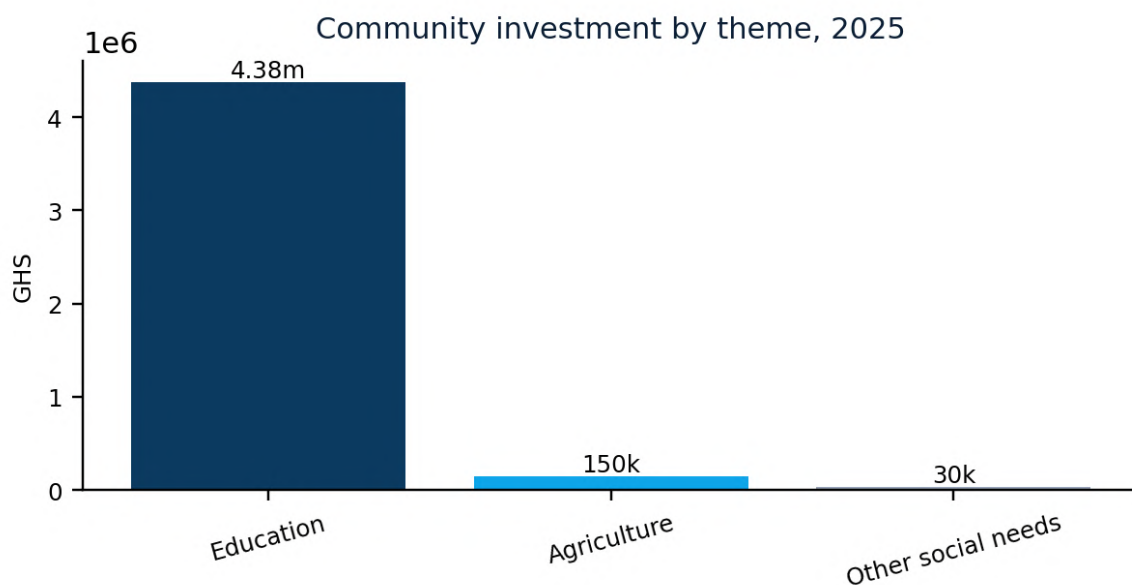


Figure 4: Community investment was led by education, reflecting the Bank’s commitment to long-term human capital and community development.



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10.3 Community projects disclosed for 2025

SECTOR	PROJECT/SUPPORT AREA	AMOUNT
Education	Advancement made to Amenfi State University	GHS 4,300,000
Education	Support to Abesewa Gyaman school project - sand, cement and iron rods	GHS 21,830
Education	Payment of outstanding academic fee balance for a University for Development Studies student	GHS 7,199
Education	Donation of 300 bags of cement for HUNIVASS 50th Anniversary	GHS 31,500
Education	Donation of 200 bags of cement to Wassa Samang six-unit classroom block project	GHS 21,000
Agriculture	Support to Asuafo Municipal Assembly for 2025 Farmers Day	GHS 7,160
Agriculture	Support to Berekum Municipal Assembly for 2025 Farmers Day	GHS 7,160
Agriculture	Support for 2025 National Farmers Day across branches	GHS 81,600
Agriculture	Agricultural inputs for 2025 National Farmers Day at Wassa Amenfi East Municipal Assembly	GHS 46,950
Agriculture	Agricultural inputs for 2025 National Farmers Day at Ayinase	GHS 7,060
Other social needs	Donation of 200 bags of cement to Methodist Church children's complex project	GHS 21,000
Other social needs	Laptop computers donated to Western Regional Directorate of National Service	GHS 8,900

10.4 2026 Community Impact Discipline

- Link community investment decisions to the Bank's material ESG themes.
- Record beneficiaries, location, project objective, amount, expected outcome and completion status.
- Prioritise education, agriculture, financial literacy, health, youth development, women's economic empowerment and community infrastructure.A
- Move from activity reporting to outcome reporting where practical.

11. KPI DASHBOARD AND TARGETS

A credible sustainability report must connect narrative to measurable indicators. The 2025 dashboard establishes the Bank's first structured baseline, with the expectation that data definitions, ownership and assurance readiness will improve during 2026.





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11.1 2025 ESG Performance Dashboard

PILLAR	INDICATOR	2025 BASELINE	NOTES
Governance	Approved ESG-related frameworks	4 frameworks	ESMS Policy Manual, Grievance and Whistleblowing Policy, Board Charter update and Risk Management Framework update.
Governance	Board and Core Management ESG orientation	Completed for intended group	Initial capacity building completed for governance audience.
Governance	Staff ESG orientation	2.9%	Foundation year baseline; scale-up required.
Risk	NPL ratio	1.6%	Strong 2025 baseline for responsible growth.
Social	Total employees	581	Year-end headcount.
Social	Female workforce representation	45.3%	263 women out of 581 employees.
Social	Women in management or supervisory roles	26%	Leadership pipeline target area.
Social	Voluntary turnover rate	2.6%	Supports continuity and institutional knowledge.
Social	Wellness programme utilisation	100%	Access and utilisation basis to be refined.
Economic	SME and micro loans	85.2%	Core inclusion and enterprise development indicator.
Economic	DBG on-lending deployed	GHS 42,650,000	Development finance channel.
Economic	Jobs supported through DBG facility	601	Existing and new jobs created.
Economic	Total customers	371,149	Financial inclusion outreach.
Environment	Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory	Not completed	Baseline planned for 2026.
Community	Total community investment	GHS 4,561,359	Education, agriculture and social needs.



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11.2 2026 Targets And Commitments

PILLAR	TARGET	2026 COMMITMENT	RATIONALE
Governance	ESG reporting cadence	Quarterly ESG report to Board Risk and Credit Committee.	Build Board oversight discipline.
Governance	Staff ESG training	100% of credit-related staff trained in ESG-integrated lending; at least 80% general staff ESG literacy exposure.	Support implementation and culture change.
Risk	ESG screening in credit	Phased integration into loan appraisal by Q2 2026.	Embed ESG risk into lending decisions.
People	Women in management	Progress toward 30% by end-2027.	Strengthen gender inclusion and leadership pipeline.
People	Voluntary turnover	Maintain at low and manageable level, with monitoring by department and role.	Protect continuity and service quality.
Economic	SME/micro loan share	Maintain at 85% or above.	Protect financial inclusion mandate.
Economic	New underserved clients	Develop methodology to track underserved and unbanked new clients.	Improve inclusion measurement.
Environment	Green loan product	Design and launch by Q3 2026.	Create sustainable finance pathway.
Environment	Plastic waste reduction	Introduce and implement initiative by Q2 2026.	Operational stewardship.
Environment	Scope 1 and Scope 2 baseline	Complete full inventory by Q4 2026.	IFRS S2 transition readiness.
Data	ESG data register	Define owners, calculation rules, data sources and evidence requirements.	Improve assurance readiness.



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12. FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT

The Bank is not claiming full compliance with all referenced frameworks in 2025. The report uses them as a structured transition roadmap for governance, strategy, risk management, metrics, targets and stakeholder impact reporting.

12.1 Bank of Ghana Sustainable Banking Principles alignment

PRINCIPLE	2025 POSITION	2026 IMPROVEMENT ACTION
1. Environmental and Social Risk Management	ESMS Policy Manual approved; ESG-credit integration framework established.	Deploy ESG screening checklist, sector risk guidance and post-disbursement monitoring pilot.
2. Internal ESG in bank operations	Foundational governance, resource efficiency priorities and data gaps identified.	Complete Scope 1 and Scope 2 baseline; paper, energy, water and waste tracking.
3. Corporate governance and ethical standards	Board oversight structure and grievance/whistleblowing framework approved.	Strengthen reporting, issue escalation, audit review and ethical culture reinforcement.
4. Gender equality	Women represent 45.3% of workforce and 26% of management or supervisory roles; AMERB Ladies Forum launched.	Build leadership pipeline and progress toward 30% women in management by 2027.
5. Financial inclusion	371,149 customers; 85.2% SME/micro loan share; 40.8% female customers; 51% rural portfolio.	Improve gender-disaggregated and underserved-client impact measurement.
6. Resource efficiency and sustainable operations	Environmental baseline not yet complete; initiatives identified.	Track energy, water, fuel, paper and waste; implement plastic reduction and green finance actions.
7. Reporting	Inaugural transition-year report prepared with baseline KPIs and limitations disclosed.	Improve data systems, external assurance readiness and 2026 full-year reporting.

12.2 IFRS S1 And IFRS S2 Transition Roadmap

DISCLOSURE AREA	2025 POSITION	2026-2028 TRANSITION PATH
Governance	Board oversight and CRO-led ESG risk coordination established.	Define Board reporting pack, management accountability and escalation protocols.
Strategy	Sustainability aligned to Growing Safely and Responsibly, financial inclusion, responsible lending and ESG risk integration.	Link material ESG risks and opportunities to financial planning, capital allocation and product development.
Risk management	ESG risk integration initiated through ESMS, credit screening roadmap and risk framework update.	Embed ESG in risk appetite, credit lifecycle, portfolio monitoring, climate risk assessment and stress testing preparation.
Metrics and targets	Baseline KPIs disclosed where available; environmental data gaps acknowledged.	Complete KPI register, data owners, Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory, target tracking and assurance readiness.
Climate-related disclosures	Climate risk acknowledged as material to agricultural and rural portfolios; full climate inventory not yet available.	Develop climate risk assessment, exposure mapping, scenario thinking and transition planning by 2027-2028.



SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



12.3 GRI-Based Reporting Discipline

GRI REPORTING PRINCIPLE	HOW THIS REPORT APPLIES IT
Accuracy	Uses internally available 2025 data and corrects inconsistencies where evident, including gender ratio and community investment totals.
Balance	Discloses progress and limitations, including lack of external assurance and missing emissions baseline.
Clarity	Uses plain business language, tables and KPI dashboards for decision-useful disclosure.
Comparability	Establishes 2025 baseline indicators for future year-on-year reporting.
Completeness	Covers governance, material topics, people, financial inclusion, community investment, risk integration and roadmap.
Sustainability context	Frames ESG within rural banking, MSME finance, agricultural exposure and community development.
Verifiability	Links indicators to internal management information and introduces a data register and assurance readiness roadmap.

12.4 Development Finance and DBG E&S Alignment

EXPECTATION	AMERB RESPONSE	NEXT MATURITY STEP
E&S governance	ESMS Policy Manual and risk framework approved.	Operationalise through assigned owners, training and monitoring.
Screening and categorisation	ESG screening roadmap defined.	Deploy checklist and categorise relevant borrowers.
Due diligence before disbursement	Credit integration pathway established.	Document E&S findings and conditions in credit memos.
Monitoring of borrowers	Post-disbursement pilot planned.	Track selected E&S conditions and borrower action items.
Grievance and incident reporting	Grievance and Whistleblowing Policy approved.	Implement channels, register, escalation and reporting.
PFI reporting	KPI dashboard and reporting structure initiated.	Develop quarterly E&S reporting template for DBG and other DFI partners.





SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

13. IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP AND ASSURANCE READINESS

The Bank's sustainability journey follows a practical maturity path: foundation in 2025, implementation and measurement in 2026, deeper disclosure and assurance preparation in 2027, and full IFRS S1/S2 alignment target by 2028.

13.1 2026 Implementation Plan

QUARTER	GOVERNANCE AND RISK	PEOPLE AND CULTURE	DATA, ENVIRONMENT AND REPORTING
Q1 2026	Approve ESG annual workplan; confirm reporting templates; assign KPI owners.	Launch staff ESG communication and role-based training plan.	Create ESG data register and evidence folders.
Q2 2026	Deploy ESG screening checklist in loan appraisal; activate grievance reporting workflow.	Train all credit-related staff on ESG-integrated lending.	Launch plastic waste reduction initiative and begin environmental data capture.
Q3 2026	Review ESG screening results; develop sector risk guidance; launch green loan product.	Implement staff engagement survey and AMERB Ladies Forum action plan.	Prepare mid-year ESG dashboard and data quality review.
Q4 2026	Board review of annual ESG implementation progress and 2027 priorities.	Evaluate training coverage, inclusion indicators and wellness trends.	Complete Scope 1 and Scope 2 baseline and draft 2026 Sustainability Report.

13.2 2027-2028 Maturity Path

YEAR	FOCUS	EXPECTED OUTPUT
2027	Deepen measurement, improve ESG-credit monitoring, introduce selected external assurance and strengthen climate risk analysis.	Externally assured selected KPIs, improved stakeholder impact data, climate risk assessment and enhanced SBP reporting.
2028	Target full alignment with IFRS S1 and S2 and mature sustainability-related financial disclosure.	Comprehensive sustainability-related financial information, climate-related disclosure, metrics, targets and assurance-ready reporting.

13.3 Assurance Readiness Actions

- Define all ESG KPIs with clear owner, source document, calculation method, reporting frequency and evidence requirement.
- Maintain a controlled ESG data file with version history and approval trail.
- Subject selected indicators to internal audit review before external assurance.
- Establish annual management certification of key ESG data.
- Use quarterly Board reporting to test completeness and reliability before year-end publication



SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 2025



14. CLOSING COMMITMENT

Amenfiman Community Bank PLC's sustainability journey is at the beginning of a more disciplined phase. The Bank already has a strong development footprint through rural banking, SME finance, customer outreach, community investment and employment. The next step is to manage this footprint with stronger governance, better data, clearer targets and more transparent reporting.

The Bank's commitment is to grow safely and responsibly: to protect depositors and shareholders, support customers fairly, strengthen employees, serve communities, manage ESG and climate-related risks, and build the disclosure maturity expected by regulators, development finance partners, auditors, investors and other strategic stakeholders. This inaugural report is therefore not the end of the sustainability process. It is the starting point for a more accountable, measurable and resilient Amenfiman Community Bank PLC.

APPENDIX A: 2025 BASELINE INDICATOR REGISTER

INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA OWNER TO CONFIRM FOR 2026	EVIDENCE TYPE
Total employees	581	HR	Payroll and HRIS report
Female workforce representation	45.3%	HR	Gender-disaggregated employee register
Women in management or supervisory roles	26%	HR	Role and grade classification report
Voluntary turnover rate	2.6%	HR	Exit records and headcount reconciliation
Total customers	371,149	Operations / IT	Customer database report
Female customers	40.8%	Operations / IT	Gender-disaggregated customer data
Total loan portfolio	GHS 1,094,393,579.85	Credit / Finance	Portfolio report
SME and micro loan share	85.2%	Credit	Portfolio segmentation report
NPL ratio	1.6%	Credit / Finance / Risk	Credit risk report
DBG on-lending deployed	GHS 42,650,000	Credit / Finance	DBG facility report
Jobs supported through DBG facility	601	Credit / ESG Unit	Borrower impact reporting
Community investment	GHS 4,561,359	Finance / Procurement & Project Management	Payment records and project register
Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions	Not yet available	Operations / ESG Unit	Energy and fuel baseline inventory





SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 2025

APPENDIX B: PRIORITY DISCLOSURE IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE 2026 REPORT

- Include year-on-year comparison using 2025 and 2026 baseline data.
- Disclose ESG screening coverage by number and value of loans screened.
- Separate portfolio data by sector, gender, customer type and rural or urban location where data quality allows.
- Introduce customer complaint indicators and resolution timelines.
- Disclose Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and operational energy consumption.
- Add climate-related financial risk narrative covering governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets.
- Report community investment beneficiaries and outcomes, not only amounts spent.
- Subject selected KPIs to internal audit and prepare for external assurance.

APPENDIX C: FRAMEWORKS REFERENCED

FRAMEWORK	RELEVANCE TO AMERB
IFRS S1 - General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	Provides the structure for governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets for sustainability-related risks and opportunities.
IFRS S2 - Climate-related Disclosures	Guides climate-related financial risk disclosure, including emissions, transition risk and climate resilience.
GRI Standards	Supports impact-oriented reporting principles, material topics, stakeholder context, balance and completeness.
Bank of Ghana Sustainable Banking Principles	Guides ESG integration into lending, internal operations, governance, gender equality, financial inclusion, resource efficiency and reporting.
Bank of Ghana Climate-Related Financial Risk Directive	Provides Ghana-specific climate-related risk management and disclosure expectations for regulated financial institutions.
Development Bank Ghana E&S expectations	Supports ESMS, screening, due diligence, monitoring, grievance and PFI reporting for development finance readiness.
SME and micro loan share	
NPL ratio	1.6%
DBG on-lending deployed	GHS 42,650,000
Jobs supported through DBG facility	601
Community investment	GHS 4,561,359
Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions	Not yet available



NOTES



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NOTES



A series of horizontal dotted lines for taking notes.





PROXY

Iof.....
being a Member of the
 above-named Company hereby appointof
 as my proxy to vote for me
 on my behalf at the 42nd Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Saturday, 13th
 June 2026 and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this Day of 2026.

This form is to be used:

RESOLUTION	FOR	AGAINST
To receive the 2025 Financial Statements and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon		
To authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors		
To approve the remuneration of Directors		
To (re) elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation		

.....

Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote as he/she thinks fit.

.....
 Signature



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