



SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2025

PREPARED BY:

RUYAN CONSULT

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SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-2025

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SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors	Mr. Sulley Adam Usman Mr. Rashid Fuseini N-dei Madam Evelyn Denchern Braimah	Chairman Member Member
Secretary	Madam Evelyn Denchern Braimah	
Management	Mr. Tang A.S Ernest Mr. Kulaa Emmanuel Domokara Mr. Laar George Yennume Mr. Suuk Kakariba	Chief Executive Officer Finance/Operations Risk & Compliance Manager Credit Manager
Registered Office	Sissala Rural Bank Limited P. O. Box 98 Head Office - Tumu Sissala East Municipal Upper West Region	
Auditors	Ruyan Consult Chartered Accountants P O Box LA 730 Accra - Ghana	
Legal Advisor	Clement Eledi Eledi Law Consult & Associates Wa-Upper West Region	
Bankers	ARB Apex Bank Limited Accra	

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025**

The Directors in submitting to the shareholders their report and financial statements of the bank for the year ended 31ST DECEMBER, 2025 report as follows:

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Bank's Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting 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), and for such internal controls as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error. The Directors have made an assessment of the ability of the Bank to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the Bank will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Bank is authorized to carry on the business of rural/community banking. There was no change in the nature of the Bank's business during the year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Bank's operating results for the year are set out in the attached financial statements, highlights of which are as follows:

	2025	2024
	GH¢	GH¢
The Bank recorded a Net Profit/(Loss) before taxation of	114,725	71,376
From which is deducted income tax expense of	-	-
Giving a Net Profit/(Loss) after tax of	114,725	71,376
There was a transfer to Statutory Reserves of	-	-
Leaving a Profit/(Loss) for the year after tax and transfer to Statutory Reserve of	114,725	71,376
When added to the opening balance on the Income Surplus account as of 1 January	(4,892,008)	(4,963,384)
Prior-Year Adjustments/Additional Impairment Provision of	-	-
And aligning the opening balance with the figure of	-	-
From which is deducted: Dividend declared of	-	-
Bonus Shares of	-	-
Leaving a closing balance on the Retained Earnings account of	(4,777,282)	(4,892,008)

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED CONTINUED.
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025**

STATED CAPITAL

The Bank's Stated Capital relating to Ordinary Shares stood at GH¢ 642,404. The number of issued shares stood at 1,284,805 as at 31/12/2025.

DIVIDEND

The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors is committed to ensuring good corporate governance as a means of determining the direction and performance of the Bank. To this end, the Bank aims to comply generally with best practices in corporate governance and the Bank of Ghana Corporate Governance Directives.

DIRECTORS REPRESENTATION

The Directors confirm that no matters have arisen since 31ST DECEMBER 2025 which materially affect the financial statements as presented.

APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 9th April 2026 and were signed on their behalf by the following:



.....
BOARD CHAIRMAN



.....
DIRECTOR

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED CONTINUED..
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025**

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DISCLOSURE 2025

Board Minutes File

There were three (3) board meetings held for the period under review, and those meetings took place on the following dates;

- a) 12th April, 2025
- b) 5th July, 2025
- c) 22nd December, 2025

All meetings recorded 100% attendance for the year under review.

Board Committees

There were two (2) Board Committees during the under review, namely:

- i) Credit, Strategic and Technical
- ii) Audit, Risk and compliance

They all recorded 100% attendance to meetings during the year under review.

Independent Board Assessment

There was no independent Board Assessment for the year under review

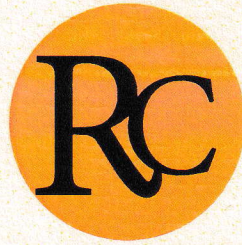
Staff Files with Documentation Gaps

All the documentary gaps on staff files such as oaths of secrecy and staff appraisals have been rectified.

Matters of Concern for Immediate Action

The under listed lapses, some of which were observed last year, are still prevalent;

- i) the bank has still not devised fuel coupons for its vehicles, as previously recommended.
- ii) There was still no Internal Auditor for the entire Bank and this needs immediate attention
- iii) There was still no procurement file.
- iv) There was no System Administrator, this requires urgent attention.
- v) Regularization of documentation at the Registrar General Department was still outstanding.



RUYAN CONSULT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Shareholders

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Sissala Rural Bank Limited. These statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31ST DECEMBER, 2025, the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statements for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and with the requirements of the Ghana Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Banks and Specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930). This responsibility includes: designing, implementing, and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibilities

Our responsibilities are to express an independent opinion on those financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements, plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatements of the financial statements.

Misstatement can arise from fraud or error, and either:

- i) Describe that they are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements; or
- ii) Provide a definition or description of materiality in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedure that are appropriate in the circumstance but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED CONTINUED..**

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on auditing (ISAS). Our responsibility under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the Code) issued by the International Ethics Standard Board for Accountants (IESBA) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

The bank's accounting records were satisfactory and its stated capital and the Capital Adequacy Ratio were far less than the Bank of Ghana's minimum requirements of GH¢ 1,000,000 and 10% respectively. In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31ST DECEMBER, 2025 and of the financial performance and cash flows of the bank for the year then ended.

Report on Other Legal 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 obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- ii) in our opinion proper books of account have been satisfactorily kept by the bank, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- iii) We can confirm that the bank's Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Comprehensive Income are in agreement with the books of account.

The Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), section 85 requires that we state certain matters in our report. We hereby state that:

- i) We obtained all the information and explanations required for the efficient performance of our duties as auditors;
- ii) That the bank's transactions are within its powers; and
- iii) That the bank has complied with the provisions of the Banks and Special Deposit-taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), except the bank's inability to meet the prevailing minimum capital requirements.

The Engagement Partner on the audit, resulting in this Independent Auditor's Report is Chief Dr. Alhaji Yahaya Abdul-Rahman (ICAG/P/1636)


.....
*For and on behalf of Ruyan Consult (ICAG/F/092)
(Chartered Accountants)
Accra*



SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

	(NOTES)	2025	2024
		GH¢	GH¢
Interest Income	(5)	1,855,109	1,471,340
Interest Expense	(5)	259,961	184,822
Net Interest Income		1,595,149	1,286,519
Fees & Commission Income	(6)	311,002	229,199
Fees & Commission Expense	(6)	41,264	27,615
Net Fees & Commission Income		269,738	201,584
Other Operating Income	(7)	197,658	157,798
Total Operating Income		2,062,544	1,645,901
Net Impairment Loss on Financial Assets	(14)	72,000	72,654
Personnel Expenses	(8)	793,512	574,864
Depreciation and Amortisation	(9)	40,147	33,302
Other Expenses	(10)	1,042,160	893,765
Total Expenses		1,947,819	1,574,525
Profit/Loss Before Income Tax		114,725	71,376
Income Tax Expense	(11)	-	-
Profit/Loss For The Year		114,725	71,376

The attached notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

ASSETS	(NOTES)	2025	2024
		GH¢	GH¢
Cash and Cash Equivalents	(12)	3,347,340	3,120,749
Investment in Securities	(13)	8,333,374	5,882,346
Loans and Advances to Customers	(14)	4,091,561	2,818,199
Other Assets	(15)	2,621,329	1,416,088
Other Investments	(16)	-	-
Property, Plant & Equipment	(24)	2,103,767	1,384,288
Total Assets		20,497,372	14,621,670
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from Customers	(17)	16,286,608	13,808,342
Current Tax Liabilities	(11)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(19)	3,201,331	1,733,767
Institutional Borrowings	(18)	2,528,236	203,671
Total Liabilities		22,016,176	15,745,780
EQUITY AND RESERVES			
Stated Capital	(20)	642,404	620,884
Income Surplus		(4,777,282)	(4,892,008)
Statutory Reserve	(21)	163,506	163,505
Capital Surplus	(22)	582,146	1,113,086
Credit Risk Reserve	(23)	1,870,423	1,870,423
Total Equity and Reserves		(1,518,804)	(1,124,110)
Total Liabilities and Equity		20,497,372	14,621,670

The attached notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 9th April 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
BOARD CHAIRMAN



.....
DIRECTOR

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR 2025	Stated Capital	Income Surplus	Statutory Reserve	Capital Surplus	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	620,884	(4,892,008)	163,506	1,113,086	(2,994,533)
Alignment/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/loss for the year	-	114,725	-	-	114,725
Total Equity	620,884	(4,777,282)	163,506	1,113,086	(2,879,806)
Transactions with Equity Holders					
Shares issued	21,520	-	-	-	21,520
Bonus Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Declared/Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity Holders transactions	21,520	-	-	-	21,520
Regulatory & Other Transfers					
Transfer to Revaluation	-	-	-	(530,940)	(530,940)
Additional Impairment-Cr. Risk Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Total Regul. & Other Transfers	-	-	-	(530,940)	-
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2025	642,404	(4,777,282)	163,506	582,146	(3,389,227)

Any transfer to the Reserve Fund is according to Section 34 of the Banks & Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act 2016 (Act 930).

YEAR 2024	Stated Capital	Income Surplus	Statutory Reserve	Capital Surplus	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	619,104	(4,963,384)	163,506	582,146	(3,598,629)
Alignment/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/loss for the year	-	71,376	-	-	71,376
Total Equity	619,104	(4,892,008)	163,506	582,146	(3,527,253)
Transactions with Equity Holders					
Shares issued	1,780	-	-	-	1,780
Bonus Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Declared/Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity Holders transacti	1,780	-	-	-	1,780
Regulatory & Other Transfers					
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	-	-	-	530,940	530,940
Additional Impairment-Cr. Risk Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Total Regul. & Other Transfer	-	-	-	530,940	530,940
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	620,884	(4,892,008)	163,506	1,113,086	(2,994,532)

Any transfer to the Reserve Fund is according to Section 34 of the Banks & Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act 2016 (Act 930).

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

(NOTES)	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Cash flows from operating activities	114,725	71,376
Profit/(Loss) before tax		
Adjustments for:	40,147	33,302
Depreciation & amortisation	72,000	72,654
Impairment on financial assets	226,872	177,333
Change in loans and advances	(1,273,362)	(339,627)
Change in other assets	(1,205,241)	(775,935)
Change in deposits from customers	2,478,266	2,988,640
Change in other liabilities	1,467,564	577,036
	1,694,100	2,627,447
Tax /Adjustments	27,309	(12,871)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,721,409	2,614,576
Cash flows from investing activities		
Change in Investment in Securities	(2,451,028)	(980,002)
Change in Property & Equipment and adjustments	(858,934)	(564,474)
Property & Equipment Adjustments	-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(3,309,963)	(1,544,476)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Changes in Capital Surplus	(530,940)	530,940
Change in borrowings	2,324,565	(383,317)
Issue of ordinary shares	21,520	1,780
Credit Risk Reserve	-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities	1,815,145	149,403
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	226,591	1,219,503
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	3,120,749	1,901,246
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	3,347,340	3,120,749
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash balance	562,485	1,168,603
Unrestricted balance with ARB Apex bank & others	1,911,211	1,142,359
Restricted balance at ARB Apex bank- 5% placement	873,644	809,787
	3,347,340	3,120,749

The attached notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

1. Reporting entity

Sissala Rural Bank Limited is a limited liability company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and domiciled in Ghana. The bank is located in Tumu in the Sissala East Municipality, within the Upper West Region of Ghana.

2. Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except loans and advances which are measured at fair value.

c) Functional and Presentational Currency

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

d) Use of Estimates and Judgements

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

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are described in the notes.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

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

A) Interest

Interest revenue is generally recognised when future economic benefits of the underlying assets will flow to the organisation and it can be reliably measured. It is income derived from use of an entity's assets and hence the interest is mostly dependent on the underlying agreement. Interest income and expense are however generally recognised in the income statement on straight-line basis using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the P&L and OCI include:

- Interest on financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost on an effective interest rate basis and
- Interest on available-for-sale investment securities on an effective interest basis.

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED..

B) Fees and Commissions

Fees and Commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management fees and special statement request are recognised as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

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

C) Net Trading Income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, interest and dividends.

D) Financial Assets and Liabilities

i) Recognition

The bank initially recognises loans and advances, deposits and debt securities issued on the date that they are originated.

All other financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognised on the trade date at which the bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

ii) De-recognition

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

The bank de-recognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. The bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains all risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not de-recognised from the balance sheet. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include, for example, securities lending and repurchase transactions.

iii) Offsetting

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

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

iv) Amortised Cost Measurement

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

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED..

v) Fair Value Measurement

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

vi) Identification and Measurement of Impairment

At each reporting date the bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows on the asset that can be estimated reliably.

The bank considers evidence of impairment at both an individual and collective level. All individual significant financial assets are assessed for specific impairment. All significant assets found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are then collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together financial assets (carried at amortised cost) with similar risk characteristics.

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

In assessing collective impairment the bank uses statistical modelling of historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modelling. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

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

When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

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

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

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED..

vii) Designation at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

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

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

E) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with ARB Apex Bank and Other Banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost or fair values in the statement of financial position depending on the business model for managing the asset or the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

F) Trading Assets and Liabilities

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position with transaction costs taken directly to profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognised as part of net trading income in profit or loss. Trading assets and liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

G) Loans and Advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

When the bank is the lessor in a lease agreement that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee, the financial asset is recognized within loans and advances.

When the bank purchases a financial asset under a commitment to sell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date ("reverse repo or stock borrowing"), the financial asset is accounted for as a loan, and the underlying asset is not recognized in the bank's financial statements.

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, except when the bank chooses to carry the loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss as described in the accounting policy.

H) Investment Securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either held-to-maturity, fair value through profit or loss, or available-for-sale.

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED..

i) Held-To-Maturity

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

Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

It must be noted that IFRS 9 only considers fair value and amortized cost based on the business models for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Thus all HTM assets are classified as amortized cost.

(ii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

(iii) Available-for-Sale

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

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss when the bank becomes entitled to the dividend.

Other fair value changes are recognized directly in equity until the investment is sold or impaired and the balance in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

Other fair value changes are recognized directly in equity until the investment is sold or impaired and the balance is transferred to profit or loss.

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

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

(ii) Subsequent Costs

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

(iii) Revaluation Model

After recognition of an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

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

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED..

(iv) Depreciation

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

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

Buildings	3%
Computers & Accessories	33%
Office Equipment	25%
Furniture and Fittings	20%
Motor Vehicles	20%

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

J) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. 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.

Before a provision is established, the bank recognises any impairment loss associated with it.

K) Employee Benefits

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

i) Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)

Under a National Deferred Benefit Pension Scheme, the Bank contributes 13% of employee's basic salary in addition to 5.5% deduction from employees basic salary to SSNIT for employee pensions; and the 2nd Tier contributions to Fund Managers.

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 5% of their basic salary to the fund whilst the bank contributes 12.5%. The obligation under the plan is limited to the relevant contribution and these are settled on due dates.

(iii) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the bank is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to employees who have reached their statutory retirement date.

(iv) Short-Term Benefits

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

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED..

L) Share Capital and Reserves

(i) Ordinary Shares

The bank classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instrument.

(ii) Share Issue Costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

M) Dividend

Dividend declared is treated as an appropriation of profits in the year of approval, whilst dividend proposed is disclosed as a note to the financial statements.

N) Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported on the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

O) Borrowings (Liabilities to Banks and Customers)

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

4. Financial Risk Management

a) Introduction and Overview

The bank has exposure to the following risks arising from the use of financial instruments.

Typical of such risks are as follows:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- operational risk.

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Bank's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

b) Risk Management Framework

This depends mainly on the Risk Management framework set out by the Central Bank. Bank specific framework based on the overall structure of the bank ensures that the Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the bank's risk management framework. The Board has established the necessary committees which are responsible for developing and monitoring the Bank's risk management policies. These committees include members of the Bank's Management Committee and report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank through its training and management standards and procedures, has developed disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Bank Risk, Audit, Finance & Compliance Committee (RAFC), which is yet to be comprehensively operationalised, is responsible for monitoring compliance with the bank's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank.

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED..

i) Credit Risk

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

ii) Liquidity Risk

The Bank defines liquidity risk as 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.

Management of Liquidity Risk

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

It is the policy of the Bank to maintain adequate liquidity at all times. Liquidity risk management is governed by the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), which is headed by the General Manager. ALCO is responsible for both statutory and prudential liquidity. These responsibilities include the provision of authorities, policies and procedures, maintaining a liquidity crisis contingency plan.

c) Market Risk

The Bank recognizes market risk as the exposure created by potential changes in market prices and rates, such as interest rates. The Bank is exposed to market risk arising principally from customers driven transactions. Market risk is governed by the Bank's risk office which is supervised by RAFC through the ALCO, which is yet to be established..

d) Operational Risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the bank's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the bank's operations and are faced by all business entities.

The bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity. The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall bank standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

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

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

	2025	2024
5. Net Interest Income	GH¢	GH¢
Interest Income		
Loans and advances to customers	870,547	509,369
Investment Securities	984,562	961,971
Total Interest Income	1,855,109	1,471,340
Interest Expense		
Deposits from customers	216,863	184,822
Interest on Borrowings	43,098	-
Total Interest expense	259,961	184,822
Net Interest Income	1,595,149	1,286,519
6. Net Fees and Commission Income		
6a. Fees and Commission Income		
Commitment Fees	3,056	11,450
Commission	277,583	212,281
Commission on Cheques Clearing	380	5,468
Placement Fees	29,983	-
Total Fees and Commission Income	311,002	229,199
6c. Fees and Commission Expense		
Cheques Clearing Fees	25,020	4,163
Susu/mobilization expenses	16,244	23,451
Total Fees and Commission Expense	41,264	27,615
Net Fees and Commission Income	269,738	201,585
7. Other Operating Income		
Processing Fees	52,715	32,128
Remittances	5,025	16,452
ATM Fees & SMS Charges	16,844	12,937
Sundry Income	123,073	96,281
Total Other Operating Income	197,658	157,798
8. Personnel Expenses		
Salaries and Wages	488,337	496,746
Social Security	50,223	-
Provident Fund	43,653	-
Other Staff Expenses	169,179	-
Housing Expenses	-	20,775
Staff Training	42,121	57,343
Total Personnel Expenses	793,512	574,864

Note: Other staff Expenses:

These comprises; Lunch allowance, Out of station Allowance, Professional Allowance, Overtime Allowance Clothing Allowance and end off services Allowance.

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

	2025	2024
	GH¢	GH¢
9. Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation of property & equipment	40,147	33,302
Amortisation of purchased software	-	-
Total Depreciation and Amortisation	40,147	33,302
10. General & Administrative Expenses		
Audit Fees	35,000	31,300
Audit Expenses	19,184	17,120
Board Meeting Expenses	-	21,850
Traveling Expenses	17,321	39,673
Printing and Stationery	68,019	15,059
Vehicle Repairs & Maintenance	11,765	59,720
Vehicle Running Cost	72,183	38,808
Postage and Communication	21,716	7,862
Insurance	67,938	67,936
Entertainment & Business Promotion	31,332	18,155
Adverts & Publicity	1,223	1,450
Fees, Subscriptions and Periodicals	38,221	62,965
AGM/Anniversary Expenses	39,255	33,317
Donations & charitable contributions	5,100	3,770
Directors Remuneration	7,200	-
Computerization & software licence	222,908	164,363
Police/Security Guard Expenses	36,958	31,529
Specie Movement	62,147	56,722
Generator Running Cost	9,570	10,415
Repairs and Maintenance	130,759	80,967
Legal Expenses/Fees	14,500	17,990
Rent and Rates and Taxes	5,550	8,670
Electricity and Water	67,434	41,366
Office & Admin. Expenses	2,041	5,723
Office/Sundry Expenses	29,320	47,647
Cleaning & Sanitation Exps	5,916	3,473
Teller Efficiency	2,700	3,900
Bank charges	15,401	1,953
Recovery Expenses	1,500	-
Total Other Expenses	1,042,160	893,705

11. Income Tax Expense
Current Income Tax (a)

(a) Current Income Tax

Year of Assessment	Opening Balance GH¢	Charged to P& L GH¢	Payments during the year GH¢	Closing Balance GH¢
2023	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

	2025	2024
12. Cash and Cash Equivalents	GH¢	GH¢
Cash balance	562,485	1,168,603
Unrestricted balance with ARB Apex bank & others	1,911,211	1,142,359
Restricted balance at ARB Apex bank- 5% placement	873,644	809,787
	3,347,340	3,120,749
13. Investments in Securities		
Gov't of Ghana Treasury Bills & Other Investments	91,030	80,002
Government of Ghana Treasury Notes	5,390,000	3,900,000
Investment with Gold Coast Fund Management	1,902,344	1,902,344
Apex Certificate of Deposits (ACOD)	950,000	-
	8,333,374	5,882,346
14. Loans and Advances to Customers		
Overdrafts	868,173	863,848
Term Loans	3,962,250	2,621,212
	4,830,423	3,485,061
Allowances for impairment	(738,862)	(666,862)
Allowance for Interest in Suspense	-	-
	4,091,561	2,818,199
Analysis by business segment to retail customers:		
Agriculture	1,627,754	1,093,873
Commerce	1,778,985	1,003,996
Others	1,423,683	1,387,192
	4,830,423	3,485,061
Allowances for impairment		
Balance at 1 January	666,862	594,208
Impairment loss for the year:		
Charge for the year	72,000	72,654
Adjustments	738,862	666,862
Alignment/Adjustments	-	-
Balance at 31 December	738,862	666,862
Loan statistics		
i) Twenty (20) largest exposure	2,012,743	1,222,305
i) Twenty (20) largest exposure to total exposures	41.67%	35.07%
ii) Loan loss provision ratio	15.30%	19.13%
Exposure to credit risk	2025	2024
	Rates	Gross Amount
	%	Impairment
	GH¢	Gross Amount
	GH¢	Impairment
Current (Not past due)	1%	3,047,018
OLEM (Past due 30-90 days)	10%	123,057
Sub-Standard (Past due 91-180 days)	25%	99,996
Doubtful (Past due 181-360 days)	50%	575
Loss (past due above 360 days)	100%	1,559,777
Total		4,830,422
		1,627,839
Impairment Loss for the year		262,743
		3,484,227
		1,365,095

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

	2025	2024
	GH¢	GH¢
15. Other Assets		
Stationery Stocks	38,923	71,854
Office Account	1,143,609	5,104
Interest & Commission Accrued	304,055	150,626
Interest in Arrears	61,150	60,809
ACH & CCC Uncleared effects	319,997	391,984
Suspense Account	62,781	-
Ezwich operations-debit	634,129	575,306
Ghana Pay Operations (Dr)	-	-
Others	11,493	11,493
Insurance Prepaid	28,281	10,461
Rent Prepaid	-	-
Tax Prepaid	16,911	138,451
	2,621,329	1,416,088
16. Other Investment Securities		
Investment in ordinary shares of ARB Apex bank	-	-
	-	-
17. Deposits from Customers		
Retail customers:		
Demand deposits	995,010	1,208,065
Savings deposits	13,204,372	10,419,044
Time deposits	589,611	512,047
E-zwich/Other deposits	1,497,615	1,669,187
	16,286,608	13,808,342
10 largest depositors	1,444,129	1,396,775
Deposit concentration ratio	8.87%	10.12%
18. Institutional Borrowings		
ARB Apex Bank	2,354,983	30,418
Managed Funds	173,253	173,253
	2,528,236	203,671
19. Other Liabilities		
Accrued Audit Fee	35,000	31,300
Legal Court Fees	-	3,500
Provision-Annual General Meeting	-	15,086
Office Account (Credit)	29,705	29,755
Payment Order/Bills Payable	11,139	3,891
Accrued Interest	11,526	16,090
Unearned Interest	179,194	174,640
Ghana Pay Wallet	4,745	768
Loan Repayment Account	274	93,709
Cash Lien Account	226,138	122,195
Suspense Account	27,032	7,554
Sundry Liabilities	2,343,344	-
Interbranch	-	361,505
Others-Provident Fund, Ezwich operations	333,237	873,774
Sub-Total	3,201,331	1,733,767
Dividend Payable	-	-
Total	3,201,331	1,733,767

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

	2025	2024
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
20. Stated Capital		
Authorised shares (of no par value)	5,000,000	5,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid Shares	1,241,766	1,238,206
Number of shares at start	43,039	3,560
Shares issued during the year	1,284,805	1,241,766
Number of shares at End		
	GH¢	GH¢
Amount of Share Proceeds	620,884	619,104
Amount at start	21,520	1,780
Share proceeds received in the year (GHC0.50 each)	642,404	620,884
Amount at End		
Shares in Treasury: There is no share in treasury and no call or instalment unpaid on any share.	-17.28%	-18.28%
Capital Adequacy Ratio		
21. Statutory Reserve	163,505	163,505
Balance at Beginning	-	-
Transfer from Retained Earnings	163,505	163,505
Balance at End		
22. Capital Surplus	1,113,086	582,146
Balance at beginning	(530,940)	530,940
Reversal Amount	582,146	1,113,086
Balance at end		
23. Credit Risk Reserve	1,870,423	1,870,423
Balance at beginning	-	-
Addition/change	1,870,423	1,870,423
Balance at end		

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

24 Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost/Valuation Year 2025	Balance at 1st Jan 2025 GH¢	Additions in the year GH¢	Transf/Adjust /Disposals GH¢	Balance at 31st Dec 2025 GH¢
Land and Buildings	1,413,940	-	-	1,413,940
Furniture, Fittings & Equipments	20,161	37,913	-	58,074
Motor Vehicles	136,783	643,208	-	779,991
Office Equipment	269,723	161,111	-	430,834
Computers & Accessories	111,416	16,703	-	128,119
	1,952,023	858,934	-	2,810,958

Plant & Machinery includes motor vehicles

Depreciation	Balance at 1st Jan 2025 GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Transf/Adjust /Disposals GH¢	Balance at 31st Dec 2025 GH¢
Land and Buildings	177,627	28,279	-	205,906
Furniture & Fittings	20,160	5,000	-	25,160
Motor Vehicle	136,207	-	-	136,207
Office Equipment	296,696	2,956	-	299,652
Computers & Accessories	36,353	3,911	-	40,264
	667,043	40,147	-	707,190

Carrying Amount	2025 GH¢	2024 GH¢
Land and Buildings	1,208,034	1,221,653
Furniture & Fittings	32,913	1
Motor Vehicle	643,784	576
Office Equipment	131,182	86,994
Computers & Accessories	87,854	75,063
	2,103,767	1,384,288

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

Property, Plant and Equipment				
Cost/Valuation	Balance at	Additions	Transf/Adjust	Balance at
Year 2024	1st Jan 2024	in the year	/Disposals	31st Dec 2024
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Land and Buildings	883,000	530,940		1,413,940
Furniture & Fittings	20,161	-		20,161
Motor Vehicle	136,208	575		136,783
Office Equipment	246,746	22,977		269,723
Computers & Accessories	101,434	9,982	-	111,416
	1,387,549	564,474	-	1,952,023

Plant & Machinery includes motor vehicles

Depreciation	Balance at	Charge for	Transf/Adjust	Balance at
	1st Jan 2024	the year	/Disposals	31st Dec 2024
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Land and Buildings	149,348	28,279	-	177,627
Furniture & Fittings	20,160	-	-	20,160
Motor vehicle	136,207	-	-	136,207
Office Equipment	292,870	3,826	-	296,696
Computers & Accessories	35,155	1,198	-	36,353
	633,740	33,303	-	667,043

Carrying Amount	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Land and Buildings	1,221,653	718,992
Furniture & Fittings	1	1
Plant & Machinery	576	1
Office Equipment	86,994	67,843
Computers & Accessories	75,063	66,279
	1,384,287	853,116

25 Nature of Contingent Liabilities

Guarantees are generally written by a bank to support performance by a customer to third parties. The bank will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default.

An acceptance is an undertaking by the bank to pay a bill of exchange drawn on the customer. The bank expects most acceptances to be presented and reimbursed by the customer immediately.

As at 31/12/2024, there were no outstanding guarantees or acceptances

26. Comparative Figures

Where necessary, figures within notes have been restated to either conform to changes in presentation in the current year or for the adoption of new IFRS requirement.

SISSALA RURAL BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

	2025	2024
	GH¢	GH¢
27 Income Tax Computation		
Net Profit/(Loss)	114,725	71,376
Expenses Added Back:		
Donations	5,100	3,770
Depreciation & amortization	40,147	33,302
Impairment provision	72,000	72,654
	117,247	109,726
Adjusted Profit	231,972	181,103
Previous Loss (2024)	(478,671)	(493,333)
Less Capital Allowance-(see below Note 28a)	(380,210)	(166,441)
	(626,909)	(478,671)
Chargeable Income	(626,909)	(478,671)
Tax thereon @25%	NIL	NIL

28 Capital Allowance
Year 2025

Items	Pool	Rate	WDV b/fwd	Additions	Total	Capital Allowance	WDV c/fwd
			GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Computers & Data Processing Eqmt	1	40%	24,404	16,703	41,106	16,443	24,664
Vehicles	2	30%	18,905	643,208	662,113	198,634	463,479
Equipment, Furniture, Fittings & Fixtures	3	20%	101,360	199,024	300,384	60,077	240,307
Buildings	4	10%	1,050,565	-	1,050,565	105,056	945,508
Total			1,195,234	858,934	2,054,168	380,210	1,673,958

Year 2024

Items	Pool	Rate	WDV b/fwd	Additions	Total	Capital Allowance	WDV c/fwd
			GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Computers & Data Processing Eqmt	1	40%	30,691	9,982	40,673	16,269.28	24,404
Vehicles	2	30%	27,007	-	27,007	8,102	18,905
Equipment, Furniture, Fittings & Fixtures	3	20%	103,148	23,552	126,700	25,340	101,360
Buildings	4	10%	636,354	530,940	1,167,294	116,729	1,050,565
						166,441	