



QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC

MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31ST MARCH, 2026

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QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Emmanuel Egyei-Mensah - *Executive Chairman*
Felix Gyekye
Matilda Egyei-Mensah
Kow Ainoo-Ansah

REGISTERED OFFICE

Plot No. 64A/28-32, Tema Industrial Area.
P. O. Box CT 4377
Cantonments
Accra

SECRETARY

Damaris Tanoh-Rivers
E17/9 Ablade Road, Kanda
P. O. Box CT 4377
Cantonments
Accra

AUDITOR

Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants
Plot No. 71, North Dzorwulu
Accra

BOND TRUSTEES

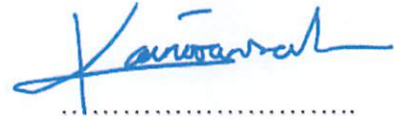
Guaranty Trust Bank Ghana Limited

BANKERS

Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited
Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited

APPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management financial statements for the first quarter of 2026 were approved by the board of directors on 24th April, 2026 and signed on their behalf by:

**EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN****DIRECTOR**

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FROM 01/01/2026 TO 31/03/2026

	Notes	2026 GHS	2025 GHS
Continuing Operations			
Revenue	36	19,088,842	22,036,070
Direct Operational Cost	37	(3,023,703)	(2,038,690)
Gross Profit		16,065,139	19,997,380
Other Income	40	2,645,636	3,264,982
General & Administrative Expenses	41	(5,596,190)	(7,443,911)
Depreciation of Plant & Machinery	43	(3,438,659)	(3,418,735)
Depreciation & Amortization Expenses	44	(1,096,030)	(1,037,863)
EBIT		8,579,896	11,361,854
Finance Income	45	276,889	350,798
Fair Value Imputed Interest Income	46	6,678,392	5,565,578
Finance Cost	47	(2,142,696)	(3,889,861)
Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss)	48	(1,461,283)	(3,261,633)
Net Finance Cost		3,351,302	(1,235,117)
Profit before Tax		11,931,198	10,126,737
Growth & Sustainability Levy	50	(131,320)	(114,029)
Corporate Tax	51	(2,270,270)	(1,638,858)
Profit from Continuing Operations		9,529,608	8,373,849
Discontinued Operations			
Profit for the Year		9,529,608	8,373,849
Other Comprehensive Income			
Other comprehensive income for year		0	0
Total Comprehensive Income		9,529,608	8,373,849
Basic/Diluted Earnings per share		0.0866	0.0761
Calculated EBITDA		13,391,474	16,169,251

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As At March 31, 2026

	Notes	Mar-2026 GHS	Mar-2025 GHS
ASSETS			
Intangible Assets	5	26,795	42,873
Property, Plant and Equipment	6	288,151,707	304,235,030
Work-In-Progress	7	2,454,934	13,863,746
Related Party Receivable - Non Current	8	138,118,060	131,765,281
Non Current Assets		428,751,496	449,906,929
Inventory	13	1,200,967	921,108
Trade Receivables	14	9,580,427	5,292,812
Other Receivables	15	1,538,110	1,439,600
Amount Due from Related Party	16	28,990,092	2,000,000
Prepayments	17	636,271	770,844
Security Deposit(DSRA)	18	18,459,361	22,261,295
Cash and Bank	19	9,065,371	16,554,940
Current Assets		69,470,598	49,240,599
Total Assets		498,222,094	499,147,528
EQUITY			
Deposit for Shares		6,892,758	6,892,758
Reserves		190,152,739	201,520,803
Stated Capital		110,000,000	110,000,000
Retained Earnings		72,480,454	29,428,461
Current Period Earnings		9,529,608	8,373,849
Total Equity		389,055,558	356,215,871
LIABILITY			
Long-Term Debt	23	16,494,553	56,680,573
Deferred Liabilities	24	67,030,872	68,199,201
Lease Liability - Long-Term	25	374,230	618,062
Non Current Liabilities		83,899,655	125,497,836
Project, Trade And Other Liabilities	29	3,865,221	3,377,883
Short-Term Loans	30	17,496,238	8,877,741
Amount Due to Related Party	31	71,763	253,338
Lease Liability - Short Term	32	100,975	91,463
Current Tax Liability	33	3,732,685	4,833,396
Current Liabilities		25,266,881	17,433,821
Total Liabilities		109,166,536	142,931,657
Total Equity and Liabilities		498,222,094	499,147,528

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

THE COMPANY	Share Capital GHS	Deposit for Shares GHS	Revaluation Reserve GHS	Retained Earnings GHS	Total GHS
As at 01/01/2026	110,000,000	6,892,758	192,994,755	69,638,438	379,525,951
Profit for period				9,529,608	9,529,608
Transfer Btw Rev. Reserve and Ret. Earnings			(2,842,016)	2,842,016	0
As at 31/03/2026	110,000,000	6,892,758	190,152,739	82,010,061	389,055,558
As at 01/01/2025	110,000,000	6,892,758	204,362,819	26,586,445	347,842,022
Profit for period				8,373,849	8,373,849
Transfer Btw Rev. Reserve and Ret. Earnings			(2,842,016)	2,842,016	0
As at 31/03/2025	110,000,000	6,892,758	201,520,803	37,802,310	356,215,871

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR PERIOD ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2026

	Mar-2026	Mar-2025
	GHS	GHS
Cash Generated from Operations:		
Profit/(Loss) after tax from operations	9,529,608	8,373,849
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	4,534,689	4,456,597
Tax expense	2,401,590	1,752,887
Finance cost	3,603,979	7,151,494
Other Assets (DSRA)	(918,296)	(928,851)
Finance Income	(6,955,281)	(5,916,377)
	12,196,289	14,889,599
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	50,596	(171,204)
Trade and other receivables	(5,105,676)	3,499,969
Amount due from related parties	(1,313,948)	(2,000,000)
Trade and other payables	(896,659)	(285,409)
Amount due to related parties	292,660	(378,267)
Cash generated from operating activities	5,223,262	15,554,688
Tax paid	(1,630,238)	(5,344,775)
Interest Received	276,889	350,798
Lease Interest paid	(14,991)	(25,717)
Loan Interest paid	(3,494,093)	(5,924,551)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	360,829	4,610,443
Cash flow from Investing Activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(227,401)	(1,141,423)
Net Cash used in investing	(227,401)	(1,141,423)
Cash flow from Financing:		
Repayment of borrowings	(11,043,246)	(13,632,135)
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	(34,120)	(42,910)
Net cash from from/(used in) financing activities	(11,077,366)	(13,675,045)
Net Increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(10,943,938)	(10,206,025)
Effect of movement in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalent	(272,308)	(732,265)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 1 January	20,281,617	27,493,230
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 31 March	9,065,371	16,554,940
Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Actual Cash at 31 March	9,065,371	16,554,940
Cash and Bank Balances at 31 March	9,065,371	16,554,940

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Quantum Terminals PLC is incorporated in Ghana under the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179) replaced by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) as a Public Limited Liability Company, and is domiciled in Ghana.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for some classes of property, plant and equipment which are measured on revaluation basis and some financial instruments which are carried at fair value.

c. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ghana Cedis (GHS) which is the Company's functional currency. Except otherwise indicated, the financial information presented has been rounded off to the nearest Cedi.

d. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements 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 in the period in which the estimates are revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) **Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency (GHS) of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot rate at the date of the transaction.

(b) **Financial Instruments**

(i) ***Recognition and initial measurement***

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) ***Classification and subsequent measurement***

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI- equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;
- and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets -Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract.

Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortized cost – These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost. The Company's financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

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

(c) **Impairment**

(i) ***Financial assets***

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

For trade receivables, the Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for amounts due from related parties which are measured at 12-month ECLs.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax asset) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. 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.

(d) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

(i) **Recognition and measurement**

(i) Recognition and measurement

Plant and equipment are initially stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Property, plant and equipment are carried at revalued amounts less subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment except for motor vehicles which are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. The fair values are determined every five (5) years by external, independent, professional valuers. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

An increase in the carrying amount of the asset as a result of revaluation is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under revaluation reserve.

However, a decrease in the carrying amount of the asset as a result of revaluation is recognized in profit or loss. The decrease is recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve in respect of that asset.

Subsequent to revaluation, relevant portions of the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings as the asset is depreciated, with the balance being transferred on ultimate disposal.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, capitalised borrowing costs and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into a working condition for its intended use. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant, and equipment.

Any gain or loss on the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss

(ii) **Subsequent costs**

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and 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 Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss, as incurred.

(iii) **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

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

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

Buildings	-	50 years
Right of use Assets	-	2-50 years
Motor Vehicle	-	3 years
Furniture and Fittings	-	2-5 years
Civil Works	-	50 years
Plant and Machinery	-	2-25 years

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

(iv) *Intangible assets acquired separately*

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(e) *Leases*

contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of identified asset- this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The company has the right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

- the Company the right to operate the asset; or
- the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

The Company as a Lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before commencement date, plus any initial direct costs attributable to the lease contract and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise of:

- Fixed repayment, including in-substance fixed payments
- The effects of prepayments or rent-free periods
- Contractually-stipulated increases in rent payments
- Lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an exercise option.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A re-measurement of the lease liability and right-of-use asset is required under the following circumstances:

- (a) A change in future lease payment amount due to a market rent review;
- (b) A change in fixed future lease payment amount due to rent being linked to an inflation index;
- (c) A change in expected lease term (e.g. no longer expect to exercise extension option or now expect to exercise an early termination option).

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the current amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use asset in property and equipment and lease liabilities in trade and other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Short term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases of property that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(f) Revenue

Based on contracts with customers, the Company receives and stores LPG at the storage facility. The performance obligation therefore relates to the storage of LPG.

Revenue is recognised when the customer receives LPG storage and rack loading service provided by the Company. Revenue is recognised at a point in time on receipt of LPG into tanks at the facility.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of sales taxes, discounts, and other similar deductions.

(g) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(h) Current tax

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

The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of 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 recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects either accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is measured at the 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. 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.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they 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.

(i) Determination of Fair Values

‘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 Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the Company 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 Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise 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 on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received.

If the Company determines that the fair value on 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 for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price.

Subsequently, that difference is recognised 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 transaction is with the Shareholder, then the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is recognised directly in equity.

The fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (e.g. 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.

Some of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in the fair value hierarchy based on inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognized transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

4. EARNINGS / (LOSS) PER SHARE (BASIC AND DILUTED)

	March 2026	March 2025
	GHS	GHS
Profit/Loss after tax	9,529,608	8,373,849
Number of shares	110,000,000	110,000,000
Earnings/ (Loss) per share	0.0866	0.0761

(b) EBITDA

	March 2026	March 2025
	GHS	GHS
Profit/Loss before tax	11,931,198	10,126,737
Depreciation - Indirect	1,096,030	1,037,863
Depreciation - direct	3,438,659	3,418,735
Fair Value Imputed Interest	(6,678,392)	(5,565,578)
Finance Cost	2,142,696	3,889,861
Exchange	1,461,283	3,261,633
EBITDA	13,391,474	16,169,251

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As At March 31, 2026

SCHEDULE	Mar-2026 GHS	Mar-2025 GHS
5 Intangible Assets		
Amort-Software Application	(53,591)	(37,514)
Software Application	80,387	80,387
	26,795	42,873
6 Property, Plant and Equipment		
Buildings	23,472,808	22,999,217
Civil Works	120,344,738	120,344,738
Depn-Buidings	(1,037,333)	(574,981)
Depn-Civil Works	(5,415,513)	(3,008,618)
Depn-Motor Vehicles	(2,925,231)	(2,326,899)
Depn-Office Equipment	(815,896)	(362,832)
Depn-Plant and Machinery	(31,811,676)	(18,075,391)
Depn-Right of Use Assets	(996,727)	(714,228)
Motor Vehicles	3,679,435	2,770,994
Office Equipment	1,971,221	1,713,026
Plant and Machinery	170,663,862	170,339,247
Right of Use Assets	11,022,021	11,130,758
	288,151,707	304,235,030
7 Work-In-Progress		
Assets Work-in-Progress	2,454,934	13,863,746
	2,454,934	13,863,746
8 Related Party Receivable - Non Current		
Provision for Impairment Loss on Inter-company Receivables	(2,164,386)	(1,088,313)
Quantum Gas HoldCo Ltd	44,263,004	36,884,270
The Quantum Terminals Group Ltd	96,019,441	95,969,323
	138,118,060	131,765,281
13 Inventory		
Fuel Stock	83,112	89,368
Goods-in-Transit	0	44,160
LPG	0	0
Other Spare Parts & Tools Stock	1,117,854	787,580
	1,200,967	921,108
14 Trade Receivables		
Provision for Impairment Loss on Receivables	(27,750)	(50,602)
Throughput & Dev't Support Receivable	9,608,177	5,343,414
	9,580,427	5,292,812

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As At March 31, 2026

15 Other Receivables

Account Receivables	417,311	537,887
Staff Receivables	94,000	130,000
Tax Asset	1,026,799	771,712
	1,538,110	1,439,600

16 Amount Due from Related Party

Current Intercompany Receivables	29,445,828	2,000,000
Provision for Imp. Loss on Inter-company Receivables (Current)	(455,736)	0
	28,990,092	2,000,000

17 Prepayments

General prepayments	(0)	(0)
Insurance Prepaid	285,707	320,058
License Prepaid	190,177	329,111
Rent Prepaid	151,613	121,676
Utilities Prepaid	8,774	0
	636,271	770,844

18 Security Deposit(DSRA)

GHS Debt Service Reserve Account- Bond	6,985,940	6,048,623
US\$ Debt Service Reserve Account- EAIF	11,473,421	16,212,672
	18,459,361	22,261,295

19 Cash and Bank

Bank and Cash Accounts	2,961,988	6,998,951
Debt Service Accrual Account	135,754	1,164,806
Un-utilized Bond Funds	5,967,629	8,391,183
	9,065,371	16,554,940

23 Long-Term Debt

EAIF Loan Facility	12,226,110	43,160,555
EAIF Transaction Cost Unamortized	(396,960)	(853,682)
GFIM 10-Year Bond	5,000,000	15,000,000
GFIM Transaction Cost Unamortized	(334,598)	(626,300)
	16,494,553	56,680,573

24 Deferred Liabilities

Deferred Tax Liability	67,030,872	68,199,201
	67,030,872	68,199,201

25 Lease Liability - Long-Term

Lease Liability-Non Current	374,230	618,062
	374,230	618,062

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As At March 31, 2026

29 Project, Trade And Other Liabilities

Accounts Payables	2,931,422	2,447,112
Director's Current Account	90,979	128,470
Product Payables	0	0
Project Payables	138,001	138,001
Statutory Payables	704,818	664,300
	3,865,221	3,377,883

30 Short-Term Loans

EAIF Loan Facility	12,226,111	8,632,111
GFIM 10- Year Bond	5,000,000	0
Loan Interest Payable	270,126	245,630
	17,496,238	8,877,741

31 Amount Due to Related Party

Current Intercompany Payable	71,763	253,338
	71,763	253,338

32 Lease Liability - Short Term

Leasehold Liability	100,975	98,283
Lease Interest Payable	0	(6,820)
	100,975	91,463

33 Current Tax Liability

Corporate Tax Liability	3,601,365	4,565,549
GSL Payable	131,320	267,847
	3,732,685	4,833,396

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FROM 01/01/2026 TO 31/03/2026

SCHEDULE	2026 GHS	2025 GHS
36 Revenue		
Premium Charge	15,564,689	17,967,872
Throughput Fees	3,524,153	4,068,198
	19,088,842	22,036,070
37 Direct Operational Cost		
Direct Meals & canteen	313,387	330,754
Direct Operational Cost & consumables	41,881	47,467
Direct Utilities	140,211	113,825
Direct Wages and Salaries	2,528,224	1,546,644
	3,023,703	2,038,690
40 Other Income		
Foreign Exchange Gain	1,744,677	2,187,437
Residual Gas	900,959	1,077,545
	2,645,636	3,264,982
41 General & Administrative Expenses		
Bank Charges	18,139	32,906
Basic Salaries	1,985,876	2,076,769
Business Dev't & Donations Expense	4,381	31,700
Communication Services	17,213	63,584
Consultancy & Technical Services	1,780	1,137,098
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	59,011	32,910
Fuel Expense	182,688	155,682
General Office Expenses	47,212	128,770
Group Cost Recovery Expense	1,296,000	857,760
Health and Safety Expenses	137,575	141,605
Insurance Expense	190,573	222,849
IT Service Charge	10,349	375,248
Licenses & Fees	64,896	165,991
Meals and Canteen Cost	41,983	71,471
Office Supplies and Consumables	71,226	51,564
Rent and Rates	103,886	68,054
Repairs & Maintenance	683,392	521,277
Security Services	153,329	171,545
SSF Contribution	181,447	212,488
Training & Development	5,238	212,981

QUANTUM TERMINALS PLC
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FROM 01/01/2026 TO 31/03/2026

Travel and Accommodation Expenses	214,658	596,222
Utilities Expense	125,336	115,437
	5,596,190	7,443,911
43 Depreciation of Plant & Machinery		
Depreciation of Plant & Machinery	3,438,659	3,418,735
	3,438,659	3,418,735
44 Depreciation & Amortization Expenses		
Amortization of Intangibles	4,019	4,019
Depreciation of other PPE	1,092,010	1,033,843
	1,096,030	1,037,863
45 Finance Income		
Interest Income	276,889	350,798
	276,889	350,798
46 Fair Value Imputed Interest Income		
Fair Value Imputed Interest Income	(6,678,392)	(5,565,578)
	(6,678,392)	(5,565,578)
47 Finance Cost		
GFIM Bond Interest and Charges	1,074,714	1,467,508
Lease Interest	14,991	18,897
Loan Interest & Fees	1,052,991	2,403,456
	2,142,696	3,889,861
48 Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss)		
Loans and Project Exchange Gain	(797,330)	(73,059)
Loans and Project Exchange Losses	2,258,614	3,334,692
	1,461,283	3,261,633
50 Growth & Sustainability Levy		
Growth & Sustainability Levy	131,320	114,029
	131,320	114,029
51 Corporate Tax		
Corporate Income Tax Provision	2,270,270	1,638,858
	2,270,270	1,638,858