ODOTOBRI
RURAL BANK PLC

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 2025

ODOTOBRI RURAL BANK PLC.
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RURAL BANK PLC

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-Nine (39th) Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Odotobri Community Bank PLC will be held at the **Nana Adu Darko Community Centre, Jacobu - Ashanti on Friday, July 31, 2026 at 10:00am** to transact the following business:

AGENDA

1. To read notice convening the meeting.
2. To receive the report of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
3. To receive the report of the Board of Directors, the Financial Statements for the year ended **December 31, 2025** and the report of the Auditors thereon.
4. To authorize the Directors to fix the Auditors' Remuneration.
5. To declare dividend.
6. To fix Directors' Remuneration
7. To pass special resolution to ratify the Bank's name from Odotobri Rural Bank PLC to Odotobri Community Bank PLC in compliance with Bank of Ghana's Guideline on the Revised Microfinance sector framework 2026.
8. Any Other Business (A.O.B)

NOTE:

A member is entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting or appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his or her behalf. Such a proxy needs not be a member or Shareholder of the Bank. A member appointing a proxy to attend and vote must attach his or her Ghana card and telephone number.

The instrument appointing such a proxy must be deposited at the registered office of the Bank, Head Office, Jacobu – Ashanti, not later than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting.

Copies of the Directors Report and Financial Statements are available for collection at the Bank's Head Office at Jacobu and all Branches.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
DATED: 30TH JUNE, 2026

BOARD OF
DIRECTORS AND OFFICIALS

DIRECTORS	MR. BENEDICT BOADI	-	CHAIRMAN
	MS. SHIRLEY AMENGOR	-	VICE CHAIRPERSON
	MR. SAMUEL KOJO HAMMOND	-	MEMBER
	SARKODIE ABOAGYE (ESQ)	-	SECRETARY

REGISTERED OFFICE HEAD OFFICE, ODOTOBRI RURAL BANK PLC
BUILDING, JACOBU

ADDRESS P.O.BOX 9 JACOBU-ASHANTI REGION

DIGITAL ADDRESS AV - 0000 - 8574

MANAGEMENT

MR. ABRAHAM COFFIE	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
MR. PAUL TWUMASI - AMISARE	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER
MR. SAMUEL APPIAH GYAPONG	RISK & COMPLIANCE MANAGER
MS. PHYLLIS ADJEI TUFFOUR	HUMAN RESOURCE/ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER
MS. JULIANA DAPAAH	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER
MR. SAMUEL ASAMOAH	CENTRAL ACCOUNTS MANAGER
MR. JOHN MENSAH	ICT MANAGER
MR. PHILIP AGYEI AMEYAW	CREDIT MANAGER
MR. BENJAMIN BOATENG	AUDIT MANAGER

AUDITORS: MESSRS JOHN ALLOTEY & ASSOCIATES
PRUDENTIAL PLAZA
P. O. BOX 884
KUMASI - ASHANTI

SOLICITORS MINKA - PREMO, OSEI BONSU, BRUCE-CATHLINE & PARTNERS
P.O BOX 2464
KUMASI-ASHANTI REGION

BANKERS: ARB APEX BANK PLC
CAL BANK (GHANA) PLC
UNITED BANK OF AFRICA (UBA)
FIDELITY BANK PLC
REPUBLIC BANK PLC
CBG PLC
ACCESS BANK PLC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR. BENEDICT BOADI
CHAIRMAN

MS. SHIRLEY AMENGOR
MEMBER

MR. SAMUEL KOJO HAMMOND
MEMBER

SARKODIE ABOAGYE, ESQ
COMPANY SECRETARY

MANAGEMENT

MR. ABRAHAM COFFIE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

MR. PAUL TWUMASI-AMISARE
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

MS. JULIANA DAPAAH
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

MR. SAMUEL APPIAH GYAPONG
RISK & COMPLIANCE MANAGER

MS. PHYLIS ADJEI TUFFOUR
HUMAN RESOURCE/ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER

MR. SAMUEL ASAMOAH
CENTRAL ACCOUNTS MANAGER

MR. PHILIP AGYEI AMEYAW
CREDIT MANAGER

MR. BENJAMIN BOATENG
AUDIT MANAGER

MR. JOHN MENSAH
ICT MANAGER

ATTENDANCE
Present at the meeting were Mr. Benedict Boadi (Board Chairman), Ms. Shirley Amengor (Board Vice Chairperson) and Mr. Samuel Kojo Hammond (Member of the Board of Directors), Nana Adu Darko III (Nana Jacobuhene), Nana Konadu Yiadom (Queen mother of Jacobu), Managing Director of ARB Apex Bank, the National President of Association of Rural Banks, Ghana, the Chief Executive Officer, Management Members of the Bank, the External Auditors of the Bank, former Members of the Board, some representatives of other Rural and Community Banks, Shareholders of the Bank, representatives from the media and other Invited Guests and Dignitaries.

OPENING
The meeting started at 10:48am with an opening prayer by Rev. Gyambrah Acquah of Assemblies of God Church, Jacobu. Mr. Paul Twumasi-Amisare, the Chief Operating Officer was the Master of Ceremonies at the 38th Annual General Meeting.

OBSERVATION OF A MINUTE OF SILENCE
The Master of Ceremony through the advice of the Board Chairman invited all Shareholders to observe a minute of silence in honour of the late Mr. Evans Aidoo, who formerly served the Bank as Chief Executive Officer.

Introduction of Board Members, Management Members and Other Invited Guests

The Master of Ceremonies (MC) introduced the Members of the Board, Management Team and the Invited Guests in attendance.

BUSINESS OF THE AGM:
INTRODUCTION OF COMPANY SECRETARY
Ms. Shirley Amengor, the Vice Board Chairperson, explained that the Bank of Ghana had persistently urged the Bank to appoint a qualified Company Secretary to assist the Board in recording minutes of meetings and performing other statutory duties in accordance with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

She subsequently introduced Mr. Sarkodie Aboagye, Esq., to the Shareholders as the Bank's duly appointed Company Secretary, noting that he had successfully completed all requisite procedures and received approval from the Bank of Ghana.

READING OF NOTICE CONVENING THE MEETING
The newly appointed Company Secretary, Mr. Sarkodie Aboagye, Esq., read the Notice convening the meeting, which was subsequently approved unanimously by the members.

Confirmation And Adoption Of Minutes Of Previous Meeting
Minutes of the previous meeting was confirmed and same was adopted as a true reflection of proceedings at the previous Annual General Meeting, after acceptance motion was moved by Mr. P.K Kyei of Jacobu and seconded by Mr. Edward Owusu of Jacobu -Patabo.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Benedict Boadi read his report to Shareholders at the meeting. Details of the Report were contained on pages 18 to 24 of the Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the financial year ending December 31, 2024, which was published by the Bank for the purposes of the meeting.

Some points highlighted by the Board Chairman in his Report were as follows:

- Growth in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 3.1% in 2023 to 5.7% in 2024 which was driven by the industry sector with special mention to extractive (mining) and construction activities which grew by 7.1%.

- Increase in Deposits by 64.15% due to intensified mobilisation efforts by Board of Directors, Management and Staff coupled with the growing public confidence in the catchment areas in which the Bank operates.

- Investments in Treasury Bills, Government Bonds and other short term securities also recorded 65.89% increase in the year under review.

That out of the total amount of Seven Million Five Hundred and Eleven Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Three Ghana Cedis (GH¢7,511,823.00) of the Bank's total investment which were locked-up as at December 31,

- 2023, the Bank recovered a sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢105,000.00) and has written off Gold Coast Security and SIC Financial Service Limited funds of One Million, Five Hundred and Thirty Seven Thousand Two Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢1,537,200.00) and Two Million and Thirty Nine Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 2,039,450.00) respectively in 2024 financial year leaving a balance of Three Million, Eight Hundred and Thirty Thousand One Hundred and Seventy Three Ghana Cedis (GH¢3,830,173.00).

- That total loan and overdraft facilities of Eighty-Nine Million One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Thousand Nine Hundred and Six Ghana Cedis (GH¢89,158,906.00) was granted to customers representing an increase of 39%. An appeal was made to beneficiaries of these facilities who have defaulted to make positive efforts to repay their loans to enable others also to benefit from same.

- That the Bank's Total Assets recorded an increase of 63.12% from Three Hundred and Fifty-Seven Million Nine Hundred and Ninety-Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Eighty Ghana Cedis (GH¢357,993,798.00) in 2023 to Five Hundred and Eighty-Three Million, Nine Hundred and Fifty-Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Four Ghana Cedis (GH¢583,954,824.00) in 2024.

- That Share Capital of the Bank also grew by 31.39% from Three Million Eight Hundred and Twenty-Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Four Ghana Cedis (GH¢3,823,864.00) in 2023 to Five Million and Twenty-Four Thousand, One Hundred and Seventy-One Ghana Cedis (GH¢5,024,171.00) in 2024 financial year. He also encouraged Shareholders to purchase more shares in other to get the associated benefits as the Bank continues to improve on its earning potentials.

- As a result of the Bank's impressive performance in the year under review and Bank of Ghana's approval, an amount of Two Million Four Hundred and Twenty Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-Four Ghana Cedis (GH¢2,420,674.00) representing 12.16% of the Profit After Tax was declared as dividend for Shareholders.

- That the Bank did not renege on its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and made meaningful contributions in the areas of Education and Scholarship, Health, Traditional Support, Ghana National Fire Service, Ghana Prisons Service, Pensioners, Religious Support, Ghana Police Service, Agriculture and many others to the tune of Three Hundred and Sixty Nine Thousand One Hundred and Forty Three Ghana Cedis, Forty Eight Pesewas (GH¢369,143.48) in 2024 financial year.

- That Messrs Benedict Boadi and Samuel Kojo Hammond second (2nd) and first (1st) term will end in June and May 2026 respectively. To ensure smooth running of the Bank and to avoid more vacancies on the board as a result of delay in Bank of Ghana's approval of elected Directors, the two Directors have availed themselves to be re-elected due to their immense contributions and regular attendance at meetings.

- Awards that the Bank had received which included the following

i. Ghana Club 100 of which the Bank was ranked 80th of companies in Ghana, by Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC).

ii. The Bank was rated Strong and ranked 22nd out of 127 Rural and Community Banks in the fourth (4th) Quarter Performance Review by ARB Apex Bank PLC.

iii. The Bank also received Gold Award in recognition of its outstanding contribution to Economic Development of Ashanti.

iv. The Bank's Chief Executive Officer received Fellowship Award from the Chartered Institute of Credit Management (CICM).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors report was presented by Ms. Shirley Amengor, Vice Board Chairperson and it featured the following;

- That the Directors of the Bank were responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the Bank in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Banks and Specialised Deposit Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

- That an amount of Two Million Four Hundred and Eighty-Eight Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty-Three Ghana Cedis (GH¢2,488,353.00) was transferred to statutory reserve fund from profit for the year, bringing the cumulative balance on the statutory reserve fund to Seven Million, Six Hundred and Twenty-One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-One Ghana Cedis (GH¢7,621,881.00).

- That dividend per share was GH¢0.0075 and the number of shares for members who qualified for dividend as per closure of the register on 30th November 2024 were 322,756,564.

- That Bank of Ghana has authorised the Bank to carry out the business of Rural Banking and there has not been any change in the nature of business during the year under review.

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

- That the Bank spent a total of Three Hundred and Sixty-Nine Thousand One Hundred and Forty-Three Ghana Cedis, Forty-Eight Pesewas (GH¢369,143.48) on Corporate Social Responsibilities in 2024 financial year.

- That relevant training and capacity building programmes facilitated by Ghana Banking College and Bank of Ghana were organised for the Board of Directors to enabled them discharge their duties.

- That Auditors, JOHN ALLOTEY & ASSOCIATES in accordance with Section 139 (5) of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and section 81 of the Banks and specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930) will continue to audit the Bank.

AUDITORS' REPORT

Mr. Taufiq Nuhu Appiedu, an official of JOHN ALLOTEY & ASSOCIATES presented the independent Auditor's Report for the year ended December 31, 2024 to Shareholders and confirmed that the financial statements give a true and fair assessment of the financial position of the Bank for the period 2024 financial year.

ACCEPTANCE AND CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORTS

The three (3) reports namely Chairman's Report, Directors' Report and Auditors' Report were moved for acceptance and discussion by Mr. Abass Amidu of Bekwai and seconded by Mr. William Mensah of Obuasi.

The following concerns were raised by members:

1. Mr. Kwaku Appiah of Jacobu expressed his appreciation to the Chief Executive Officer for his exemplary leadership and the remarkable progress achieved by the Bank under his stewardship. He, however, raised concerns regarding the dividend declared for shareholders, noting that the rate of 0.0075 per share was relatively low considering the taxes that are levied and deducted on dividend. Additionally, he appealed for a review of the interest rate on savings accounts, emphasizing that the current rate was insufficient and should be increased. Finally, he expressed his dissatisfaction with the distribution of Key Soap as a gift to shareholders during the Annual General Meetings.

2. Mr. William Okyere of Jacobu expressed his dissatisfaction with the declared dividend amount of GH¢2,420,674.00 for approximately 322,756,564 shares, noting that it appeared inadequate when compared to the operational expenses of about GH¢1,800,000.00 incurred on Board of Directors during the year under review. He concluded that the dividend declared for shareholders was insufficient. Furthermore, he raised concern regarding the increase in the share price from GH¢0.001 to GH¢0.10, emphasizing that the share price should be reviewed upward to reflect the true value of the shares.

3. Mr. Johnson Edward of Jacobu raised a concern regarding the Chairman's report, which indicated that funds were allocated to pensioners. He stated that he had not received any such funds and therefore requested that the Chairman provide clarification on the matter.

4. Mr. Stephen Agortor of Jacobu requested clarification on the various components classified under "Others" in the Bank's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities.

5. Mr. R. O. Akroma of Obuasi proposed that subsequent Annual General Meetings should be scheduled on market days, specifically Tuesdays, to facilitate attendance by shareholders traveling from the outskirts of the Jacobu township.

6. While commending the Board and Management for their remarkable performance over the years, Mr. Kwadwo Kyei of Jacobu expressed concern about the reduction in the number of Directors to three (3) and demanded to know the processes involved in the selection of Directors. He further raised that although the value of the dollar had declined, interest rates on loans continued to rise, and therefore recommended a downward review to enable customers to access more loans, which would in turn enhance the Bank's revenue. Additionally, he cautioned the Board and Management regarding the construction of magnificent buildings for banking activities, noting that such expenditure might be wasteful, as some office spaces were reportedly underutilized.

7. Mr. Bernard Tenuo of Jacobu appealed to the Bank to extend more support to programmes organized by the Ghana Education Service, particularly the Teachers' Awards, in order to motivate teachers within the Amansie Central District to patronize the services of the Bank.

8. Nana Anim Korkor of Jacobu demanded to know what happens to the shares of Shareholders who pass away. He demanded to know if their Shares could be transferred to other relatives.

9. Mr. Francis Gyabaah of Jacobu needed explanation on why the Bank charges commitment fee on loans.

10. Mr. Isaac Donkor, also from Jacobu, inquired why the Bank requires guarantors for every loan issued, even when the applicant is not a first-time borrower.

RESPONSES BY THE BOARD/MANAGEMENT AND EXTERNAL AUDITORS

(i) Addressing the concern regarding taxes levied on dividends, the Chief Executive Officer explained that the payment of taxes on dividends is a statutory requirement, with the applicable rate being 8%. He further stated that failure to comply with this obligation would result in the Ghana Revenue Authority imposing sanctions on the Bank, in addition to requiring the payment of interest on the outstanding tax amount.

(ii) In response to the concern regarding the operational expenses incurred on Directors, the Chairman clarified that a portion of these expenses is not paid directly to the Directors but is rather utilized for training programmes and the execution of other official duties. He further assured shareholders that the Bank would consider the issue of share prices and take appropriate steps to review the price in relation to its value.

(iii) With regard to the funds allocated to pensioners in the year under review, the Chairman, Mr. Benedict Boadi, clarified that the amounts are not disbursed directly to individual pensioners but rather to the Pensioners' Associations, which typically present concerns or requests to the Bank on behalf of their members.

(iv) Addressing the issue of interest rates, the Chief Executive Officer emphasized that rates had already been reduced across all branches. He explained that Management takes into consideration the stability of the dollar when determining interest rate adjustments. He further assured shareholders that if the dollar continues to decline, the Bank would implement additional reductions in interest rates to encourage customers to take more loans.

The Chairman also addressed the concern regarding the selection of Directors, noting that a designated committee oversees the selection process. He indicated that the committee would be given the opportunity to elaborate on the procedures to members.

(v) In response to the query on the components listed under "Others" in the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, the Board Chairman explained that the detailed breakdowns are available for shareholders' review, and those interested may visit the Bank to examine the records.

(vi) Regarding the proposal to hold future Annual General Meetings on Tuesdays, the Board Chairman expressed appreciation to all shareholders for honoring the invitation and attending the Annual General Meeting, noting that this was the first time it had been held on a Friday. He subsequently sought the opinion of shareholders on the proposal to schedule future meetings on Tuesdays. The shareholders unanimously declined the proposal and agreed that Fridays were preferable.

(vii) On the matter of shares belonging to deceased shareholders, the Board Chairman explained that if a shareholder indicates in his or her will that the shares be transferred to a specific person, the person needs to get a probate from the court before the Bank will execute the transfer. However, in case a shareholder passes away without a will, the court, through the issuance of Letters of Administration (L.A.), will determine the rightful beneficiary of the shares.

(viii) Addressing concerns regarding the Bank's support for teachers' programmes within the Amansie Central District, the Board Chairman clarified that the Bank operates fourteen (14) branches and extends support to teachers across all its catchment areas. He further emphasized that the Bank's assistance is not limited to the Ghana Education Service but also extends to other sectors, including Health and Security.

In responding to why the Bank charges Commitment fee, the Managing Director of ARB Apex Bank explained that commitment fees are charged

(ix) across all Banks and being a shareholder does not exempt one from paying them.

(x) Regarding the requirement for new guarantors for each loan, the Chief Executive Officer clarified that every loan amount taken necessitates fresh guarantors. He added that the guarantors must be fully aware of the loan amount and must expressly indicate their willingness to support the recovery of the facility so that, in the event of default, the Bank can rely on them for repayment.

AUTHORIZING DIRECTORS TO FIX THE REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

Mr. Amidu Abass of Bekwai moved for the authorization of the Directors to fix remuneration of Auditors and his motion was seconded by Mr. Adjei Amponsah of Obuasi.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND

Dividend for 2024 financial year was declared and Mr. Emmanuel Nsafoah of Jacobu for its acceptance and was seconded by Mr. Charles Dwumah of Jacobu.

FIXING OF DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND REIMBURSABLE CLAIMS

Mr. Samuel Kojo Hammond briefed the Shareholders on the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, highlighting the Board's commitment and dedication in addressing matters pertaining to the Bank. He subsequently presented the new proposal on their monthly remuneration and sitting allowance to the Shareholders for their consideration and approval.

Mr. Hammond further emphasized that the Board had resolved to maintain the existing travel claims and respectfully appealed to the Shareholders to approve an increase in the monthly remuneration and sitting allowance as follows:

1. **SITTING ALLOWANCE FOR BOARD MEETINGS**

	GROSS	NET AFTER 20% TAX
Chairman	4,125.00	3,300.00
Other Members	3,125.00	2,500.00

2. **MONTHLY BOARD REMUNERATION**

	GROSS	NET AFTER 20% TAX
Chairman	3,000.00	2,400.00
Other Members	2,500.00	2,000.00

Nana Adu Darko III (Jacobu Hene) moved for the adoption of the new allowances, noting that the Remuneration of Directors submitted to the Bank of Ghana in the previous year had not been approved. However, Mr. B. F. Appiah expressed his dissent regarding the acceptance of the new proposal.

Subsequently, Mr. Francis Johnson Kwakye of Jacobu seconded the motion moved by Nana Adu Darko III, and the new proposal was duly adopted.

HIGHLIGHT OF ADDRESSES BY SOME INVITED GUESTS

Mr. Alex Akwasi Awuah, Managing Director, ARB Apex Bank PLC, Ghana

He expressed his profound appreciation to the Shareholders, Board of Directors, Management, and Staff for their remarkable performance and dedication over the years. He encouraged the Shareholders to continue investing in the Bank by purchasing more shares, emphasizing that such investment forms the foundation of the Bank's strength.

He further informed the Shareholders that the Bank remains one of the strongest institutions within the Rural Banking industry in Ghana, assuring them of the security and soundness of their investments in Odotobri Rural Bank PLC.

He reiterated that the core objective of Rural Banking is to promote the welfare and development of the communities in which such banks operate and advised that more loans be extended to customers to enhance income generation and support the Bank's continued growth and development.

Finally, he urged the Shareholders to uphold confidence in Rural Banking, emphasizing that it serves as a vital instrument for fostering sustainable rural development.

Mr. Eric Appiah (National President, Association of Rural Banks, Ghana)

He praised the shareholders for their investment in the Bank and thanked the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, and Management for their excellent performance over the year and for putting measures in place to further develop the Bank. He assured shareholders that if the Bank continues to operate as it is currently doing, dividends will increase in the years ahead.

He emphasized that although some of the Bank's investments have been written off, the Association of Rural Banks is still in discussions with the Government to recover all locked-up funds. He also informed shareholders that the Association of Rural Banks, in collaboration with the Government, has facilitated the arrest of armed robbers who attacked some Rural Banks.

He further informed shareholders that the Association of Rural Banks is concerned about the delays in the approval of Directors by the Bank of Ghana and is working tirelessly to ensure that these Directors are approved so they can serve on the various boards of the RCBs.

He concluded by encouraging shareholders to repay their loans with the Bank and took the opportunity to announce that, very soon, the names of loan defaulters will be published in the national dailies, and such individuals will be banned for five (5) years from accessing credit facilities from any Bank.

NANA ADU DARKO III (NANA JACOBU HENE)

In his address, Nana Adu Darko III expressed his gratitude to the shareholders, the Board, and Management for the progress the Bank has achieved. He further advised shareholders to counsel their children who have the opportunity to work in the Bank to refrain from engaging in fraudulent activities, as such actions tarnish the reputation of the institution.

He also appealed to the Bank to support the construction of the new palace and requested that any petition submitted from his office be given favorable consideration to facilitate the successful completion of the project.

ELECTION OF DIRECTOR

Ms. Shirley Amengor, Chairperson of the Vetting Committee, presented the report on the vetting of applicants for Directorship in the Bank. She noted that three (3) applications were received, and all candidates were vetted via Zoom on 22nd October 2025.

She outlined the vetting procedures to the shareholders and assured them of the transparency of the process. After the vetting process, all three (3) applicants namely Mr. Benedict Boadi, Mr. Samuel Kojo Hammond, and Dr. Kwame Baah-Acheamfour were successfully shortlisted.

She therefore appealed to Shareholders to acclaim the three (3) selected candidates to ensure that the Board attains the minimum number of Directors required under the Corporate Governance Directive.

The District Electoral Officer, Mrs. Hagar Rachel Owusu Mensah in her introduction of the Candidates indicated that Dr. Kwame Baah-Acheamfour has travelled outside the country and will therefore be acclaimed in absentia. She therefore introduced the other two (2) candidates and then provided a detailed explanation of the process of voting by popular acclamation, to which the shareholders consented accordingly.

Mrs. Hagar Rachel Owusu Mensah subsequently guided the shareholders through the acclamation process, and at the end of the exercise, she declared the following individuals as Directors-elect of Odotobri Rural Bank PLC.

No	Name	Candidate Position	Remarks
1	Mr. Benedict Boadi	Board Director	Elected
2	Mr. Samuel Kojo Hammond	Board Director	Elected
3	Dr. Kwame Baah-Acheamfour	Board Director	Elected

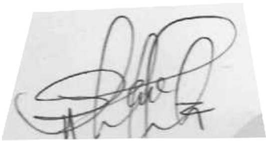
The newly elected Directors expressed their profound gratitude to the shareholders for the confidence reposed in them and pledged to make meaningful and effective contributions during Board deliberations.

CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING REMARKS

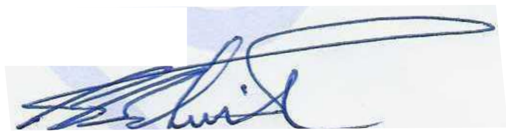
In his closing remarks, the Chairman expressed his sincere appreciation to all Shareholders, Management, and staff for their continuous support toward the growth of the Bank. He appealed to them to sustain this support to enable the Bank to achieve greater successes.
Mr. Benedict Boadi encouraged the Board and Management to work diligently in pursuing loan defaulters to ensure the recovery of all outstanding amounts.
He further appealed to both existing and prospective shareholders to subscribe to additional shares in order to strengthen the Bank's capital base.

CLOSING

Ms. Dora Osei Pokuaa gave the vote of thanks. Closing prayer was said by Rev. Stephen Fosu Dede.
The meeting ended at 2:22pm.
A video recording of the proceedings at the meeting was made as an add-on to the minutes herein.



MR. SARKODIE ABOAGYE, ESQ
(COMPANY SECRETARY)



MR. BENEDICT BOADI
(BOARD CHAIRMAN)

THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

Major Income Statement Items	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢	APPROX. PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Gross Earnings	126,654,807	98,963,924	27.98%
Interest Expenses	12,660,584	9,444,438	34.05%
Overhead Expenses	77,313,298	55,382,383	39.60%
Loan-Loss Charge	1,660,524	4,477,644	62.92%
Profit before Taxation	36,680,925	29,659,459	23.67%
Profit after taxation	24,285,323	19,906,821	21.99%
Major Balance Sheet Items			
Total Assets	747,893,145	583,954,824	28.07%
Deposit Liabilities	652,607,105	516,057,508	26.46%
Loans and Advances	145,822,693	80,833,131	80.40%
Shareholder's Funds	76,658,784	52,424,882	46.23%
Per Share Data			
Earnings Per Share	0.0700	0.0602	16.31%
Total Assets Per Share	2.1567	1.7663	22.10%
Shares Issued to date	346,774,215	330,612,615	4.89%
Dividend Per Share	0.0107	0.0075	42.67%
Net Assets Per Share	0.2211	0.1586	39.41%

The Directors in submitting to the shareholders the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025 report as follows:

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

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

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

The Directors have made an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the business will not be a going concern.

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

The financial results of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025 are set out in the attached financial statements, highlights of which are as follows:

31 December	2025	2024
	GH¢	GH¢
Profit before taxation is	36,680,925	29,659,459
from which is deducted taxation of	(12,395,602)	(9,752,638)
giving profit after taxation for the year of	24,285,323	19,906,821
less net transfer to statutory reserve fund and other reserves of	(3,035,665)	(2,488,353)
leaving a balance of	21,249,658	17,418,468
to which is added a balance brought forward on retained earnings	39,778,830	23,128,038
less final dividend paid of	(1,667,581)	(767,676)
leaving a balance of	59,360,907	39,778,830

In accordance with Section 34(1) (b) of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), an amount of GH¢3,035,665 (2024: 2,488,353.00GH¢) was transferred to the statutory reserve fund from profit for the year, bringing the cumulative balance on the statutory reserve fund to GH¢10,657,546 (2024:GH¢7,621,881.00) at the year end.

DIVIDEND

The Directors recommend the payment of dividend of GH¢0.0107 (2024 : GH¢ 0.0075) per share amounting to GH¢ 3,652,872 (2024 : GH¢ 2,420,674) for the year ended 31 December, 2025. The number of Shareholders who qualified for dividend as per closure of register on 31st October, 2025 was 341,389,926. This, however is subject to the approval of the Bank of Ghana.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Bank is authorised by the Bank of Ghana to carry on the business of rural banking.
There was no change in the nature of business of the Bank during the year.

TRANSITION TO COMMUNITY BANK FRAMEWORK

The Directors wish to inform shareholders that, during the financial year ended 31 December 2026, the Bank took significant steps to comply with the revised Microfinance Sector Framework issued by the Bank of Ghana under Notice No. BG/GOV/SEC/2026/03.

At a duly constituted meeting of the Board held on 27 February 2026, the Directors resolved to fully comply with the regulatory directives, key among which include:

(a). Maintaining a minimum paid-up capital of GH¢ 5 million;
(b). Transitioning the Bank from a Rural Bank to a Community Bank structure;
(C). Exploring strategic opportunities for acquisition, merger, or consolidation with other Community Banks where deemed viable.

In line with these directives and the regulatory timelines:
The Bank has successfully changed its name from Odotobri Rural Bank PLC to Odotobri Community Bank PLC, and the relevant regulatory authorities have been duly notified.

The Bank has exceeded the minimum paid-up capital requirement of GH¢5 million, achieving a capital base of approximately GH¢6.9 million as at 31 March 2026.

The Board has further resolved to present to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting (AGM) proposals to pursue potential merger or consolidation opportunities with undercapitalized Community Banks, subject to satisfactory due diligence, with the objective of expanding the Bank's operational footprint and enhancing shareholder value.

The Directors remain committed to ensuring full regulatory compliance and positioning the Bank for sustainable growth under the new framework.

PARTICULARS OF ENTRIES IN THE INTEREST REGISTER DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

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

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Bank spent a total of GH¢ 369,514 (2024: GH¢ 266,546) on corporate social responsibilities during the year. These are mainly in the form of education, health, security and sponsorships of major social events.

CAPACITY OF DIRECTORS

The Bank ensures that only fit and proper persons are appointed to the Board after obtaining the necessary approval from the regulator, Bank of Ghana. Relevant training and capacity building programs, facilitated by the Ghana Banking College and the Bank of Ghana, are put in place to enable the directors discharge their duties.

AUDITOR AND AUDIT FEES

The auditor, John Allotey & Associates, will continue in office in accordance with Section 139 (5) of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and Section 81 of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930). Audit fees for the year ended 31 December 2025 is disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements

The financial statements of the Bank were approved by the Board of Directors on 23rd April, 2026 and were signed on their behalf by:

....	....
MS. SHIRLEY AMENGOR	MR. SAMUEL KOJO HAMMOND
DIRECTOR	DIRECTOR

BOARD CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

MR. BENEDICT BOADI (CHAIRMAN)

1.0 SALUTATION

Nana Adu Darko III (Jacobuhene), Nana Konadu Yiadom (Jacobu Hemaa), Nananom, Managing Director of ARB Apex Bank PLC., National President of Association of Community Banks (Ghana), President of Association of Community Banks (Ashanti Chapter), Hon. Member of Parliament of Odotobri Constituency, Hon. District Chief Executive (DCE) of Amansie Central, Heads of the various Departments, Management & Staff of OCB Plc present, Distinguished Guests, Current & Former Directors & CEOs, Fellow Shareholders, Friends from the Media, Ladies and Gentlemen, on behalf of the Bank's Directors, I welcome you all to the 39th Annual General Meeting of Odotobri Community Bank (OCB) PLC.

Nananom, Distinguished Shareholders, on behalf of the Board and Management of the Bank, I humbly request your attention to present to you the Annual Report for the Financial Year ending December 31, 2025 in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

2.0 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Global Environment

According to the World Bank economic report for 2025, the global economy was defined by resilience against the backdrop of policy uncertainty, trade frictions, and slowing growth. Overall global growth hovered around 3.2%, marking one of the weakest stretches since the 2008 financial crisis. The year balanced easing inflation with ongoing shifts in international trade.

2.2 Key Global Economic Highlights of 2025

- Moderate Growth & Inflation: Global economic growth remained subdued, with advanced economies averaging around 1.5% and emerging markets holding just above 4%. However, inflation generally cooled, dropping to around 3.4% globally, which allowed major central banks to shift toward monetary easing.

- Trade Tensions & Geopolitics: The year was heavily shaped by changing trade policies. Shifting tariffs between major global powers, United States of America and China, prompted supply chain front-loading and adjustments, particularly impacting trade-reliant export economies.

- Sluggish Foreign Investment: Global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) fell for the second consecutive year, which posed acute challenges for financing and development in emerging and developing markets.
- Emerging Drivers: While traditional powerhouses saw slower but stable growth, several economies in East and South Asia, alongside resource-rich nations (such as Guyana), remained standout global growth drivers.

For Sub-Saharan Africa, the broader region faced fiscal pressures from rising borrowing costs and subdued export demand. However, Nigeria is worth mentioning as growth was expected to strengthen to 3.6% in 2025, driven largely by services, financial technology, and domestic reforms.

2.3 Key Risks:

The year 2025 experienced geopolitical tensions (especially in the Middle East), persistent inflation, and climate-related disasters posed continuous downside risks.

2.4 Ghana's Economic Environment

According to Ministry of Finance report of Resetting the economy: The 20 reforms and achievements that defined 2025, the Ghana's economy demonstrated robust resilience in 2025, with full-year GDP growth hitting a six-year high of 6.1% for the first three quarters of the year. The country's economic recovery was anchored by the services and industry sectors, easing inflation to around 14.6%, a stronger trade surplus, and narrowing fiscal deficits.

2.4.1 Key Macroeconomic Indicators

1.GDP Growth: Reached 6.0% for the full year 2025 (up from 5.8% in 2024), propelled by strong non-oil sector growth.

2. Inflation: Moderated significantly to roughly 14.6% by the end of 2025, driven by tighter spending and exchange rate stability.

3. Fiscal Balance: The fiscal deficit narrowed to 2.4% of GDP. Public debt also declined to approximately 45.5% of GDP.

4. Monetary Policy: Benefiting from reduced inflation, the Bank of Ghana lowered its monetary policy rate to 18% by late 2025.

5. External Sector: A trade surplus and strong remittances helped maintain a current account surplus, with gross international reserves covering 5.7 months of imports.

Key economic indicators for the year 2025 as against 2024 are presented below:

2.4.2 Key Economic Indicators

Indicator	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Inflation Rate	5.4%	23.8%
Policy Rate	18%	27%
GDP Growth Rate	6%	5.7%
Fiscal Deficit	3.1%	5.2%
91-day T. Bill	11.09%	26.10
182-day T. Bill	12.52%	25%
364-day T. Bill	12.71%	23.10%

The banking sector remained stable in 2025, with assets growing by 21.5% and stable capital adequacy ratios, although the non-performing loan ratio rose to 18.9% by end-year. Continued profit growth, recapitalization, and stringent credit standards are essential for full recovery. It is in the midst of such economic environment that our Bank operated and I am therefore delighted to present to you the performance of the Bank for the 2025 financial year.

3.0 OPERATING PERFORMANCE

The Bank's performance in the year under review was very good in all indicators. The details of major performance indicators for our Bank for the 2025 operating year as compared to the previous year are presented below;

3.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR 2025 AS AGAINST 2024

	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢	CHANGE %
Total Deposits	652,607,105.00	516,057,508.00	26.46%
Investments	482,219,073.00	398,880,413.00	20.89%
Advances	145,822,693.00	80,833,131.00	80.40%
Share Capital	6,640,331.00	5,024,171.00	31.97%
Net Profit (Before Tax)	36,680,925.00	29,659,459.00	23.67%
Total Assets	747,893,145.00	583,954,824.00	28.07%

It is worth mentioning that operating results yielded a profit of GH¢36,680,925.00 in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3.1.2 DEPOSIT MOBILIZATION

In 2025 financial year, Deposits increase by 26.46%. This increase was due to intensified mobilization efforts by Directors, Management and Staff coupled with the growing public confidence in the catchment areas in which the Bank operates.

3.1.3 INVESTMENTS

Investments in Treasury Bills, Government Bonds and other short term securities recorded an increase of 20.89% during the period under review from GH¢398,880,413.00 in 2024 to GH¢482,219,073.00 in 2025.

Distinguished Shareholders, due to strong Macro Economic performance, investment rate was reduced substantially from average rate of 24.73% at the start of the year to 12.11% at the end of the year. The Board and Management have reviewed the bank's business model to ensure sustained growth.

Distinguished Shareholders, it is interesting to mention that the Government did not default in the coupon payment of the domestic debt exchange programme during the year under review.

6.0 LENDING OPERATIONS

During the year under review, the Bank granted total loans and overdraft facilities of One Hundred and Fifty-Six Million, Five Hundred and Sixty-Eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine Ghana Cedis (GH¢156,568,889.00) to customers, representing an increase of 75.60%.

The sectorial breakdown of loans and advances granted to customers in the year under review are as follows:

Sector	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢	CHANGE %
Agriculture	1,631,659.00	1,272,145.00	28.26%
Small Scale Industries	-	-	-
Transport		-	-
Trading	105,889,680.00	48,276,706.00	119.34%
Others	49,047,550.00	39,610,055.00	23.83%
Total	156,568,889.00	89,158,906.00	75.60%

We wish to humbly appeal to our cherished customers that beneficiaries of these loans who have defaulted should make positive efforts to repay their loans to enable others also benefit from such facilities. Again, in line with IFRS the Bank's profit shall be eroded significantly by high Expected Credit Loss if loan beneficiaries default.

Nananom, Distinguished Shareholders, it is worthy of note that the Bank has not relented on its efforts to recover all credit facilities and as a result has taken a number of recalcitrant loan defaulters to court of competent jurisdiction for recovery.

At the appropriate time, we shall publish all loan defaulters in the newspapers as recovery measures as means of naming and shaming mechanisms.

7.0 SHARE CAPITAL

The Bank needs more Share Capital to enhance its solvency and loss absorption capacity to stand in the test of time. In the year 2025, the Bank's share capital grew by 31.97% from GH¢5,024,171.00 in 2024 to GH¢6,640,331.00 in 2025. We wish to encourage Shareholders to buy more Shares in times of difficulties and get the associated benefits in the near future as the Bank continues to improve on its earning potentials. Fellow Shareholders, I plead we use some of our dividends to purchase more shares to increase our shareholdings especially, as Directors propose to pay dividend for 2025 Financial Year and at a time that Bank of Ghana's Micro Finance Sector Reforms directive is in place.

8.0 SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR 2025

Nananom, Distinguished Shareholders, Odotobri Community Bank PLC. recorded a profit after tax of Twenty-Four Million, Two Hundred and Eighty-Five Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty-Three Ghana Cedis (GH¢24,285,323.00) in 2025. The profit was as result of increased revenue generation and putting the Bank's expenditure under control.

Total Assets recorded an increase of 28.07%, from Five Hundred and Eighty-Three Million, Nine Hundred and Fifty-Four Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty-Four Ghana Cedis (GH¢583,954,824.00) in 2024 to Seven Hundred and Forty-Seven Million, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Three Thousand, One Hundred and Forty-Five Ghana Cedis (GH¢747,893,145.00) in 2025.

Share Capital also grew by 31.97% that is increasing from Five Million and Twenty-Four Thousand, One Hundred and Seventy-One Ghana Cedis (GH¢5,024,171.00) as at 31st December, 2024 to Six Million, Six Hundred and Forty Thousand, Three Hundred and Thirty-One Ghana Cedis (GH¢6,640,331.00) in 2025.

Shareholders' funds overall grew by 46.23% from 52,424,882 in 2024 to GH¢76,658,784.00 in 2025 Financial Year.

9.0 DIVIDEND

Nananom, distinguished shareholders, ladies and gentlemen, it is always the priority of the Board of Directors that a good return is achieved on your investment in the Bank.

In view of the above and, on the basis of impressive performance for the year under review, the Board of Directors has proposed GH¢0.0107 per share (2024: GH¢0.0075) as dividend for shareholders. The proposed dividend represents 42.67 percentage change of what as proposed by Directors and declared by shareholders in the 2024 Financial Year. This translates into absolute figure of GH¢3,652,872.00 (2024:2,420,674) representing 15% of profit after taxation as against 12.16% for the previous year. This dividend proposal is, however, subject to Bank of Ghana's approval. The Bank has officially written to Bank of Ghana for approval, and yet to receive response from the Regulator.

10.0 COMPLIANCE OF BANK OF GHANA'S GUIDELINES FOR THE REVISED MICROFINANCE SECTOR REFORM

Nananom, Distinguished Shareholders, I wish to inform members that, as part of Bank of Ghana's ongoing reforms within the Microfinance sector, all Rural Banks in the country were directed to comply with the Guideline on the Revised Microfinance Sector Framework, 2026 (Notice No. BG/GOV/SEC/2026/03). As part of the directives, the minimum stated capital requirement has been increased from One Million Ghana Cedis (GH¢1,000,000.00) to Five Million Ghana Cedis (GH¢5,000,000.00) with a compliance deadline of December 31, 2026 and Rural Banks were also directed to convert to Community Banks.

Bank that fails to meet the new capital requirement may be required to merge with or be taken over by stronger institutions.

I am pleased to report that Odotobri Rural Bank PLC has met all the conditions and has successfully effected the statutory name change with the office of the Registrar of Companies and has been issued with a new Certificate of Incorporation. Therefore, the Bank is now called Odotobri Community Bank PLC and Shareholders are required to pass a resolution to ratify the change of name since it was regulatory compliance with deadline of 31st March, 2026 as directed by the Regulator.

Besides, the Bank has exceeded the new minimum capital of Five Million Ghana Cedis (GH¢5,000,000.00). We therefore seek your resolution to acquire, merge or consolidate with a Community Bank with insufficient capital after undertaking the requisite due diligence in order to expand the Bank's operational coverage.

Nonetheless, we are going to embark on rebranding activities during the rest of the months for this year to ensure full compliance.

Nananom, Distinguished Shareholders, the Bank is poised to fully comply with all the directives from the Regulator to enhance the operational and performance fortunes and also continued growth and sustainability of our Bank.

11.0 COMMUNITY SUPPORT

During the year under review, the Bank did not renege on its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The Bank spent an amount of Three Hundred and Sixty-Nine Thousand, Five Hundred and Fourteen Ghana Cedis (GH¢369,514.00) as part of its Corporate Social Responsibilities to support socio-economic activities in the communities it operates and beyond.

The support included the following:

	CSR ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR 2025	
No.	BENEFICIARY	VALUE/ AMOUNT (GH¢)
1	EDUCATION & SCHOLARSHIP	147,050.00
2	HEALTH	16,650.00
3	TRADITIONAL SUPPORT	55,390.00
4	RELIGIOUS	23,000.00
5	PENSIONERS	1,200.00
6	GHANA POLICE SERVICE	6,000.00
7	AGRICULTURE	62,270.00
8	OTHERS	58,954.00
	GRAND TOTAL	**369,514.00**

13.0 ELECTION OF NEW DIRECTOR

No Director is retiring this year. The three shareholders who were elected as Directors at last year's Annual General Meeting have not received approval from the Regulator. They were
Mr. Benedict Boadi
Mr. Samuel Kojo Hammond
Dr. Kwame Baah-Acheamfour.

14.0 FUTURE OUTLOOK

14.1 Datano Branch

Nananom, Distinguished Shareholders, last year, members were informed that the Bank would open a new branch at a strategic place in 2026 to grow its market share. The Board and Management have taken steps and plans are far advanced to open a Branch at Datano in the Amansie South District. We are in the process of securing a license from Bank of Ghana (BoG) before work can commence this year.

14.2 **Roll Out of USSD Platform to Customers**

It would be recalled that Shareholders were informed about the Bank's electronic channels which shall be given critical attention as part of the Bank's expansion and customer service satisfaction.

We are pleased to inform you that, the Bank has successfully rolled out the USSD Platform for Customers. This will provide comfort in accessing financial services with the Bank thereby making location no longer a barrier for our customers. We therefore encourage each one of you to visit our various branches to register to facilitate smooth Banking wherever you are within the globe. The Bank's USSD Code is *248*299#. The Bank plans to deploy mobile app platform within shorters possible time.

15.0 AWARDS / RANKING

Fellow Shareholders, our Bank in the 2025 Financial Year won awards as follows;

i. ARB Apex Bank Plc: The Bank was rated strong and ranked 15th out of 124 Rural & Community Banks in the 2025 third (3rd) Quarter Performance Review.

ii. 22nd Ashanti Financial Services Excellence Awards: The Bank received Gold Award in recognition of its outstanding contribution to the Economic Development of Ashanti.

iii. Ghana Accountancy and Financial Awards: The Bank was recognized for "Outstanding Customer Service Award (Rural Bank)".

iv. 6th Ghana Credit Excellence Awards: The Bank was awarded "Rural Bank of the Year".

16.0 CONCLUSION

Nananom, Distinguished Guests, the Bank continues to enjoy maximum co-operation from the chiefs and people of the various traditional areas and the various stakeholders. We are ever thankful for their support. We also assure our customers that their satisfaction is at the centre of our products, services and other activities of the Bank. They should therefore not hesitate to bring to our attention to any lapses they may observe in our relationship with them from time to time.

We wish to also acknowledge the commitment of the Board, Management and entire Staff to the objectives of the Bank. Their individual and collective efforts have culminated in the significant improvements in our operational results for 2025 financial year.

We appreciate their brilliant performance for the year under review and encourage them to work harder. The Bank expects maximum contribution from each member of Staff and the prayers of our Shareholders towards our collective goals for the year 2026 and beyond.

Finally, we wish to express our appreciation to Nananom, all Shareholders, our Customers and our development partners including the Bank of Ghana, ARB Apex Bank, the Association of Community Banks and several other well-wishers who have been part of our success story for their continuous support and encouragement.

Thank you and God bless us all.
MR. BENEDICT BOADI
BOARD CHAIRMAN

INTRODUCTION

Corporate Governance in Odotobri Community Bank PLC explains the manner in which the business and affairs of the Bank is administered by its Board & Key Management Staff. This encompasses how the Bank's strategy and objectives are set, risk appetite and or risk tolerance levels are determined, day-to-day business is operated, interests of depositors are protected and Shareholders and all other Stakeholders are met.

It includes aligning corporate activities and behaviour with the expectation of operating in a safe and sound manner with integrity and compliance with applicable laws.

ROLES & DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS

The Board's role is to effectively represent and promote the interests of shareholders with the objective of maintaining and adding long-term value to the Bank. The Board directs, supervises and assesses the activities and performance of Management with a view of ensuring that the goals and objectives are clearly established, and strategies are in place for achieving them. Additionally, the Board is responsible for establishing policies for Management implementation to enhance the performance of the Bank and to its reputation to ensuring shareholders' wealth maximization.

BOARD CHARTER

The Board operates under a Charter which outlines the appropriate governance practices for its own work and has in place the means to ensure that such practices are followed and periodically reviewed for improvement.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Odotobri Community Bank PLC is made up of three (3) members, comprising one (1) female and two (2) males. The Board size is supposed to be maximum of seven (7) membership and minimum of five (5).

Mr. Benedict Boadi, has been the Chairman of the Board after His Worship Prince Osei Owusu exited the Board in October, 2024. At the 38th Annual General Meeting, Mr. Benedict Boadi and Mr. Samuel Kojo Hammond who were serving on the Board were re-elected to serve their third and second terms respectively. Dr. Kwame Baah-Acheamfour was also elected by the Shareholders at the same meeting to serve on the Board for the first time. The Bank has since written to the Bank of Ghana for approval but no response has been received as at 31st December, 2025. Mr. Daniel Aning, Mr.Appiah-Kubi and Mr. Paul Acheampong were still waiting for their approval from Bank of Ghana following their election in 2024 at the 37th Annual General Meeting.

The Board has at least one (1) female Director which is a requirement in the Corporate Governance Directive for Rural and Community Banks.

BOARD INDUCTION

The Bank carries out induction programme for newly appointed Directors to enable them to formally discharge their duties and responsibilities.

DIRECTOR'S ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

The report of Directors' attendance at meetings for the year ended 31st December, 2025 exclusive of Board Sub-Committees meetings, Training, Seminars and other official engagements by Directors. In all, Eleven (11) Board meetings were held in the year under review and the details are presented as follows:

NAME	FULL BOARD MEETING	EMERGENCY & OTHER MEETINGS	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (%)
Ms. Shirley Amengor	7	4	11	100%
Mr. Samuel Kojo Hammond	6	4	10	90%
Mr. Benedict Boadi	7	4	11	100%

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR DIRECTORS

The Directors attended the following training and capacity building programmes in the year under review.

COURSE	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	ORGANISERS
AML/CFT Training	3	Internal
Corporate Governance Certification	1	Association of Rural Banks
Change Leadership in Uncertain Times	3	National Banking College
Leadership and Decision-Making	3	Association of Rural Banks
Risk Management Framework for Directors	1	ARB Apex Bank
Governance Risk and Compliance Training	3	ARB Apex Bank
Psychological Safety in the Workplace	3	Association of Rural Banks
OFISD Training for Directors	1	Bank of Ghana
Sustainable Financing	2	Association of Rural Banks
Artificial Intelligence in Innovation, Inclusion and Impact in Financial Institution	3	Financial Inclusion Advocacy

The Board was trained on Anti-Money Laundering/ Combating Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML/CFT & P) as a requirement of Act 2020 (Act 1044).

BOARD EVALUATION

In accordance with the requirements of the Corporate Governance Directive (May 21, 2021), Board Evaluation was carried out. The Board carried out self-assessment on the following criteria:

- Board Functions
- Resources
- Board Procedures
- Board Committees
- Board-Management Relationship
- Board-Shareholder Relations
- Operational Performance
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- Ethics
- Independence

The evaluation report for 2025 Financial Year has been completed by Board Members and it has been placed on their individual files.

BOARD SUB-COMMITTEES

To strengthen its corporate governance, the Board has in place the following Sub Committees:

AUDIT, FINANCE, RISK AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

The Committee is responsible for Internal Control and Audit Programme, Risk & Compliance matters, make appropriate recommendations to the Board for considerations and approvals, prepare and review the bank's Corporate Plan and Budget, and advise the Board on issues relating to Audit, Finance and Risk and Compliance as well as undertakes any other duty that may be assigned by the Board.

ASSETS AND PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE

The Committee is responsible for assets acquisition, limits and disposal, verifying of invoices submitted by suppliers/bidders, determination of Brands and Specification of Assets to be purchased. In the situations when the asset might be needed urgently then Management should seek approval from the Chairman as well as undertakes any other duty that may be assigned by the Board.

HUMAN RESOURCE AND COMPENSATION

This Committee is responsible for reviewing the existing compensation structures and systems that currently exist in the Bank as well as addressing any other related issues that involve payment of money to any official of the Bank. It is mandated to formulate a comprehensive compensation structure and policy for all categories of officials of the Bank, namely: the Board, CEO, Management, Senior Staff, Junior Staff, Commission Employees, etc.; The Committee also undertakes any other duty that may be assigned by the Board.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

The Committee is responsible for management and safety of ICT Infrastructure of the Bank, the overall business performance and strategy for the Bank, reviewing of the systems as well as conducting thorough market research to identify growth opportunities for the Bank. The Committee shall also undertakes any other duty that may be assigned by the Board.

CREDIT COMMITTEE

The Committee is responsible for approval and recovery of all Credit facilities above Management threshold. Management Credit Committee reports to the Credit Committee of the Board. The Committee assesses the Credit risk of the bank's credit portfolio and puts in measures to minimize Non-Performing Loans (NPLs).

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The Bank has a Management Team which consists of all Heads of Departments with rich and mixed experiences that meet the required standards to make sure policies and strategies formulated by the Board are implemented. The Management Team is made up of seven (7) males and two (2) females, and is headed by the Chief Executive Officer. Other members are as follows: Chief Operating Officer, Accounts Manager, Audit Manager, HR/Admin. Manager, ICT Manager, Credit Manager, Risk & Compliance Manager and Business Development Manager.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

These are committees comprising members of the Management Team. Their duty is to see to it that policies are communicated clearly to employees to achieve desired results. They are also responsible for the implementation and formulation of strategies for the day to day running of the Bank. Below are the committees and their composition;

1. Executive Committee (EXCO) – This committee consists of the Chief Executive and all Heads of Departments. It is responsible for smooth running of the Bank.

2. Management Cyber Information Security Committee – The responsibility of this committee is to see to the smooth running of the ICT infrastructure of the Bank.

3. Management Credit Committee – Is responsible for granting and recovery of all credit facilities.

4. Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) – This committee is responsible for the review of the Assets and Liabilities of the Bank.

5. Management Risk Committee – Responsible for ensuring the identification of Business or enterprise risks and providing needed mitigating factors to identified risk. The Committee is risk-driven and basically set up to identify, analyze and make recommendations on risks arising from the day-to-day activities of the Bank.

6. Management Investment Committee- This committee is responsible for identifying viable investment opportunities, negotiating and recommending appropriate financial houses for investment.

UPDATE OF ELECTION OF NEW DIRECTORS

The following shareholders were elected at the 38th AGM held on 24th October, 2025.

Dr. Kwame Baah-Acheamfour	-	Elected Director
Mr. Benedict Boadi	-	Serving Director
Mr. Samuel Kojo Hammond	-	Servicing Director

All three (3) members are yet to receive approval from Bank of Ghana.

BOARD CHAIRMAN

The term of office of the Board Chairperson of a Rural and Community Bank shall not be more than three years and may be renewed for one (1) additional term only. The current Board Chairman has served for one year two months for the first term as at December 31, 2025.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Bank has received approval from Bank of Ghana for a substantive Company Secretary in the person of Mr. Sarkodie Aboagye, Esq who has since started work effective October 1, 2025. He was introduced to shareholders at the 38th Annual General Meeting held last year.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Bank has a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) who is accountable to the Board for the achievement of the Bank's overall goals. The CEO is expected to act within the authority delegated to him by the Board. The Board links the Bank's governance & Management function through the CEO.

SEPARATION OF POWERS

There is clear accountability at the top hierarchy of the bank. The positions of the Board Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are distinct and separate from each other. Both position holders are not related persons. Directors are also prohibited from performing management functions and interfering with managerial duties.

TENURE OF OFFICE OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The position of Chief Executive Officer can be held for a maximum of 12 years only, split into three terms, each of which should be four (4) years as clearly spelt out in the Corporate Governance Directive for Rural & Community Banks by Bank of Ghana. The Bank's Chief Executive Officer has completed the first term in office. The Board has renewed the CEO's employment contract since his 1st term expired on September 30, 2025. The Bank awaits approval from Bank of Ghana to that effect.

TENURE OF OFFICE OF DIRECTORS

A Director shall hold office for a term of three (3) years and shall not hold office for more than three (3) terms as contained in the Bank of Ghana's Corporate Governance Directive. The Directors tenure of office as at December 31, 2025 are as follows;

NAME	NO. OF YEARS SERVED	NO. OF TERMS	REMARKS
Benedict Boadi	5 + 6 months	Second Term	Serving
Samuel Kojo Hammond	2 + 8 months	First Term	Serving
Shirley Amengor	4 + 7 months	Second Term	Serving

DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of Odotobri Community Bank PLC (the Bank) is in charge of the policy directions of the Bank and superintends its key decisions. In consonance with the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930) the Bank seeks to ensure that Directors do not place themselves in a position where their personal interest or duties to other persons are likely to conflict with their duties to the Bank. The disclosure of interest requirement is to forestall situations where the professional or financial interest of a Director conflicts with his duties to the Bank. In view of the above all Board Members have as a matter of compliance disclosed their interest.

DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The Key Management Personnel of Odotobri Community Bank PLC (the Bank) are in charge of the implementation of policies formulated by the Board of Directors of the Bank and play a crucial role in the operations of the Bank. In consonance with the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930) the Bank seeks to ensure that Key Management Personnel do not place themselves in a position where their personal interest or duties to other persons are likely to conflict with their duties to the Bank. The disclosure of interest requirement is to forestall situations where the professional or financial interest of a Key Management Personnel conflicts with his duties to the Bank. In view of the above, all Key Management Personnel have disclosed their interest.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

In order for the Bank to strengthen community relationships and attract more customers to increase deposit level, the CSR is expressed in the 5Rs of Odotobri Community Bank PLC as below:

- Responsibility to Clients
- Responsibility to Employers
- Responsibility to the Society
- Responsibility to Shareholders
- Responsibility to Employees

GENDER EQUALITY

The Bank is keen on exercising due diligence in our recruitment and selection process and it is imperative that we employ male and female of impeccable character as well as physically challenge personnel.

RECRUITMENT OF PHYSICALLY CHALLENGE

The Bank does not discriminate in its recruitment for people with disability. Disability is not inability. As a result the bank has employed people with physical challenge based on competence to enable them contribute their quota for the development and growth of the Bank. The Bank would continue not to marginalize the people with physically challenge as part of its corporate culture.

CORPORATE CULTURE AND VALUES

The Bank has established corporate culture and values that promote and reinform responsible and ethical behaviour.

COMPLIANCE DECLARATION

The Board declares that the Bank has complied with the Corporate Governance Directive for Rural and Community Banks.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Odotobri Rural Bank Plc as at 31 December 2025, and of the financial performance and the cash flows of the Bank for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"), and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Banks and Specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of Odotobri Rural Bank Plc and for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The financial statements comprise:

- Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- Statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants(including International Independence Standards) (the Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and the independence requirements of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, 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.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Impairment allowances on loans and advances to customers Gross loans and advances to customers as at 31 December 2025 amount to GH¢156,568,889 out of which an impairment allowance of GH¢10,746,196 was recorded for the Bank. The impairment requirements under IFRS 9 are based on the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) model. The ECL model estimates the credit losses over the life of financial instruments. The amount of ECL recognized is dependent on the risk of default on the part of the counterparty taking into account: • the criteria for assessing significant increase in credit risk (SICR); the definition of default adopted by the Bank; methodologies adopted by the Bank in • modelling the probability of default (PD) and • the loss given default (LGD); • exposure at default (EAD) on loans and advances; and • forward looking information and the determination of multiple economic scenarios which considers probability-weighted outcomes. The determination of the expected credit loss is therefore, considered as a key audit matter for the bank financial statements based on the level of complexity and significant management judgement involved. The accounting policies, critical estimates and judgements and impairment charge are set out in notes 3.2.4 - 12, 3.24, 10, and 13 to the financial statements.	We updated our understanding of the key controls within the loan origination, approval, monitoring and recovery processes and tested relevant controls. We assessed the appropriateness of the staging of loans by applying a risk based targeted testing approach to independently determine the staging of selected loans based on customers' repayment history and other qualitative factors including compliance to loan covenants. We checked that the applied definition of default used is consistent with IFRS 9 qualitative default criteria and days past due backstop indicator. We assessed the methodology used in determining the multiple economic scenarios for 12-month and lifetime Probability of Default. We tested the reasonableness of the Loss Given Default (LGD)by reviewing collateral values along with assumptions on haircut, recovery rates and time to realization. We checked the forward-looking information used in the ECL model to independent sources. We also checked the appropriateness of IFRS 9 ECL disclosures in the financial statements.

Other Information
The Directors are responsible for the Other Information. The other information comprises the Directors Report as requested by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), notice and agenda for the Annual General Meeting, Corporate information, chairman's report, Value Added Statements, Shareholding Structure. Other information does not include financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, 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 the Directors for the Financial Statements
The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992)), the IAS 29 directive issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants Ghana, the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), and the Banks and Specialized Deposit–Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930) and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are 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 the Directors either in tend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.
The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

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

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

i. we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

ii. in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Bank, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and

iii. the Bank's statement of financial position and the Bank's statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

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

i) the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and the results of operations for the period under review.

ii) we were able to obtain all the information and explanations required for the efficient performance of our duties as auditors, and

iii) the Bank's transactions were within its powers.

With respect to the provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044), the Anti-Terrorism Act, 2008(Act 762) and the Regulations made under these enactments, we did not identify any instances of non-compliance based on procedures we performed.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is: Barima Ogyeabour Amankwaah Adunan 11(ICAG/P/1154).

For and on behalf of John Allotey & Associates
(ICAG/F/2026/161)
Chartered Accountants
Prudential Plaza
Adum Kumasi, Ghana
Date: 24th April, 2026.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

	NOTES	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Interest Income	4	117,887,285	94,393,073
Interest Expense	5	(12,660,584)	(9,444,438)
Net Interest Income		105,226,701	84,948,635
Net Commission & Fees Income	6c	8,767,522	4,570,851
Total Income		113,994,223	89,519,486
Personnel Expenses	7	(49,630,956)	(30,733,945)
Occupancy Expenses	8	(2,161,907)	(2,110,893)
Other Operating Expenses	9	(18,406,490)	(18,378,164)
Impairment Charge	10	(1,660,524)	(4,477,644)
Depreciation & Amortisation	18a & 19	(5,453,421)	(4,159,381)
Profit Before Taxation		36,680,925	29,659,459
Growth & Sustainability Levy	16a	(1,834,046)	(1,482,973)
Income Tax Expense	16a	(10,561,556)	(8,269,665)
Profit for the year		24,285,323	19,906,821
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		24,285,323	19,906,821
Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings per share (GH¢)	28	0.070	0.060
Diluted earnings per share (GH¢)	28	0.070	0.060

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

	NOTES	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Assets			
Cash and Bank Balances	11	88,795,318	71,402,459
Investment Securities	12	482,219,073	398,880,413
Loans & Advances to customers	13	145,822,693	80,833,131
Equity Securities	14	216,726	153,432
Other Assets	15	1,726,033	1,754,481
Deferred Tax -Asset	17	2,933,007	2,041,398
Property, Plant and Equipment	18	25,429,659	27,887,937
Intangibles	19	750,636	1,001,573
Total Assets		747,893,145	583,954,824
Liabilities			
Deposits from Customers	20	652,607,105	516,057,508
Creditors and Accruals	21	9,611,044	8,776,364
Borrowings	22	129,486	948,079
Taxation	23	1,287,211	4,764,741
Pension Benefit Obligations	24	7,599,515	983,250
Total Liabilities		671,234,361	531,529,942
Equity and Reserves			
Stated Capital	25	6,640,331	5,024,171
Income Surplus	26	59,360,907	39,778,830
Statutory Reserve	27	10,657,546	7,621,881
Total Equity and Reserves		76,658,784	52,424,882
Total Liabilities, Equity and Reserves		747,893,145	583,954,824

Approved by the Board of Directors on 23rd April, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

DIRECTOR ....

DIRECTOR ....

STATEMENT OF
CHANGES IN EQUITY

2025	STATED CAPITAL GH¢	INCOME SURPLUS GH¢	STATUTORY RESERVE FUND GH¢	TOTAL GH¢
At 1 January, 2025	5,024,171	39,778,830	7,621,881	52,424,882
Profit for the year	-	24,285,323	-	24,285,323
Issue of additional shares	1,616,160	-	-	1,616,160
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	-	(3,035,665)	3,035,665	-
Dividend Paid	-	(1,667,581)	-	(1,667,581)
At 31 December, 2025	6,640,331	59,360,907	10,657,546	76,658,784
2024				
At 1 January, 2024	3,823,864	23,128,038	5,133,528	32,085,430
Profit for the year	-	19,906,821	-	19,906,821
Issue of additional shares	1,200,307	-	-	1,200,307
Transfer Statutory Reserve	-	(2,488,353)	2,488,353	-
Dividend Paid	-	(767,676)	-	
At 31 December, 2024	5,024,171	39,778,830	7,621,881	52,424,882

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

	2025	2024
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	GH¢	GH¢
Profit before Tax	36,680,925	29,659,459
Depreciation & Amortisation	5,453,421	4,159,381
Pension Benefit Obligation	7,100,000	1,100,000
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Before Changes in Operating Assets & Liabilities	49,234,346	34,918,840
Changes in Operating Assets & Liabilities		
Change in Loans and Advances to Customers	(64,989,562)	(23,992,519)
Change in Receivables and Other Assets	28,448	(392,120)
Change in Deposits from Customers	136,549,597	201,684,761
Change in Creditors & Accruals	834,680	1,221,273
Employee Benefits Obligation Paid	(483,735)	(791,815)
Cash generated from Operating Activities	121,173,774	212,648,420
Tax paid	(16,764,741)	(7,148,160)
Net Cash generated from operating Activities	104,409,033	205,500,260
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property and Equipment	(2,744,205)	(12,097,227)
Purchase of Treasury Bills and Other Eligible Bills	(83,338,660)	(167,330,047)
Purchase of Securities	(63,294)	(69,048)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(86,146,159)	(179,496,322)
Cash flows from financing Activities		
Change in Borrowings	(818,593)	(609,224)
Additional Shares Issued	1,616,160	1,200,307
Dividend Paid	(1,667,581)	(767,676)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(870,014)	(176,593)
Net (decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalent	17,392,859	25,827,342
Cash and Cash Equivalent at beginning of period	71,402,459	45,575,117
Cash and Cash Equivalent at end of the year	88,795,318	71,402,459

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

1.0 REPORTING ENTITY

Odotobri Rural Bank PLC is a public Limited Liability Company incorporated and domiciled in Ghana. The Registered office is located at Jacobu , Ashanti Region.

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.

2.0 Basis of preparation

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

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and accounting requirements as dictated by the guide for financial publication 2017 issued by the Bank of Ghana and in a manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Banks and Specialized Deposits - Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following items, which are measured on the following alternative basis on each reporting date

i. Financial instruments at fair value

ii. Leasehold land and buildings carried at their revalued amounts

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis (GH¢) which is the bank's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest cedis, unless otherwise stated

2.4 Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of 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 reasonable under the 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 ongoing basis.
Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted by the Bank are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

3.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Bank and which have been applied in preparing these financial statements are stated below:

3.1.1 Recognition of interest income

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.

3.1.2 Interest Income

Under IFRS 9, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, financial instruments designated at FVPL. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets measured at FVOCI under IFRS 9.
The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate , a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortized cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.
Hence, it recognizes the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty, interest and charges).
If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk, the adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position with an increase or reduction in interest income The adjustment is subsequently amortized through Interest and similar income in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.1.3 Interest and similar income

The Bank calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as ‘Stage 3’, the Bank calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortized cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.
Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recognized using the contractual interest rate in net trading income.

3.1.4 Fees and commissions

Fees and commission income and expenses that are an integral part of the effective interest rate on financial instruments are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.
Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, managementfees, sales commission, placement and arrangement fees and cheque clearing fees are recognized as the related services are performed.

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

3.1.5 Other Operating Income

This is made up of other operating income including profit or loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, Bad debt recovered and other miscellaneous incomes.

3.1.6 Interest Expense

Interest expense is recognized in profit or loss for all interest-bearing financial instruments measured at amortized cost, including loans and advances, as interest accrues using the effective interest rate method.
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating the interest expense.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments over the expected life of the instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial liability.

The effective interest rate is calculated on initial recognition of the financial liability, estimating the future cash flows after considering all the contractual terms of the instrument.
The calculation includes fees paid by the Bank that are an integral part of the the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument .

3.1.7 Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income (OCI) or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

3.1.8 Current Taxation

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.
The Bank provides for income taxes at the current tax rates on the taxable profits of the Bank. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Bank intends to settle on net basis and the legal right to set off exists.

Corporate income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income and not in profit or loss.

3.1.9 Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

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 combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or the tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax is provided using the statement of financial position method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

3.1.10 Growth and Sustainability Levy

In accordance with the Growth and sustainability Act, 2024 all companies in Banking, Non Bank Financial Institutions, Insurance, Brewery and Communication etc are supposed to pay a levy of 5% of profit before tax towards revenue growth, fiscal sustainability and to provide for related matters. It came into effect on 1 May, 2024 to replace the National Stabilization Levy.

3.2 Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities

3.2.1 Recognition and initial measurement

The Bank on the date of origination or purchase recognizes loans, debt and equity securities, deposits and subordinated debentures at the fair value of the consideration paid. Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the settlement date.
All other financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives, are initially recognized when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

The initial measurement of a financial asset or liability is at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its purchase or issuance. For instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction cost are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets include both debt and equity instruments.

3.2.2 Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans and investment securities.

Debt instruments, including loans and debt securities are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- Amortized cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) for trading related assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Bank's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Bank classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:
a) Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognized and measured. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortized cost which are recognized in profit or loss.

When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in ‘other operating income'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

c) Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented in the profit or loss statement within Net trading income' in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

The above classifications are done using:
Business model: The business model reflects how the Bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Bank's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVPL. Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVPL.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Bank assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the `SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.
The Bank reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

3.2.3 Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares.

The Bank subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Bank's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Bank's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognized in profit or loss as other income when the Bank's right to receive payments is established.

3.2.4 Expected credit loss impairment model

The Bank’s allowance for credit losses calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependenceies.

The expected credit loss impairment model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events either (i) over the following twelve months or (ii) over the expected life of a financial instrument depending on credit deterioration from inception. The allowance for credit losses reflects reflects an unbiased, probability-weighted outcome which considers multiple scenarios based on reasonables and supportable forecasts.

This impairment model measures credit loss allowances using a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

• Stage 1 – Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SIR) since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months.

For those instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default corresponding to remaining term to maturity is used.

• Stage 2 – When a financial instrument experiences a SIR subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the financial instrument.

• Stage 3 – Financial instruments that are considered to be in default are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses.

1 Computation of the probability of default (PD):
STAGE 1
The calculation of the probability of default requires reconstructing the histories of default downgrades of Stage 1 portfolio at different specific dates in numbers with the 12th month (1year) used as the focal point.

2 Computation of the probability of default (PD):
STAGE 2
The calculation of the probability of default requires reconstructing the histories of default downgrades of Stage 2 portfolio at different specific dates in numbers with the 60th month (5years) used as the focal point.

3 LGD : Loss Given Default. The LGD calibration is based on the provisioning rate at entry in default.
LGD = 1 - Recovery Rate
This is an adjustment to the ECL calculation for post - default recoveries. This is based on an analysis of historical past default recoveries.

3.2.5 Measurement of expected credit loss
The probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD) inputs used to estimate expected credit losses are modelled based on macroeconomic variables that are most closely related with credit losses in the relevant portfolio. The bank's portfolios have been segmented to ensure that they are consistent in terms of risk characteristics and to ensure better correlation with local macroeconomic variables. This segmentation factors in all specific characteristics associated with the bank's activities.

Details of these statistical parameters/inputs are as follows:

• PD – The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon.
A default may only happen at a certain time over the remaining estimated life, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.

• EAD – The exposure at default is an 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, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

• LGD – The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

3.2.6 Forward-looking information

The forward looking refers to the integration of prospective information in the IFRS9 Expected Credit Loss (ECL), which is a compulsory feature of IFRS 9 accounting norm on non defaulted customers (S1 and S2).

In order to fulfill the IFRS9 objectives, the fundamental principle is to identify the set of Risk drivers to which provisions, provision rates (or PD/LGD when available) appear to be sensitive: try to identify historically observed trends on the provisioning rate (or on PD and LGD when available)

The Risk Drivers can include different components: a) Quantitative variables (eligible to statistical analysis), mainly economic conditions such as GDP growth, inflation, BOG policy rates, exchange rates, etc. b) Qualitative variables, such as (i) External Changes in the regulatory and legal environment: definition of default, laws (on consumer loans for instance) or (ii) Internal Changes in processes: granting credit rating, recovery processes.
In addition, the risk driver impacts should be considered with relevant Risk segmentation of portfolio; Two different segments may be sensitive to different macro-economic factors, A same macroeconomic situation may have different impacts on two different segments.

3.2.7 Expected life

When measuring expected credit loss, the Bank considers the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment, and extension and rollover options. For certain revolving credit facilities, the expected life is estimated based on the period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk and how the credit losses are mitigated by management actions.

Presentation of allowance for credit losses in the Statement of Financial Position

• Financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets;

• Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: no allowance is recognized in the Statement of Financial Position because the carrying value of these assets is their fair value. However, the allowance determined is presented in the accumulated other comprehensive income.

3.2.8 Modified financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one, an assessment is made to determine if the financial asset should be derecognised. Where the modification does not result in derecognition, the date of origination continues to be used to determine SIR.
Where modification results in derecognition, the modified financial asset is considered to be a new asset.

3.2.9 Originated credit-impaired financial assets

Originated credit-impaired financial asset is an asset for which, on initial recognition, "one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset," such as significant financial difficulty, default, and additional events, have occurred. The new bonds under the GDDEP falls under this category. For POCI financial assets, an entity only recognizes the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition as a loss allowance.

Impairment gains are recognized as a direct adjustment to the gross carrying amount, to the extent they exceed the loss allowance estimated at initial recognition.

The bank uses the discount rate which is the rate that discounts estimated (rather than contractual) future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the asset to its amortized cost (net of the allowance).

3.2.10 Definition of default

The Bank considers a financial instrument to be in default as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the date of initial recognition of the instrument and the loss event has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the instrument that can be reliably estimated. This includes events that indicate:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- high probability of the borrower entering a phase of bankruptcy or a financial reorganization;
- measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the loan or the underlying assets that back the loan.

The Bank considers that default has occurred and classifies the financial asset as impaired when it is more than 90 days past due unless reasonable and supportable information demonstrates that a more lagging default criterion is appropriate.

3.2.11 Write-off policy

The Bank writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where financial assets are secured, write-off is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realization of security. In circumstances where the net realizable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier. In subsequent periods, any recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the provision for credit losses in the profit or loss statement.

3.2.12 Regulatory credit reserve

To cater for any excess of Bank of Ghana's credit loss provision requirements over loans and advances impairments based on IFRS principles, a transfer is made from the income surplus (distributable reserves) to a non- distributable reserve in the statement of changes in equity, being the Regulatory Credit Reserve.

The non-distributable Regulatory Credit Reserve ensures that minimum regulatory provisioning requirements as established by the Bank of Ghana are maintained.

3.3 Financial Liabilities

i) Classification

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortised cost.

ii) Measurement

The amortised cost of a financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial 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.

iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

3.4 Fair value measurement

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

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Bank uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Bank determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price.

Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.
If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Bank measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Bank on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The fair value of a demand deposit is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.
The Bank recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents
For the purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, cash and balances with the ARB Apex Bank and amount due from Banks and other financial institutions.

3.6 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. Loans and advances to Banks are classified as hold to collect.
Loans and advances to customers include:

- those classified as loans and receivables; and
- finance lease receivables.

Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method.
Loans and advances also include finance lease receivables in which the Bank is the lessor.
When the Bank purchases a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (reverse repo or stock borrowing), the arrangement is accounted for as a loan or advance, and the underlying asset is not recognized in the Bank's financial statements.

3.7 Investments

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

3.8 Non pledged and pledged trading assets

The non-pledged trading assets portfolio comprises debt securities purchased with the intent of short-term profit taking. The Bank values these securities with reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. These securities are designated at fair value, with fair value changes recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3.9 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank has a legal right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a Bank of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.

3.10 Collateral

The Bank obtains collateral in respect of customer liabilities where this is considered appropriate. The collateral normally takes the form of cash or securities in respect of other credit instruments or a lien over the customer's assets and gives the Bank a claim on these assets for both existing and future liabilities. Collateral received in the form of securities is not recorded on the statement of financial position. Collateral received in the form of cash is recorded on the statement of financial position with a corresponding liability. These items are assigned to deposits received from Banks or other counterparties.

Any interest payable or receivable arising is recorded as interest payable or interest income respectively except for funding costs relating to trading activities which are recorded in net trading income.

3.11 Other Assets

Other current assets is a default classification for assets which cannot be classified under any of the major assets classification on the face of the account, or are immaterial and need to be aggregated for presentation in a single line item in the Statement of Financial position. Accounts included in the other current assets classification may include inventory of consumables, prepayments and sundry debtors.

3.12 Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any

other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs.
Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.
The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of property and equipment, and is recognized in other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

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

(iii) Depreciation
Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment since this must closely reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

The estimated annual depreciation rate for the current and corresponding periods are as follows:

Land & Building	5%
Motor Vehicles	33%
Office Equipment	25%
Furniture & Fittings	20%
Computers & Accessories	33%

Right of use assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life.

(IV) Capital Work In Progress
Property , Plant & Equipment under construction is measured at initial cost and depreciated from the date the asset is made available for use over its estimated life or the relevant rate. Assets are transferred from working capital in progress to an appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when commissioned and ready for its intended use.

3.13 Leasehold property

Leasehold property is initially recognized at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, leasehold property is amortized over the lease term of the property. The amortization is recognized in profit or loss.

3.14 Intangible assets

Computer software

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software is Three years. Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

3.15 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank’s non-financial assets other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (Bank of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.16 Deposits and borrowings

This is mainly made up of customer deposit accounts, other financial institutions and medium term borrowings. They are categorized as other financial liabilities measured in the statement of financial position at amortized cost.

3.17 Provisions

The Bank recognizes provisions when it has a present obligation (Legal or Constructive) as aresult of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Bank expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Profit or Loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the Time Value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as Borrowing Cost.

3.18 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT

Short-Term Benefits

a. 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 recognized 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 s result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

b. Post Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

I. Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)

Under a National Deferred Benefit Pension Scheme, the Bank contributes 13% of employee's basic salary to the SSNIT for employee pensions. The Bank's obligation is limited to the relevant contributions which were settled on due dates. The pension liabilities and obligations, however, rest with SSNIT.

II. Provident Fund

The Bank has a Provident Fund Scheme for all employees who have completed probation with the Bank. Employees contribute 4.5% of their basic salary to the Fund whilst the Bank contributes 7%. The obligation under the plan is limited to the relevant contribution and these are settled on due dates to the fund manager as required by National Pension Regulatory Authority (NPRA).

3.19 Events after the Reporting Date

Events subsequent to the reporting date are reflected only to the extent that they relate to the Financial Statements and the effect is material.

3.20 Dividend

Dividend on ordinary shares is recognized on equity in the period in which they areapproved by the company's shareholders. Dividend proposed for approval at AGM is not recognize as a liability as at 31 December, 2025. The Directors do recommend the payment of dividend for the year ended 31 December, 2025.

3.21 Earnings per share

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

3.22 RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk in a Banking organization is the possibility that the outcome of an action or event could bring about adverse impacts. Such outcomes could either result in a direct loss of earnings/capital or may result in imposition of constraints on the Bank's ability to meet its business objectives. Such constraints pose a risk as these could hinder a Bank's ability to conduct its ongoing business or to take benefit of opportunities to enhance its business.

Risk is inherent in every Bank's activities but it is managed through process of constant identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to ORB's continuing profitability and each staff/board member within the Bank is answerable for the exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The key risks the Bank is exposed to are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operating risks.

a. Risk Management Structure

The Board of Directors have overall oversight responsibility for the Bank's risk management framework. The Board's Audit Committee gives direction for overall risk monitoring and control and it is assisted in its functions by the Internal Control Department of the Bank. The Credit Committee, Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO), are directly responsible for developing and monitoring risks in their specific areas of operation. All these structures work together to ensure effective implementation of the risk management policies and procedures of the Bank.

b. Risk Measurement and Reporting System

Risk taking is an integral part of Banking business. In undertaking its business, ORB Plc has to strike an appropriate balance between the level of risk it is willing to take and the level of returns it desires to achieve. In order to ensure that its risks are well managed within the Bank's risk appetite, an effective risk management system that is commensurate with the size and nature of ORB's operations needs to be in place at all times.

As a means of enhancing corporate governance of the Bank, the risk management framework of the Bank seeks to enhance its ability to identify and manage risks that it faces in the discharge of its functions, by identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring key risks across all areas of its operations as well as gathering information on the Bank's risk exposure for management decision making.

ODOTOBRI Rural Bank Plc has the following types of Risk exposures:

Operational Risk	Liquidity Risk	Reputational Risk
Market Risk	Credit Risk	Write-of Policy

These inherent risks are managed through a process of continuous identification, measurement, monitoring and controls. The Bank continues to intensify measures to minimize the effects of these risks on its financial performance.

c. Operational Risk

'Operational risk' is the risk of direct or indirect loss that the Bank will suffer due to an event or action resulting from the failure of its internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Key operational risks are managed in a timely and effective manner through a framework of policies, procedures and tools to identify, assess, monitor, control and report such risks. The Bank manages its operational risk at three distinct levels, each with clearly defined roles and responsibilities as follows:

Business Units and Support Functions

Business Units and Support Functions own and are responsible for understanding the operational risk inherent in their material products, activities, processes and systems. They are responsible for the consistent implementation of the operational risk management framework in their area of responsibility on a day-to day basis. This includes identifying the risks, establishing controls, and managing the risks in accordance with the Bank's overall risk tolerance and operational risk policies.

Operational Risk Management (ORM)

The ORM function has direct responsibility for formulating and implementing the Bank's ORM framework including methodologies, policies and procedures approved by the Board. ORM function works with the Business Units and Support Functions to ensure that the day-to-day operations of the Bank are in line with the approved ORM policies. The unit provides trainings and workshops to facilitate interpretation and implementation of the various ORM programs. The unit continuously monitors the effectiveness and the quality of the controls and risk mitigation tools.

Internal Audit

The mission of Internal Audit is to provide an independent assurance of the design and effectiveness of internal controls over the risks to the Bank's business performance. In carrying out this function, Internal Audit provides specific recommendations for improving the governance, risk & control framework. The role of the Internal Audit function is to conduct regular independent evaluation and review of the Bank's policies, procedures and practices in relation to the ORM Policy Framework and report the results to the Board.

d. Market Risk

Market risk' is the risk that changes in market prices – such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) – will affect the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of the Bank's market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters to ensure the Bank's solvency while optimizing the return on risk. The Bank recognizes market risk as the exposure created by potential changes in market prices and rates, such as interest rates, equity prices and foreign exchange rates. The Bank's exposure to market risk arises principally from customer driven transactions.

Overall authority for market risk is vested in the ALCO. The Risk Management unit is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by ALCO) and for the day-to-day review of their implementation.

3.23 Write-off Policy

The Bank writes off a loan when the Credit Committee determines that the loan is non-recoverable. Upon the recommendation of the Credit Committee, write -offs are referred to the Board and then to the Bank of Ghana for ratification.

Reputational Risk

Reputation, though an intangible asset, is considered as one of the prized assets of the Bank. The Bank's definition of reputational risk is the risk of loss or under-performance caused by deterioration in public perception of (any part) the Bank, arising from adverse publicity or rumour. This can affect the Bank's ability to establish new relationships or retain existing relationships. Reputational risk can expose the Bank to financial loss, decline in customer base, litigation and loss of business generally. By the nature of its operations, reputational risk management plays a very significant role within the Bank. The Bank ensures compliance with all legal, statutory & Regulatory Requirements.

The Business Development and Marketing Department continue to monitor and manage reputational risk of the Bank by undertaking customer surveys and reporting to the appropriate business unit.

Reputational risk is difficult to quantify, yet the damage from such reputational risk events can be devastating. The Bank, therefore, ensures to minimize the negative impact of reputational risk exposures on its image, earnings and capital by instituting the following measures:

Strong Financial Stability
Excellent Customer Services
Timely and periodic review of service agreements
Good Corporate Governance and control Practices
Balancing the interest of all significant Stakeholders
Professionalism of Employees
Adherence to Corporate, Social and Environmental Responsibilities.
Adequate annual budgetary allocation for donation and sponsorship.

3.24 Credit Risk

Credit Risk arises from the credit exposure to a borrower or a counter-party, in that, either the borrower or the counter-party is unable to redeem an obligation or the ability to perform such obligation is impaired, resulting in economic loss to the Bank.

The Credit Risk in the Bank's operations arise from largely Loans and Advances to Customers.

The Credit Risk is managed through the systems and controls established by a Credit Department that ensure that there is review of the status of the credit at every stage, from application to completion of the repayment of the advance by the customer. There is the Credit Committee that reviews reports of the performance of the Loans and Overdrafts and takes appropriate action for recovery. Credit facilities are also closely monitored to uncover early warning signal or non-performance. The maximum amount of credit risk emanating from these sources is as follows:

	2025 Ghc	2024 Ghc
Loans and Advances to customers	156,568,888	89,158,907
	156,568,888	89,158,907

The Bank's loans and advances were categorized by the Bank of Ghana prudential guidelines as follows:

I. Exposures that are neither past due nor impaired;

II. Exposures that are past due but not impaired; and

III. Individually impaired facilities

Maximum exposures to credit risk		
Carrying amount	**145,822,692**	**80,833,131**
Grade 1-3: Low - fair risk-Current	147,814,563	81,602,159
Grade 4-5: Low-watch list	1,367,230	790,405
Grade 6: Substandard	815,171	557,528
Grade 7: Doubtful	798,899	1,044,677
Grade 8: Loss	5,773,025	5,164,137
Total Gross Amount	156,568,888	89,158,907
Allowance for impairment	(10,746,196)	(8,325,776)
Net Carrying Amount	**145,822,692**	**80,833,131**

		2025	2024
		Ghc	Ghc
a	Neither past due nor impaired		
	Grade 1-3: Low-fair risk	147,814,563	81,602,159
b	Past due but not impaired		
	Grade 4-5: watch list	1,367,230	790,405
c	Impaired classified by number of days due		
	90-180 days	815,171	557,528
	180-360 days	798,899	1,044,677
	360 day +	5,773,025	5,164,137
		7,387,095	**6,766,342**
	Individually Impaired		
	Substandard	815,171	557,528
	Doubtful	798,899	1,044,677
	Loss	5,773,025	5,164,137
		7,387,095	6,766,342
	Stage 1		
	Grade 1-3: Low-fair risk	**147,814,563**	**81,602,159**
	Stage 2		
	Grade 4-5: watch list	**1,367,230**	**790,405**
	stage 3		
	Grade 6-8	**7,387,095**	**6,766,342**

Neither past due nor impaired

The quality of credit exposure to customers and other institutions that were neither past due nor impaired were assessed with reference to the Bank of Ghana prudential guidelines adopted by the Bank for its internal grading purposes.

This category is made up as follows:

December 2025	Term Loans	Overdrafts	Staff loans	Total
Grade:				
Current	103,758,857	32,058,784	11,996,922	147,814,563

December 2024	Term Loans	Overdrafts	Staff loans	Total
Grade:				
Current	56,829,887	17,968,791	6,803,481	81,602,159

Loans and advances past due but not impaired

Loans and advances graded internally as current and OLEM may be past due but are not considered impaired, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary. Gross amount of loans and advances by class to customers that were past due but not impaired were as follows:

December 2025	Term Loans	Overdrafts	Staff loans	Total
Grade:				
Past due but not impaired	1,224,923	118,648	23,659	1,367,230

December 2024	Term Loans	Overdrafts	Staff loans	Total
Grade:				
Past due but not impaired	313,901	459,845	16,659	790,405

Individually impaired loans - Stage 3

The breakdown of the gross loans and advances individually impaired by class, along with the fair value of related collateral held by the Bank as security, are as follows:

December 2025	Term Loans	Overdrafts	Staff loans	Total
Grade:				
Individually impaired loans	5,271,376	1,914,239	201,480	7,387,095
Fair Value of Collateral	1,637,284	-	-	1,637,284

December 2024	Term Loans	Overdrafts	Staff loans	Total
Grade:				
Individually impaired loans	5,203,970	1,431,566	130,807	6,766,343
Fair Value of Collateral	-	-	-	-

At 31 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	Stage 3	Total
Cash & Cash equivalents	88,795,318	-	-	88,795,318
Investment Securities	491,371,511	-	3,830,174	495,201,685
Investment other than Securities	216,726	-	-	216,726
Loans & Advances to Customers	147,814,563	1,367,230	7,387,095	156,568,888
Other assets (less Prepayments)	1,563,160	-	-	1,563,160
Gross carrying amount	729,761,278	1,367,230	11,217,269	742,345,777
Loss allowances	(13,900,432)	(33,222)	(9,797,156)	(23,730,809)
Carrying amount	**715,860,846**	**1,334,009**	**11,217,269**	**718,614,968**

2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash & Cash equivalents	71,402,459	-	-	71,402,459.00
Investment Securities	395,648,332	-	3,830,174	399,478,506
Investment other than Securities	153,432	-	-	153,432.00
Loans & Advances to Customers	81,602,159	790,405	6,766,342	89,158,907
Other assets (less Prepayments)	1,754,481	-	-	1,754,481.00
Gross carrying amount	550,560,863	790,405	10,596,516	561,947,785
Loss allowances	(13,209,781)	(26,135)	(9,101,854)	(22,337,770)
Carrying amount	**537,351,082**	**764,270**	**1,494,663**	**539,610,015**

Collaterals and other credit enhancements
The Bank employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advanced, which is a common practice. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

I. Mortgages over residential properties.
II. Charges over business / personal assets such as premises, Vehicle.
III. Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument. Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities or individuals are generally secured, revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured. In addition, in order to minimize the credit loss, the Bank will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are identified for the relevant loans and advances.
The Bank's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by the Bank since the prior year.

The Bank closely monitors collateral held for financial assets considered to be credit-impaired, as it becomes more likely that the Bank will take possession of collateral t mitigate potential credit losses. The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk on loans and advances is shown below.

Loans and advances to customers

	2025	2024
Carrying amount		
Concentration by product:		
Term loans	110,255,159	62,347,758
Overdraft	34,091,668	19,860,202
Staff loans	12,222,061	6,950,947
Gross loans and advances	**156,568,888**	**89,158,907**
Less: Impairment	(10,746,196)	(8,325,776)
Net loans and advances	**145,822,692**	**80,833,131**
Concentration by industry:		
Agricultural	1,631,659	1,272,145
Trading	105,889,680	48,276,707
Others	49,047,550	39,610,055
Gross loans and advances	**156,568,888**	**89,158,907**
Less: Impairment	(10,746,196)	(8,325,776)
Net loans and advances	**145,822,692**	**80,833,131**

Key ratios on loans and advances

i. Loan loss provision is 6.86% (2024 : 9.34%)

ii. Gross non-performing loans and advances is 4.72% (2024 : 7.59%)

3.24 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk' is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset when they fall due.

The Bank maintains liquidity limit imposed by its regulator, Bank of Ghana and the overall liquidity has always been within the regulatory limit of Bank of Ghana. Treasury monitors compliance of all branches to ensure that the Bank maintains optimum liquid assets. The Bank aims to be in a position to meet all obligations, repay depositors, fulfil commitments to lend and meet any other commitments.

Treasury unit receives information from other business units regarding the liquidity profile of their financial assets and liabilities and details of other projected cash flows arising from projected future business. Treasury unit 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.

All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by ALCO. Daily reports on the liquidity position of the Bank is submitted to senior management and summary report, including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to ALCO on monthly basis.

3.25 CAPITAL

a. The Objectives of Capital Management

The Capital Management Objective of the Bank is to ensure that the financial net assets 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 the owners.

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

b. Regulatory capital

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

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 non-cumulative preference shares. Disclosed reserves relate to those created or increased by appropriation of after tax retained earnings/surplus, retained profits and general statutory reserves and does not include regulatory credit risk reserve.

c. The Level of Capital Adequacy

	2025	2024
	Ghc	Ghc
Paid Capital	6,640,319	5,024,159
Disclosed Reserves	70,018,453	47,400,711
Permanent Preference Shares	13	13
Sub-Total	76,658,784	52,424,882
Investments in the capital of other Banks	(216,726)	(153,432)
Tier 1 Capital	76,442,058	52,271,450
Tier 2 Capital	-	-
Regulatory Capital	76,442,058	52,271,450
Required Regulatory Capital	13,965,225	15,662,532
Surplus Capital	62,476,833	36,608,915

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain 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.

4 INTEREST INCOME

	2025	2024
	GH¢	GH¢
Advances	45,465,171	27,814,374
Investments	72,422,114	66,578,699
	117,887,285	**94,393,073**

5 INTEREST EXPENSE

	2025	2024
Interest on Borrowing	145,953	398,913
Savings Account & Fixed Deposits	12,514,631	9,045,525
	12,660,584	**9,444,438**

		2025	2024
6	**NET FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME**		
		Ghc	Ghc
a	**FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME**		
	Commission & Other Income	5,878,036	4,596,872
	CommitmentFees	5,988,632	3,026,913
	Cheque Clearing Fees	130,265	112,888
		11,996,933	7,736,673
b	**FEES AND COMMISSION EXPENSES**		
	SMA Commission	3,229,411	3,165,822
		3,229,411	3,165,822
C	**NET FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME**	8,767,522	4,570,851
7	**PERSONNEL EXPENSES**		
	Staff Salaries ,Wages & Allowances	36,263,163	25,017,921
	Employer's Pension Cont.	2,621,560	1,673,851
	Employer's Provident Cont.	1,310,583	899,697
	Welfare Expenses	106,000	135,647
	Staff Training Expenses	1,980,509	1,630,842
	MedicalExpenses	249,141	275,987
	ESB. Expenses	7,100,000	1,100,000
		49,630,956	30,733,945
8	**OCCUPANCY COSTS**		
	Rent Expenses	216,745	288,042
	Rates	82,312	111,431
	Light &Water	1,240,977	1,184,962
	Insurance	621,873	526,458
		2,161,907	2,110,893

9	OPERATING EXPENSES		
	Directors Emoluments	49,500	90,000
	Specie Movement	132,285	117,808
	Entertainment	381,198	468,022
	Travelling & Transport	909,255	917,815
	Audit Expenses	39,335	20,907
	Repairs & Maintenance	722,166	315,495
	Motor Vehicle Expenses	2,968,366	2,630,433
	Audit Fees & Vat	101,430	85,330
	ICT Expenses	1,445,687	824,826
	Directors Serminar and Conference	836,248	930,165
	Mobilization Expenses	386,210	349,452
	Legal Fees	234,431	160,087
	Printing & Stationery	1,663,474	1,177,193
	Security/Police Guard	155,223	156,063
	Board Meeting Expenses	625,844	850,716
	Subscription & Periodicals	223,934	263,286
	Postages & Telecommunications	123,422	156,096
	Generator Expenses	593,735	530,314
	Donations & Charitable Contributions	102,354	172,182
	Deposit Promotion Expenses	48,000	39,000
	Retainers Fees	18,000	-
	Bank Charges	96,155	111,020
	Loan Recovery Expenses	164,792	133,216
	Promotional Expenses	957,500	989,820
	Advertising & Publicity	446,144	198,895
	Operational Conference Expenses	280,659	27,480
	Customers Appreciation Day	201,119	-
	Corporate & Social Responsibilities	192,260	266,546
	Sundry Expenses	249,951	258,326
	Anniversary Expenses	619,990	592,610
	Protocol Expenses	41,976	82,200
	Cleaning & Sanitation Expenses	216,091	192,022
	Fire Expenses	60,680	67,870
	GDPC Insurance	1,515,399	918,792
	Directors & Staff Durba Expenses	268,378	324,616
	Investment -Writen off	-	3,576,650
	Hotel Accomodation Expenses	133,306	219,825
	Funeral Expenses	131,688	106,488
	Scholarship Expenses	74,900	54,500
	Administrative Expenses	360,210	-
	Strategy Session Expenses	632,831	-
	Shortage in Till	2,364	2,098
		18,406,490	18,378,164

		2025	2024
10	**IMPAIRMENT CHARGE**		
	Financial Assets;	Ghc	Ghc
	Impairment Charge on Loans	2,689,905	1,375,880
	Impairment Charge on Investment Recovered	(1,029,381)	3,101,764
		1,660,524	4,477,644

		2025	2024
11	**CASH AND BANK BALANCES**		
		GH¢	GH¢
	Cash - In - Hand	9,240,607	7,894,060
	APEX - 5% Deposit Account	30,719,189	24,861,114
	APEX Clearing Account	5,781,050	4,021,053
	Cal Bank	4,080,597	5,033,831
	Fidelity Bank	631,291	375,610
	Republic Bank	43,470	498,742
	Zenith Bank	389,379	558,942
	UBA	13,379,454	7,179,994
	CBG	998,861	4,502,032
	ACOD	22,900,000	15,950,000
	Access Bank	631,420	527,081
		88,795,318	71,402,459

The Balances held with ARB Apex Bank includes a mandatory 5% reserve deposit of GHS 30,719,189 (2024: 24,861,114) which is not available for use in the Banks day to day operations. Cash on Hand and Balances with ARB Apex Bank and other Banks are non-interest bearing.

12 INVESTMENTS SECURITIES

	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
These are made up of:		
Money Placements with Discount Houses	200,538,663	169,493,214
Write-off	-	(3,576,650)
Impairment Charges	(4,327,535)	(4,869,530)
	196,211,128	**161,047,034**
Government Treasury Bills	263,118,731	216,193,566
Impairment Charges	(561,827)	(1,344,897)
	262,556,904	214,848,669
Government of Ghana Bonds	30,278,677	29,893,202
Cash Interest Capitalised	611,382	385,475
	30,890,059	30,278,677
Interest Receivable	654,233	503,599
	31,544,292	30,782,277
Less:Impairment Charges	(8,093,251)	(7,797,567)
	23,451,041	22,984,709
GRAND TOTAL	**482,219,073**	**398,880,413**

	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
ARB Apex Bank Limited	262,556,904	214,848,669
Fixed Deposit	192,380,954	157,216,860
Bonds	23,451,041	22,984,709
Fixed Deposit - Locked	3,830,174	3,830,174
	482,219,073	**398,880,413**

	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Analysis of investment securities by tenor		
Maturing within 91 days of acquisition	272,977,398	188,603,735
Maturing after 91 days but within 182 days of	-	-
acquisition	161,849,738	162,621,752
Maturing after 182 days of acquisition	25,608,424	26,900,794
Maturing after 1 year of acquisition	34,766,126	34,766,126
Gross total	495,201,686	412,892,407
Impairment loss on investment securities	(12,982,613)	(14,011,994)
At 31 December	**482,219,073**	**398,880,413**

b MOVEMENT IN EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS INVESTMENTS

Balance at 1 January	14,011,994	10,910,229
Impairment (Recovered)/ Charge	(1,029,381)	3,101,765
Balance at 31 December	**12,982,613**	**14,011,994**

13 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

Term Loan	122,477,221	69,298,705
Overdraft	34,091,668	19,860,202
	156,568,889	89,158,907
Less: Impairment Charges	(10,746,196)	(8,325,776)
	145,822,693	**80,833,131**

(b) Analysis by Business Segment

Agriculture	1,631,659	1,272,145
Trading	105,889,680	48,276,707
Others	49,047,550	39,610,055
Less:Loans Impairment Charge	(10,746,196)	(8,325,776)
	145,822,693	**80,833,131**

Analysis by Type of Customer

Individuals	133,711,075	55,512,205
Others	22,857,814	33,646,702
	156,568,889	89,158,907
Less:Loans Impairment Charge	(10,746,196)	(8,325,776)
	145,822,693	**80,833,131**

(c) IFRS Impairment for Loans & Advances

Balance at 1 January	8,325,776	6,949,896
Loan Impairment Charge	2,420,420	1,375,880
Balance at 31 December	**10,746,196**	**8,325,776**

Bank of Ghana Provisions

Balance at 1 January	5,828,700	5,339,300
Loan Impairment Charge	2,162,436	489,400
Balance at 31 December	**7,991,136**	**5,828,700**

Loan provisioning/impairment are carried out in accordance with Bank of Ghana Policy as well as the principles of IFRS. Loan impairment losses calculated based on IFRS principles are passed through the statement of comprehensive income. Where provisions per IFRS is more than provisions per Bank of Ghana guidelines, no regulatory credit reserve is required.
However, when the credit loss provision calculated under IFRS principles is less than what is required under the Bank of Ghana, transfers are made from the income surplus account to the non- distributable regulatory credit reserves.

Provisions per Bank of Ghana Guidelines	7,991,136	5,828,700
Provisions per IFRS	10,746,196	8,325,776
Regulatory Credit Reserve	-	-

14 EQUITY SECURITIES

	2025	2024
	GH¢	GH¢
At 1 January	153,432	84,384
Additional shares acquired	63,294	69,048
At 31 December	216,726	153,432

This represents investment in the ordinary shares of ARB Apex Bank limited.

15 OTHER ASSETS ACCOUNT

Rent Prepaid	26,447	131,927
Stationery Stock	1,447,831	1,415,493
Prepaid Insurance	162,873	172,295
Office Account (DR)	88,882	34,766
	1,726,033	1,754,481

16 (a) INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Current Income Tax (16b)	11,453,165	8,681,767
Growth and Sustainability levy (16c)	1,834,046	1,482,973
Deferred Income Tax (17a)	(891,609)	(412,102)
	12,395,602	9,752,638

(b) CURRENT TAXATION

	Balance at 1/1/2025 GH¢	Payments GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Balance at 31/12 2025 GH¢
Year of Assessment - 2025	4,181,766	(14,181,766)	11,453,165	1,453,165
	4,181,766	(14,181,766)	11,453,165	1,453,165

All tax liabilities are subject to the agreement with Ghana Revenue Authority.

(c) GROWTH AND SUSTAINABILITY LEVY	2025	2024
Assets/(Liabilities)	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	582,975	454,162
Charge to statement of comprehensive income	1,834,046	1,482,973
Payment during the year	(2,582,975)	(1,354,160)
Balance as at 31 December	(165,954)	582,975

The levy charged on the profit is based on a rate of 5%
In accordance with the Growth and sustainability Act, 2023 all companies in Banking, Non Bank Financial Institutions, Insurance, Brewery and Communication etc are supposed to pay a levy of 5% of profit before tax towards revenue growth,fiscal sustainability and to provide for related matters .
It came into effect on 1st May, 2023 to replace the National Stabilization Levy.

(d) RECONCILIATION OF EFFECTIVE TAX RATE		
Profit before tax	36,680,925	29,659,459
Tax at applicable tax rate at 25%	9,170,231	7,414,865
Tax impact of non-deductible expenses	1,778,486	2,159,256
Tax impact of capital allowances	(892,273)	(892,354)
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax loss	(257,345)	-
Growth & Sustainability Levy	1,834,046	1,482,972.95
Deferred tax	(891,609)	(412,102)
Current tax charges	**10,741,536**	**9,752,638**
Effective tax rate(%)	29%	33%

17 (a) DEFERRED TAXATION

	Balance at 1/1/25	Movements	Balance at 31/12/25
Charge / (Credit to Income Statement)			
Historical Cost - NCA	3,543,044	(543,849)	2,999,195
Loan Impairment	(5,584,442)	(347,760)	(5,932,202)
	(2,041,398)	**(891,609)**	**(2,933,007)**

(b) RECOGNISED DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributes to the following :

	Temporary Difference GH¢	Tax Rate GH¢	Deferred Tax GH¢
Deferred Tax Asset - Loan Impairment	(23,728,808)	25%	(5,932,202)
Deferred Tax Asset - NCA	11,996,779	25%	2,999,195
Net deferred Tax (Assets)/Liabilities	(11,732,029)		(2,933,007)

Deferred tax expense relates to the origination and reversals of temporary differences.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

18 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a COST/VALUATION

	Land & & Building	Motor Vehicle	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	Capital Work Progress	Right of Use Assets	Computer & Accessories	Improvement to Rented Premises	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1/1/2025	15,956,408	7,654,194	3,811,886	7,688,953	132,175	11,515,517	3,365,080		50,124,213
Additions	367,418	74,852	301,217	906,430		105,882	717,023	271,383	2,744,205
Balance at 31/12/2025	16,323,826	7,729,046	4,113,103	8,595,383	132,175	11,621,399	4,082,103	271,383	52,868,418
DEPRECIATION									
Balance at 1/1/2025	4,220,918	3,003,857	3,373,690	5,843,461	-	2,956,975	2,837,375	-	22,236,276
Charge for the year	992,520	2,180,301	171,987	780,376		673,719	384,609	18,971	5,202,483
Balance at 31/12/2025	5,213,438	5,184,157	3,545,677	6,623,837	-	3,630,694	3,221,985	18,971	27,438,759
CARRYING AMOUNT AT 31 DECEMBER, 2025	11,110,388	2,544,889	567,426	1,971,546	132,175	7,990,706	860,118	252,412	25,429,659

b COST/VALUATION

	Land & & Building	Motor Vehicle	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	Capital Work in Progress	Right of Use Assets	Computer & Accessories	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1/1/2024	14,401,967	3,616,397	3,654,293	6,388,268	77,175	8,064,487	2,893,828	39,096,415
Additions	1,554,441	4,037,797	157,593	1,300,685	55,000	3,451,030	471,252	11,027,798
Balance at 31/12/2024	15,956,408	7,654,194	3,811,886	7,688,953	132,175	11,515,517	3,365,080	50,124,213
DEPRECIATION								
Balance at 1/1/2024	3,292,073	1,415,348	3,137,437	5,415,853	-	2,342,211	2,648,525	18,251,447
Charge for the year	928,845	1,588,509	236,253	427,608		614,764	188,850	3,984,829
Balance at 31/12/2024	4,220,918	3,003,857	3,373,690	5,843,461	-	2,956,975	2,837,375	22,236,276
CARRYING AMOUNT AT 31 DECEMBER,2024	11,735,490	4,650,337	438,196	1,845,492	132,175	8,558,542	527,705	27,887,937

19 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

COST/VALUATION	AT 1/1/25 GH¢	ADDITIONS GH¢	AT 12/31/2025 GH¢
Cost	2,294,216	-	2,294,216
	2,294,216	-	2,294,216

DEPRECIATION	AT 1/1/2025 GH¢	CHARGE FOR THE YEAR GH¢	AT 12/31/2025 GH¢
Accumulated Depreciation	1,292,643	250,937	1,543,580
	1,292,643	250,937	1,543,580
CARRYING AMOUNT AS AT 31 DECEMBER,2025			750,636

20 DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

Savings Account	321,494,116	253,321,689
Current Account	102,706,695	85,455,817
Fixed Deposit	104,367,775	80,444,995
Susu	124,038,519	96,835,007
	652,607,105	516,057,508

21 CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

Audit Fees	101,430	85,330
Office Account	6,728,100	5,755,378
Bills Payable	19,832	44,036
Provision for Savings & Fixed Deposit	2,761,682	2,891,620
	9,611,044	8,776,364

22 LONG TERM BORROWINGS	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
ARB Apex Bank NIA Device Loan	129,486	161,857
Commercial Banks-CBG Loan	-	786,222
	129,486	948,079

23 CORPORATE TAX:Assets/(Liabilities)

Corporate tax (note 23a)	(1,453,166)	(4,181,767)
Growth and sustainability levy(note 23b)	165,954	(582,974)
	(1,287,212)	(4,764,741)

23a Corporate tax: Assets/(liabilities)

Balance as at 1 January	(4,181,767)	(1,294,000)
Charge to statement of comprehensive income	(11,453,165)	(8,681,767)
Payment during the year	14,181,766	5,794,000
Balance as at 31 December	(1,453,166)	(4,181,767)

23b Growth and sustainability levy: assets/(liabilities)

Balance as at 1 January	(582,975)	(454,162)
Charge to statement of comprehensive income	(1,834,046)	(1,482,973)
Payment during the year	2,582,975	1,354,160
Balance as at 31 December	165,954	(582,975)

24 PENSION BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Balance at beginning	983,250	675,065
Provisions made during the year	7,100,000	1,100,000
Less: Paid made during the year	(483,735)	(791,815)
	7,599,515	983,250

The Bank operates an end-of-service benefit scheme for its employees, under which eligible staff are entitled to gratuity payment upon retirement or cessation of employment, in accordance with the Bank's human resource policies.

25 STATED CAPITAL	No. of Shares 2025	No.of Shares 2024	Proceeds 2025 GH¢	Proceeds 2024 GH¢
Authorized Shares:				
Ordinary Shares of no par Value	500,000,000	500,000,000		
Issued Shares				
Ordinary Shares of no par Value	346,774,215	330,612,615	6,640,319	5,024,159
Preference Shares of no par Value	125,000	125,000	12.50	12.50
	346,899,215	330,737,615	6,640,331	5,024,171

All ordinary shares rank equal with regard to the Company's residual assets. Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Bank.

Stated Capital

The Bank classifies capital and equity instruments in accordance with the contractual terms of the instrument. Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders. Dividend proposed which is yet to be approved by shareholders, is disclosed by way of notes. There is no share in Treasury and no call or instalment unpaid on any share.

26 RETAINED EARNINGS

This represents the residual of cumulative annual profits that are available for distribution to shareholders

27 STATUTORY RESERVES

Statutory reserves are based on the requirements of section 34 of the Banks and Specialized Deposits-Taking Institutions Act (ACT 930). Transfers into Statutory Reserves are made in accordance with the relationship between the Bank's Reserve fund and its paid up capital, which determines the proportion of profit for the period that should be transferred.

(i) Where the reserve fund is less than fifty percent of the stated capital, an amount not less than 50% of net profit for the year is transferred to the reserve fund.

(ii) Where the reserve fund is more than 50% but less than 100% of the stated capital, an amount not less than 25% of net profit is transferred to the reserve fund.

(iii) Where the reserve is equal to 100% of the Stated Capital, an amount not less than 12.5% of the net profit for the year is transferred to the reserve fund.

28 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted 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 GH¢ 24,285,323 (2024: GH¢ 19,906,821) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 346,774,215 (2024: 330,612,615) calculated as follows:

Net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Bank	24,285,323	19,906,821
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	346,774,215	330,612,615
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.070	0.060

29 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Advances due from Directors and Employees of the Bank amounted to GHS 12,314,422; (2024 - GHS 6,955,978) Detail is as follows:

	2025	2024
	GH	GH
Directors	92,361	6,250
Officers and Employees	12,222,061	6,949,728
	12,314,422	6,955,978

30 SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

Analysis of shareholding as at the year-end 31 December 2025

	No. of Shareholders	Holders %	No. of Shares	% of Holding
1 - 1,000	425	6%	259,524	0.07%
1001 - 5,000	2,957	42%	10,852,153	3.13%
5001 - 10,000	1,261	18%	12,958,798	3.74%
above 10,000	2,322	33%	322,703,740	93.06%
	6,965	100%	346,774,215	100%

Directors' Shareholdings

The Director's named below held the following number of shares in the Bank as at 31 December 2025:

NO.	NAMES	**No. of Shares**	**%of Holding**
1	BENEDICT BOADI	202,321	0.06%
2	SHIRLEY AMENGOR	791,717	0.23%
3	SAMUEL KOJO HAMMOND	255,000	0.07%

a. Analysis of shareholding as at the year-end 2025

No.	NAMES	No.of Shares	% of Holding
1	KWAKU MENSA BONSU	28,006,469	8.08%
2	SIAKA BABA AHMED	21,107,990	6.09%
3	SOLOMON SAMBO ZANGU	10,500,000	3.03%
4	REMA JASON VENTURES	9,146,642	2.64%
5	STEVE BRATHWAITE	9,132,800	2.63%
6	ERNEST OWUSU DAPAA	8,039,800	2.32%
7	SAMUEL DADZIE	6,100,069	1.76%
8	BERNARD ASAMOAH BOATENG	5,087,344	1.47%
9	GEORGE MORGAN	4,407,456	1.27%
10	ADU GYAMFI THOMAS	4,356,308	1.26%
11	PHILIP O. A. KUMAH ITF KADMIEL OD	4,000,000	1.15%
12	GEORGINA ADDAI	3,586,554	1.03%
13	ABRAHAM COFFIE	3,514,160	1.01%
14	JOSEPH APPIAH KUBI	3,276,632	0.94%
15	KWAME BAAH - ACHEAMFOUR	3,161,900	0.91%
16	FRANCIS AGYEI BEKOE	3,000,000	0.87%
17	DESMOND AFUTU NUARTEY	2,297,584	0.66%
18	NURUDEEN ISSAH	2,100,000	0.61%
19	PATIENCE BAABA KWOFIE	2,000,000	0.58%
20	ALAGIPLUNSA GURUSHIE ITF ABADAG	2,000,000	0.58%
Total	Top 20	134,821,708	38.88%
Others		211,952,507	61.12%
Grand Total		**346,774,215**	**100%**

TAX COMPUTATION

YEAR OF ASSESSMENT - 2025

		GH¢
Profit before tax		36,680,925
Add Back:	Depreciation & Amortisation	5,453,421
	Pension Benefit Obligation	7,100,000
	Impairment Charges	1,660,524
	Adjusted Profit	50,894,870
Less:	Impairment on Investment Recovered	(1,029,381)
	Employee Benefits Obligation Paid	(483,735)
	Assessable Income	49,381,754
Less:	Capital Allowances	(3,569,092)
	Chargeable Income	45,812,662
	Tax thereon @25%	11,453,165

This is subject to agreement by the Ghana Revenue Authorities.

CAPITAL ALLOWANCES COMPUTATION

YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 2025
BASIS: 1/1/25 - 31/12/25

ASSETS CLASS	W.D.V. B/F	ADDITIONS	DISPOSAL	TOTAL	RATE	DEPRN.	W.D.V. C/F
CLASS 1 POOL	457,259	717,023	-	1,174,282	40%	469,713	704,569
CLASS 2 POOL	2,595,037	74,852	-	2,669,889	30%	800,967	1,868,922
CLASS 3 POOL	3,400,083	1,207,647	-	4,607,730	20%	921,546	3,686,184
	6,452,379	1,999,522	-	8,451,901		2,192,225	6,259,675

ASSETS CLASS	W.D.V. B/F	ADDITIONS	TOTAL	RATE	DEPRN.	W.D.V. C/F
CLASS 4 POOL A	84,791	-	84,791	20%	35,330	49,462
CLASS 4 POOL B	252,145		252,145	20%	76,408	175,738
CLASS 4 POOL C	123,087		123,087	20%	37,831	85,256
CLASS 4 POOL D	1,455,672		1,455,672	10%	291,134	1,164,537
CLASS 4 POOL E	1,306,302		1,306,302	10%	261,260	1,045,041
CLASS 4 POOL F	20,701		20,701	10%	3,450	17,251
CLASS 4 POOL G	145,835		145,835	10%	20,834	125,001
CLASS 4 POOL H	2,681,309	-	2,681,309	10%	297,923	2,383,385
CLASS 4 POOL I	14,184	-	14,184	10%	1,576	12,608
CLASS 4 POOL J	13,694	-	13,694	10%	1,522	12,172
CLASS 4 POOL K	1,371,120	-	1,371,120	10%	152,347	1,218,773
CLASS 4 POOL L	-	367,418	367,418	10%	36,742	330,676
CLASS 4 POOL M	-	105,882	105,882	10%	10,588	95,294
CLASS 4 POOL N	-	271,383	271,383	10%	27,138	244,245
	7,468,839	744,683	8,213,522		1,254,083	6,959,439

ASSETS CLASS	W.D.V. B/F	ADDITIONS	TOTAL	RATE	DEPRN.	W.D.V. C/F
CLASS 5 POOL B	47,524	-	47,524	10%	15,841	31,682
CLASS 5 POOL C	962,487	-	962,487	10%	106,943	855,544
	1,010,010	-	1,010,010		122,784	887,226

SUMMARY

Reducing Balance	2,192,225
Straight Line	1,376,867
	3,569,092

VALUE ADDED STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	NOTES	2025	2024
Interest earned and other operating income		126,654,807	98,963,924
Direct cost of services and other costs		(31,717,389)	(28,913,330)
Value added by banking services		94,937,418	70,050,594
Non-banking income		-	-
Impairments		(1,660,524)	(4,477,644)
Value added		93,276,894	65,572,950
Distributed as follows:			
To employees			
Directors		(1,511,592)	(1,020,165)
Other Employees		(49,630,956)	(30,733,945)
		(51,142,548)	(31,754,110)
To Government			
Income Tax		(12,395,602)	(9,752,638)
To providers of capital			
Dividends to shareholders		(3,652,872)	(2,420,674)
To expansion and growth			
Depreciation and amortisation		(5,453,421)	(4,159,381)
Retained Earnings		20,632,451	17,486,147

PROXY AUTHORISATION FORM

CUT HERE

ODOTOBRI COMMUNITY BANK PLC
JACOBU - ASHANTI

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM) of Odotobri Community Bank Plc
to be held on Friday, 31st July , 2026 at the Nana Adu Darko Community Centre,
Jacobu-Ashanti at 10am prompt.

I/We.. being member(s) of Odotobri Community Bank Plc hereby appoint Dr./Hon./Mr./Mrs./Ms./Rev.. with a duly sealed proxy form to attend and vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Bank to be held on Friday, 31st July , 2026.

Ghana Card No:.. Tel No:..............................

Dated this.............................. day of 2026

....
Signature

RESOLUTION FROM THE BOARD

	FOR	AGAINST
To receive the Chairman's statements and Director's report for the year ended 31st December, 2025		
To consider and adopt the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 2025 together with the report of the Directors and Auditors thereon		
To authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the External Auditors		
To fix the remuneration of Directors		
To declare dividend		
To pass special resolution to ratify the Bank's name from Odotobri Rural Bank PLCto Odotobri Community Bank PLC in compliance with Bank of Ghana's Guideline on the Revised Microfinance sector framework 2026.		

Please indicate with an **'X'** in the appropriate square how you wish your votes to be cast on the resolutions set out above. Unless otherwise instructed the proxy will vote or abstain from voting at his/her discretion.

NOTE:
Complete Proxy Form should reach the Secretary, Odotobri Community Bank Plc not less than Forty eight (48) hours prior to the time of the meeting.

ODOTOBRI
COMMUNITY BANK PLC

HEAD OFFICE: P.O. BOX 9, JACOBU - ASHANTI
TEL: 0322-091454

OBUASI ASHANTI	0503716890
TUTUKA	0503716890
ASAWASI-KSI	0322030462/0322040712
KROFROM-KSI	032203334/2033340
AGRIC NZEMA	020-6492602
BEKWAI-ASHANTI	0322420299/2420500
ABUAKWA	0501013110
MAAKRO-KSI	0322048840/2048841
ROMAN HILL-KSI	0322025828/0202209225
OLD TAFO-KSI	0506166009/054355287
AYIGYA	0502561295/0502561218
BANTAMA	0508567277/0508567278
SANTASI	0203978984/0547065106

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